

ST. LOUIS FORWARD OR BACKWARD?
The proposed bond issue represents only 8 per cent of St. Louis' assessed valuation. Its success will mean 100 per cent in the city's progress.

VOL. 74. No. 301.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1922.

STRONGHOLD OF DE VALERA FORCES HOLDS ATTENTION OF NATIONAL ARMY

Heavy Firing in O'Connell Street in Afternoon Causes Home Belief in Dublin That Surrender of Four Courts Was Only a Phase of Battle.

WHOLE CENTER OF DUBLIN BARRICADED

220 Republican Prisoners Carefully Guarded--Fighting Reported in Drogheda, Where Railroad Bridge Is Blown Up.

AIRDOME WATCHMAN FOUND SHOT IN HEAD ON STAGE

Woman Tells of Hearing Shots and Seeing Men Try to Start Auto.

Jacob Specht, 56 years old, of Caseyville, Ill., night watchman at the Monroe Airdome, California avenue and Chippewa street, was found about midnight lying on the stage with a bullet wound above his right eye. He was taken to the City Hospital where it was said he was dying.

O'Connor says he was sorry the mine set off just before he capitulated hadn't taken a heavier toll of the attackers. The total casualties of the two days are about 40 killed and 175 wounded.

De Valera Stronghold Under Fire.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon heavy firing started in O'Connell street.

There is every indication that the national army is now directing its attention to the Republican forces under De Valera, who have made this their chief stronghold.

Last night they seized and barricaded a large block of buildings in O'Connell street, including the Gresham, Granville, Hammann and Crown hotels, ejecting employees and guests. They also occupied the offices of the Dublin Tramways Co. in the same street.

The hotels were seized without warning. Among those ejected was Bishop McRory of Belfast, a refugee for several weeks. Guests absent at the time of the seizure were unable to regain their belongings and mon-

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2 MEN ARRESTED AFTER ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF SALOON

Traffic Policeman Halts Men
Pointed Out as Pair Who
Entered Bar on Olive
Street Road.

COUPLE WERE FOILED BY PORTER'S FLIGHT

Arrest Made on Hodiamond
When Two Intended Vic-
tims Brought Officer in
Automobile.

Following the attempted robbery of the saloon of Thomas Keham, 6201 Olive Street road, in St. Louis County, at 6:20 o'clock last night, two men were arrested at Hodiamond avenue, upon being pointed out as the men who had entered the saloon.

The attempted holdup was frustrated by the disconcerting actions of a porter. The two men entered with drawn revolvers. Handkerchiefs masked their faces. They ordered the bartender, Herman Keham, to bring in L. K. Keham and others, Charles Werner of 6032A Suburban avenue, and Herman Meyer of 6114A Bartlmer avenue, to "stick 'em up and get into the icebox."

The last two started to comply, but the bartender moved towards the front of the saloon and the porter bolted towards a rear room.

"Hell!" one of the robbers exclaimed and fired at the porter. The bullet struck the door frame. "It's all up," the robber continued, "let's beat it." Tearing the handcuffs from their faces, they ran out and east on the Olive Street road.

Traffic Officer Arrests Men.

Werner and Meyer got into Werner's automobile and drove to Hamilton avenue and Delmar boulevard, about seven blocks, where they told Policeman Edward Lynch, who was directing traffic there, of the attempted holdup and that the robbers were coming into the city.

Each man got into his automobile, which was driven back toward the saloon. Werner and Werner pointed out two men coming east on Hodiamond avenue near Enright avenue as the two who had entered the saloon.

Men Had Revolvers.

The automobile was driven to the curb and Lynch, revolver in hand, leaped out. One of the men tossed a revolver onto a nearby lawn. The other had his hand in his coat pocket. Lynch ordered him not to remove it and had him drop the revolver in the pocket. One of the men was bareheaded. A cap was found in the vicinity fitting the description of one of the caps worn by the robbers.

The men were found to be John (Yellow) McHugh, a former convict, and Thomas Rafferty, both known to the police. Werner and Meyer said they were the men who had entered the saloon. The prisoners declined to make statements.

CONFERENCES SILENT AS TO DISCUSSION OF COAL STRIKE

Continued from Page One.
are, that freedom must be established," he said.

The President told his hearers that they were "admonished" to arrive at an understanding and offered Government aid if willing to reach a solution "to command the sanction of the American people," but added, "falling in that the servants of the American people will be called to the task in the name of American safety, and for the greatest good of all the people."

Hoover and Davis in Meeting.

Escorted by Secretaries Hoover and Davis, the conferees went to the interior building and into executive session. There was no conference, but it was indicated that the session was far from peaceful. John L. Lewis delivered a vitriolic speech, as did others, but the text of none could be obtained.

This session began shortly after 10 o'clock and ended at noon, the conferees met again at 2 o'clock at the National Red Cross Building and again went into session with guards of the building holding strict instructions to permit no unauthorized person to approach the great board room.

Like the morning session, this, too, could by no stretch of imagination be construed as peaceful. It is understood that on more than one occasion an immediate and final break up was narrowly averted. Shortly before the adjournment at 5 o'clock a representative of the miners stepped out of the room declared emphatically, "It may break up for good in five minutes or we may get together again."

The Primary Purposes.

As indicated in President Harding's speech the present conference was called primarily for the purpose of evolving some plan for another conference at which wage scales and working conditions could be worked out. The nature of that conference is understood to have formed the principal topic of discussion at the afternoon session.

Administration officials tonight expressed the belief that while the working out of a plan to end the fundamental or basic ills of the mining industry might necessitate a "long break."

TEXT OF HARDING'S SPEECH OPENING MINE CONFERENCE

"You Are Admonished to Arrive at an Understanding With Measurable Promptness,"
President Says.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Harding in addressing the conference of coal operators and union miners' representatives today said:

"Gentlemen of the coal industry:

"I asked you to meet me here this morning, with the thought that in bringing you together I might be serving both the mine workers and the mine operators of the United States, and at the same time serve the American public to which both of you and I are obligated. I have the right to invite you immediately to a situation which deeply concerns the country, the solution of which you collectively owe to the American people."

"You who are here today represent a large sponsorship for America's supply of fuel. In that sponsorship you have an indissoluble relationship to the commonwealth of America. Coal is indispensable to our life as a people, and since this country has afforded you the opportunity to the developing of your parts, both as workers and operators, you have an obligation to serve the commonwealth of America."

"I have said that the fundamental problems probably cannot be solved in a hurried conference. But this conference might well devise the agency for effecting a solution. This is the purpose of calling you together, the beginning of solution. Meanwhile, operations ought to be resumed, with diminishing fuel supplies, with menacing shortages as we turn to winter's approach, with unemployment visiting its hardship upon idle mine workers and with vast ownership without return on investment. It would seem to be the simplest common sense to find acceptable ground on which to resume activities, with commitment to accept the righteous adjustments which may well be expedited in common consent."

"No Time for Militant Note."

"This is not time for the militant note of the radical who would prefer to destroy our social system; nor for the extremist who thinks the personal opportunity to break down the Government. The Government does not exist for either of them, but would gladly lend its cooperation in curbing the extremes of both."

"Contact of Men to Men."

"Because of expiring agreements relating to wage scales and working conditions a large percentage of the mining activities of the country have been suspended three months to a day. It is not for me to touch upon the merits of your opposing positions."

"It's all up," the robber continued, "let's beat it."

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ANOTHER SECTION OF HIS SET SPEECH DROPPED BY REED

Heavy Fog Stops Aliens' July "Race for Liberty"

Ships Unable to Land Immigrants After Dash to New York Harbor—Serious Collision Narrowly Averted.

Mention of His Fight Against Censorship Bill and Attack on Creel Avoided by Senator.

SPEAKS TO ABOUT 700 AT EXCELSIOR SPRINGS

The Rev. Mr. Lindsey, Brought There From Clinton, Makes Very Unusual Introductory Talk.

BY CURTIS BETTS, Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., July 1.—A significant feature of Senator Reed's campaign speech here today was that the Senator dropped out another section of his speech, the third he had abandoned recently following statements denying the accuracy of his assertions.

The first was his denial that in a speech he had referred to former President Wilson as "that long-eared ass, that goes brawling about the country." That Reed had used that language was asserted by Circuit Judge Lamb of Salisbury in introducing Breckinridge Long, Reed's opponent, at Brookfield several weeks ago.

Reed denied ever having used the words attributed to him by Judge Lamb. A group of representative citizens of Salisbury signed a statement that they had heard him use it. Then Reed stopped referring to the incident.

Wisconsin Trip Left Out.

The second was his assertion that in his campaign in Wisconsin in 1920 he had appeared under the auspices of the Democratic organization, which sought the election of the Independent Republican candidate for United States Senator, and that every place he spoke he was entertained by the Democratic committee. The Post-Dispatch published an interview of John P. Hume, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Wisconsin, denying that Reed had ever represented any Democratic committee anywhere in the State, denying that the Democratic organization desired the election of the Independent Republican and asserting that Reed campaigned for the La Follette Republican ticket. Following the publication of that interview, Reed stopped talking about his Wisconsin campaign.

The third was his review of the fight he said he had made in the Senate against the "censorship bill" and a denunciation of George Creel. A speech yesterday published as a statement of an immigration bill made a statement in the Congressional Record, which contains an account of everything said on the floor of the Senate, showed that Reed had taken virtually no part in the fight against censorship during the war, and that the defeat of the censorship provision of the espionage act was not due to Reed's efforts. Reed read the statement yesterday and today eliminated the censorship feature of his speech.

New Sections Inserted.

However, the Senator inserted several new sections into his speech today, delivering quite a vicious attack on the trusts, and attempting to show that by the election of wealthy men to the Senate, referring quite evidently to Long, the trusts would be aided in "robbing and plundering the people".

Much of Reed's speech was devoted to attempting to belittle Long, as was the speech of the Rev. Arthur N. Lindsey of Clinton, who has been quietly campaigning for Reed in a number of counties and who was brought to Excelsior Springs to introduce Reed.

The Rev. Mr. Lindsey is a minister of the Christian Church, and was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1916, and for United States Senator in 1920. His introductory speech was one of the most peculiar ever heard in a Missouri campaign. He pointed out that Henry Clay differed with his party in Kentucky, sought re-election and was defeated, and that Thomas H. Benton differed with his party in Missouri, sought re-election and was defeated. He said that Senator Reed had differed with his party in Missouri, but he begged of his audience that they see that his story did not repeat itself.

Answered Reed.

After telling the audience that Reed would be a strong factor in the general election campaign and that his nomination was needed to insure the Democrats carrying the State, Lindsey said:

"We don't need a millionaire to finance our party in Missouri. Financially we are busted, but individually we are rich. We have no big Democratic newspaper to aid us. We have only one asset, Senator Reed. Put him at the head of the ticket and not fall every possible position in the State will be filled by a worthy Democrat."

"Henry Clay differed with his party in Kentucky, came home, stood for re-election and was defeated, and swiftly went to his grave. But when a distinguished Kentuckian and a distinguished Missourian were sought for the hall of fame, they picked Clay and they picked Benton. They built monuments to the mud."

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Nature bestowing her blows impartially, stepped in among the contestants in the great immigrants' sweepstakes today, and throwing a record summer fog over New York Harbor, stopped the July "race for liberty" before it fairly got started.

When the thousands of immigrants saw daybreak this morning they could scarcely tell it from night. It was impossible to see the stern from the bow of any of the nine great liners which were in quarantine waiting for medical inspection. The fog had settled early, and experienced harbor men declared there was little chance for the immigrants to be landed as the number to be admitted was to be counted on the additional quotas which opened at midnight last night.

After a gallant run up the bay the Argentina, an Italian boat, which had beaten the King Alexander, a Greek ship, by half an hour, almost came to grief, barely averting a collision with the Aquitania. Yet all her effort went for naught, for she docked too late to get her passengers to Ellis Island.

The race early last night resolved itself primarily into a race of Greeks. The Greek quota for July is low—only 659—and four ships which arrived after midnight brought the total to 1,000. The Conti Rossi, with 500 Greek steerage passengers. Twenty minutes later the Presidente Wilson, with 200, hove to. The Argentina got

in early this morning and was followed by the King Alexander. Promptly at 6 Capt. Hillary, commanding the King Alexander, took out one of his boats. He had two doctors on board, and he would have put his men aboard in 10 minutes. It was 8 o'clock when the doctors ran up the yellow flag at the Italian's mast head. And so it went through the early morning. The nine ships, all lying out there "somewhere in the mist" were literally lost in a strip of water not over a mile in width.

When, after six hours, the fog lifted, quarantine presented a be-draggled sight. With pennants wet, drenched, the Conti Rossi, the Argentina, King Alexander, Niue, Amsterdam, Sicilia, Vestris and Presidente Wilson lay wallowing in an oily channel. Nosing her way up the river was the Aquitania and coming up from Ambrose Channel was the Parke French liner, which had been distanced in the fog. It was not until then that the doctors could go aboard their respective ships. The immigrant's race had degenerated into a dull, sick dud. Nobody knew, and nobody cared who was ahead. It was a matter of routine from that time on. One by one the ships were cleared and sent their men up the bay to discharge their immigrant cargoes for Ellis Island in a driving rain.

Tomorrow, perhaps, or Monday, the country will know who won.

It has been the rule of the patriotic organization, when one of its leaders got too far in advance of his party, to kill him off. I call upon you today, let the great Democrat of Missouri reverse the rule and say it will stand by our able leader while he is alive.

Recalls Story of Rooster.

Clay county, in which Reed was speaking, is a strong Democratic county, and Reed took occasion to criticize President Harding and the Republican administration more severely than he has in his other speeches. He repeated his story that Harding does nothing but play golf Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and then is so tired that he could go aboard their respective ships. The immigrant's race had degenerated into a dull, sick dud. Nobody knew, and nobody cared who was ahead. It was a matter of routine from that time on. One by one the ships were cleared and sent their men up the bay to discharge their immigrant cargoes for Ellis Island in a driving rain.

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GOVERNMENT URGED TO OBEY OWN LAWS SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT DESIRED BY NEGROES ANNEXATION BRIEF SENT TO CONVENTION

Association Against Prohibition
Protests to President Against
Liquor Sale on Ships.

Minister Discusses Handicap to
Race in St. Louis From
Lack of Facilities.

ABOUT 250,000 VOTE HERE IN PRIM 14 MOTOR FIRMS \$80,000,

Revision of Registration
Results in Erasing Below
60,000 and 65,000 Names

The names of 250,000 to 300,000
voters eligible to vote in the
primary election Aug. 1 will remain
in the city election books at the
closure of the present work of
the election commissioners
yesterday.

Between 60,000 and 65,000
are being erased from the list
which carried 309,358 names
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14 MOTOR INDUSTRY FIRMS MERGE IN \$80,000,000 DEAL

The Associated Completes Organization With Headquarters at Dayton, Ohio, and Many Branches.

TRUCK PLANT IN ST. LOUIS INCLUDED

This City Also to Have One of Five Assembling Centers for General Car and Accessory Makers and Distributors.

By the Associated Press. DAYTON, O., July 1.—An \$80,000,000 consolidation of manufacturers of automobiles, trucks and auto parts, with factories in seven states, has been completed here under the name of Associated Motor Industries. Will I. Ohmer of Dayton is chairman of the board. The merger includes seven automobile and truck factories, in addition to motor, body, gear, ignition and other part makers. Offices will be here.

Full speed production will be started within a few days in all plants, it is announced. A number of other manufacturers of cars are being considered in the consolidation and some additions may be announced soon, it is said. Besides the manufacturing plants involved, five assembling plants will be operated, located at Indianapolis, Boston, Louisville, Oakland, Calif., and St. Louis.

All Plants Owned Outright.

All the plants in the merger are owned outright by the consolidation, the title being turned over in fee simple to the corporation. Including the assembly units, 14 plants are involved. The manufacturing plants are: National Motor Car and Vehicle Corporation, Indianapolis; Cover Gear Co., Lockport, N. Y.; transmission and clutch makers; Recording and Computing Machine Co., Dayton, O.; ignition, magneto, starter, battery and generator manufacturers; Jackson Motors Corporation, Jackson, Mich.; Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.; Saginaw Sheet Metal Workers, Saginaw, Mich.; Traffic Motor Truck Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; Murray, Tregurtha Corporation, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of gasoline engines, and H. F. Holbrook, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of automobile bodies.

St. Louis a Vice President. The officers of the corporation besides Mr. Ohmer, chairman of the board, include: Louis Ruthenberg, Dayton, president; A. L. Goezner, Lockport; Robert V. Board, Louisville, Ky.; T. C. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo., and George M. Dickson, Indianapolis, vice presidents.

The directors include, in addition to the above: James R. Duffin, Louisville; H. G. Stoddard, Worcester, Mass.; H. D. Hale, Saginaw, Mich.; H. L. Lirkert, Dayton; C. L. Halladay, Jackson, Mich.; W. W. Sterling, Jackson; C. L. V. Exelsen, Chicago; Guy Wilson, St. Louis; Buell Hollister, New York; H. F. Holbrook, New York, and M. Douglas Flattery, Boston.

The official announcement said a \$35,000,000 dealers' financing fund would be available during the next year and that more than 20,000 skilled mechanics will be employed as fast as they can be found.

"We shall start production at full speed," Mr. Ohmer said. "Prosperity is here now."

Associated Motor Industries believes that the country was never in better condition than at the present time to open up factories and begin production and putting men and women to work. There is no question about the sale of goods after they are manufactured at reasonable prices.

Against Wage Reduction. "The policy of the corporation," Mr. Ohmer said, "is against wage reduction and at the same time favors price reduction. Prices must be reduced, but without lowering the wages of working men and women. Any policy of wage reduction is entirely wrong. It is the human element that is the most important in any industry. It must be made possible for wage earners to make not only the living wage and the saving wage, but something more."

According to the announcement of policies, Associated Motor Industries will continue to manufacture all the cars and trucks now made by member companies. The present capacity of all plants will be increased. The manufacturing plants and assembling units are so situated, it is stated, as to be able to deliver cars practically freight free anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. The policy announcement states:

"Associated Motor Industries will manufacture automobiles and trucks exclusively. It proposes to effect a saving in manufacturing costs by large quantity, standardized production, more centralized management. All our plants are in operation now. By the plan of operation each plant will concentrate on the products it can make in large quantities. The members make among themselves virtually everything that enters into automobile or truck construction. Any surplus in the output of parts will be disposed of to

manufacturers outside the merger."

Innovation is proposed in the use of radio to make one unit of all its operating system. Radio installations are being made ready for all the plants. Later it is planned to have radio installation in the principal dealers' offices.

Not a Holding Corporation.

Work on the merger has been in progress for many months. In his statement today, Mr. Ohmer said:

"This merger is unique in that it has purchased outright all plants instead of being a holding corporation. The usual thing in such mergers has been a holding corporation and the holding corporation owning a majority of the stock, with a full set of officers, and each organization operating having a full set of officers and staff. Associated Motor Industries eliminates all that duplication. The executive officers of the consolidation are the only executive officers of the merger. All the plants will be operated as a unit from the central offices. It is not an imitation of any organization that has gone before it."

As to prosperity, it is here now. We have only to accept it and go ahead with business. So much pessimism has been spread over the country that many people have lost confidence in themselves. Associated Motor Industries believes that the time to start is now. Business is ready right now for people who can make the right kind of goods, at the right price.

"It is the purpose of Associated Motor Industries to standardize and produce, in such quantities as will fit the cost of cars of quality within the reach of the people.

Reduced Prices Indicated.

There is no question that a reduction in cost so that prices will come within reach of the consumers' pocketbook must be brought about if Goltra fails to take them.

before there can be a return to old-time prosperity. The manufacturer must be satisfied with smaller profits. And to be able to reduce the cost and work on smaller profits it is necessary to increase production by the most efficient methods.

Officials Trying to Determine If B. H. Piepmeyer, Under Constitution, Is Entitled to It.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 1.—The June salary of B. H. Piepmeyer, State highway engineer is held up while attorneys in the office of State Auditor Hackney are determining whether under the State constitution Piepmeyer is entitled to receive a salary as State highway engineer. The trouble arises from the fact that the constitution provides that no one shall be elected or appointed to a State office in Missouri unless he has resided in the State a year. Piepmeyer had resided in Illinois for 14 years before his appointment. The probable outcome of the difficulty will be that the highway commis-

sion will evade the constitution by creating some other job for Piepmeyer as it has the power to do, and get along without a chief engineer so far as that title is concerned, calling Piepmeyer a consulting engineer or whatever it will, but allowing him to run the department and draw the salary at which he was employed, \$7500 a year.

PRINCE'S BODY SENT TO MONACO

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 1.—The body of Prince Albert of Monaco, who died here this week, was sent to Monaco tonight after a simple ceremony attended only by the immediate members of his family. Mgr. Cerretti, papal nuncio at Paris, officiated.

The funeral will take place at Monte Carlo next Saturday.

JEWISH HOSPITAL DEDICATION

S. Friedman, 4223 West Pine boulevard, as delegate to Be

Named in Honor of St. Louis.

A feature of the dedication of the new \$500,000 hospital of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society at Denver, July 8, will be the naming of one of the wings in honor of St. Louis, because the Ladies' Auxiliary of the society in St. Louis promised \$40,000 of the hospital fund. The national convention of the organization will be held July 9 and 10, and was built with \$25,000 raised by the St. Louis Auxiliary, which also paid for the artesian well which supplies water for the hospital.

Tuberculosis patients are sent to Denver by the society from all parts of the country, and among them have been 85 cases from St. Louis. The patients are chosen without regard to creed.

The present capacity of the hospital is 250 patients. The new structure will almost double the capacity.

The staff building of the institution

also will bear the name of St. Louis and was built with \$25,000 raised by the women of St. Louis.

The date and place of the reception will be announced later. Mrs. W. H. Hand is chairman of the committee.

WOMEN TO PLAN LONG RECEPTION

"Long for Senator" Club's Committee to Meet Thursday.

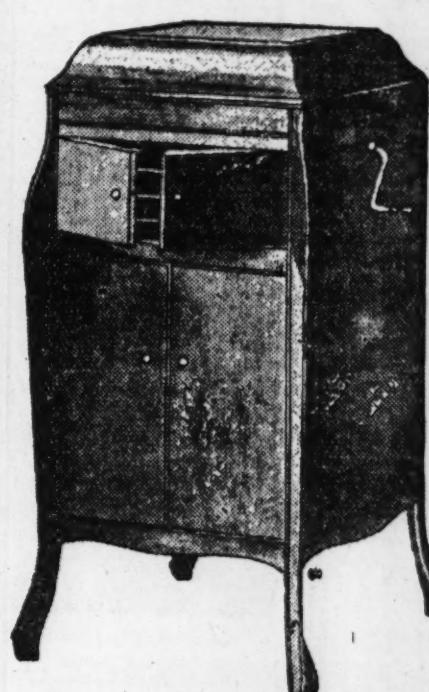
The women's organization committee of the "Long for Senator" Club will meet at the Planters Hotel Thursday at 2 p.m. to complete arrangements for a reception to be tendered to Breckinridge Long by the women of St. Louis.

The date and place of the reception will be announced later. Mrs. W. H. Hand is chairman of the committee.

WURLITZER This Genuine Victrola

With 16 Selections
\$106

\$5.00 Down, \$5.00 a Month



Polar Cub \$5 Electric Fan

500 miles of breeze for \$5

WHEN you are sweltering, when perspiration is oozing from every pore—then Polar Cub comes to your rescue. His wonderful little motor supplies you with six hours of cool, refreshing breeze for a penny. He adds to the efficiency of your office—lets you eat and sleep and live in comfort.

Polar Cub comes complete with light socket—7 inches tall with 6-inch solid brass blades, beautifully finished.

Your electrical store, hardware or department store has Polar Cub. Buy one for every member of your family, every person in your office.

Polar Cub is fully guaranteed by the manufacturer, The A. C. Gilbert Co., New Haven, Conn.

Distributors
Shapleigh Hardware Co.
Butler Bros.

The Judge & Dolph DRUG STORES

515 Olive—7th and Locust—514 Washington—D. Holter-Kingsbury

For Polar Cub Fans

We Sell and Endorse Only the Victor Victrola

WURLITZER
1006 OLIVE STREET
Between 10th and 11th Sts.

We Sell American Beauty Irons
Olive 5158 SMISSMAN S 25c Per Week
Central 708 907-909 PINE ST.

Benjamin F. Chilibert

As happy as he looks.
Smiling with pleasure in the ownership of his Ranger and in anticipation of the enjoyment its possession insures him.

The POST-DISPATCH

Offers YOU

A Ranger Bicycle Free of All Costs

in return for Twenty NEW subscriptions to the Daily Post-Dispatch subject to verification and acceptance by the POST-DISPATCH.

Note: Orders will not be accepted for delivery within the district bounded

On the North by Cass Av.

On the South by Chouteau Av.

Offer is open only to boys and girls who are not identified with the sale or distribution of the POST-DISPATCH, and who reside within St. Louis carrier delivery limits, including East St. Louis, Belleville, Granite City, Venice and Madison in Illinois; and Kirkwood, Webster Groves, Florissant, Valley Park and Maplewood in Missouri.

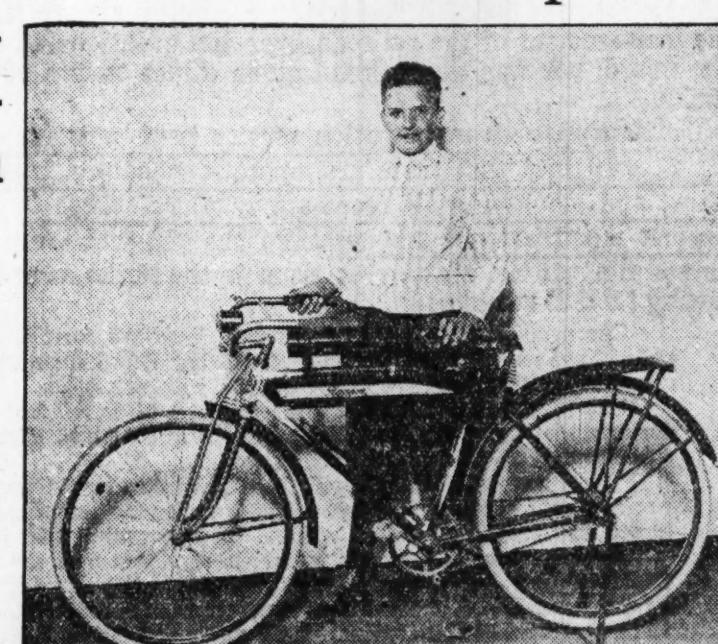
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FREE CIGARS AT KEIFFER'S Red & White Cigar... 1 Free Blue & White Cigar... 1 Free Paramount Cigar... 1 Free Glucose Cigar... 1 Free

FREE RUBBER GOODS Fountain Syringe or Hot Water Bottle, guaranteed 1 year... 1 Free

AY & FRANKLIN



BENJ. F. CHILIBERT, 820 Marshall Av., Webster Groves, Mo.

"American Beauty" ELECTRIC IRON



THE BEST IRON MADE

It will pay you to buy this iron because it is the best. Its slight extra first cost is offset many times by its sturdy reliability that assures the same satisfactory results after years of use as upon the day you purchase it.

Sold by Dealers and Electrical Companies Everywhere.

Manufactured by
American Electrical Heater Company, Detroit

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Makers. Established 1894.

THE AMERICAN BEAUTY IRON IS SOLD BY THE UNION ELECTRIC CO.

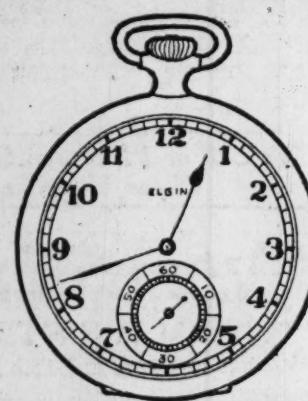
12th and Locust Streets

Six Offices in the County

MAN ROBBED OF \$1200
AND HIS TOURING CAR

Three Highwaymen Hold Up Joseph P. Doerr, Taking Payroll Money; Escape in His Auto.

Three highwaymen who robbed Joseph P. Doerr of \$2556 Victor street, secretary of the Western Foundry and Sash Weight Co., 159 Miller street, of a payroll of \$1200 to \$1300, for a branch plant, at Second and Miller streets at 2:30 p.m. yesterday, also took his Dodge touring car and escaped in it. Doerr was taking the payroll money, which was in envelopes in a cardboard box, to a branch plant at 5600 Water street. He had driven 1/2 feet west from the company office and was slowing down to cross the tracks of the Manufacturers' Railway, in Second street, when he noticed three men at the corner. Two were on one side of Miller street and one on the other side. He started to drive faster, but two of the men jumped on the running board under the side of the car, and, pointing revolvers at him, caused him and ordered him to give them the payroll and get out. He acted and the third robber jumped to the wheel. They drove rapidly west, passing their quarry.

A Man's Good Watch
\$22.00

A man's 12-size open face 15-jewel Elgin Watch. The case is plain gold filled; guaranteed 20 years. Price \$22.00

A size 12 open face man's Illinois Watch. It has 19 jewels adjusted. The case is white gold filled, artistically engraved; with a 25-year guarantee. Price \$39.00

A 12-size man's Watch, guaranteed 15-jewel Elgin movement; case gold filled, richly engraved, guaranteed 25 years. Price \$26.75

Woman's Special
Very attractive is this 14-jewel solid green gold ribbon Wrist Watch. It has a 15-jewel Gruen movement, gold dial with Arabic numerals. What woman would not be enthused at this value, at \$32.50

Jaccard's
Established 1890
Ninth and Locust

Gain a reputation for serving wholesome delicious meats

FEW markets, indeed, are equipped to give you as much genuine satisfaction in meat buying as the sanitary market that displays the white and blue sign of *Better Meats, Cleaner Meats, Quicker Service*. The very first time you step into a sanitary market you'll notice dozens of suggestions for tomorrow's dinner. Enticing and wholesome, every cut makes you hungry as you see it kept perfectly in the freezing dry cold atmosphere of the patented freezer display counter.

Woman Nominated by Wisconsin Democrats for U. S. Senator



—Wide World Photograph.

Mrs. Ben C. Hooper of Oshkosh, president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters, as Democratic nominee for the United States Senate will lead the Democrats of Wisconsin in the State election in November, the first woman representative on a party ticket in that State and second woman nominee for the Senate in this country, Mrs. Anna Dickie Oleson of Minnesota being the first.

NEW COLORS TO BE
PRESENTED TO 138TH

Ceremony Will Take Place on Parade Grounds in Forest Park This Afternoon.

MOTOR FIRM RECEIVER SOUGHT.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—Appointment of a receiver for the Premier Motor Corporation was asked in a suit filed here today in Marion county superior court, and directed by counsel who brought the action, as a friendly suit that is to stop the organization of the company. The indebtedness of the company was said to be built to approximately \$1,000,000, with assets sufficient to pay the debts.

"FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC"

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Shopmen have joined in a strike called by the Federated Shop Crafts, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, in protest against the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, establishing wage rates and working conditions of employees.

Efforts by the Railroad Labor Board to avert the strike through peaceful means have failed. The striking employees have not negotiated with the management of the railroad over the questions at issue with the Labor Board, nor was the railroad given direct notice of their purpose to strike.

Uninterrupted transportation service is of paramount importance. The M. K. & T. lines will, therefore, operate scheduled trains, exerting every effort and employing all necessary legal resources to protect the public against inconvenience and loss. To the end that there may be no misunderstanding of the matters at issue in the strike, consideration of the following facts is requested:

The management of the M. K. & T. lines has complied with the orders and rulings made by the United States Labor Board since its organization, in effort to peacefully adjust disagreements with employees.

The United States Railroad Labor Board, after full and fair hearing, has declared that the wages established for railway shopmen, effective July 1st, are still above those paid in other industries.

There has not been, nor will there be, reductions in wages, or change in working conditions, of employees coming under the jurisdiction of the United States Railroad Labor Board, without the approval of that body.

As instances have arisen in which employees and the management are unable to agree as to the interpretation and application of rules established by the Labor Board, these differences have been submitted to the Labor Board and its rulings compiled with. This policy will be continued.

Lower transportation rates without impairment of service are impossible unless accompanied by reductions in operating expenses. The Interstate Commerce Commission has declared reductions in freight rates to be necessary in the public interest. In conformity with this declaration, the M. K. & T. has reduced freight rates, although the effect will be to decrease its revenue in a sum greatly exceeding the decrease in expenses which will result from the reductions in employees' wages, effective July 1st.

The strike of the Shopmen is in protest against the declaration of the United States Government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Labor Board, that railroad employees and railroad management should jointly make concessions to the end that the benefits of lower transportation charges, without impairment of service, may be passed on to the general public.

The strike is in defiance of the authority of the legally constituted agencies of the Government, provided to protect the public in its right to uninterrupted transportation service, at rates established after consideration of all interests; to protect railroad employees against unfair wages or working conditions; and to protect the railroads against demands that interfere with the maintenance of adequate transportation facilities and service. The M. K. & T. lines have consistently complied with the laws regulating railroads, and with the specific requirements of the Transportation Act. There will be no change in this policy.

The support and encouragement of fair minded citizens and employees is earnestly solicited during the strike trouble, to the end that train service may be maintained without interruption, and that the public and the railroad may be protected against losses which would retard business recovery.

C. E. SCHAFF, Receiver.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN

HEAR CANDIDATES

Sacks Takes Slap at "Public Servants Who Are Trying to Dictate Nominations."

William Sacks, one of the Republican candidates for nomination for United States Senator, took a slap at public servants who "are attempting to dictate who should be nominated," in an address before the Republican Women's Club at luncheon at the Annex Hotel yesterday. He said "our Senator, Governor and Mayor are doing this," but he was going directly to the people to seek nomination regardless of whom these officials want named.

Mayor Kiel has broken with Sacks and has come out for State Senator Proctor of Kansas City; Gyr. Hyde is pulling for R. R. Brewster of Kansas City; Senator Spencer has said his colleague should not be a St. Louisman, and it has been disclosed, wrote Attorney-General Barrett to

the effect that he ought not run for the Senatorship. Barrett, who did not heed this advice, was invited to address the Republican women's luncheon, but made no speech. The speakers were: A. B. Frey, Claude O. Pearce, E. E. Rudolph and Anthony F. Ittner, running for Circuit Judgeships; Mrs. Harry E. Waggoner, Congress, Eleventh District; M. F. Doud, State Representative, Fifth District; William L. Tamme and C. D. Comfort, Recorder of Deeds; Mrs. Elbridge B. Fuks, City Commissioner from the Seventeenth Ward.

Mrs. Fuks, who is opposing Frank Slater, a politician of the old school, received something of an ovation when she rose for her talk.

BARRETT'S ITINERARY FOR WEEK

Attorney-General to Speak at New Madrid, Sikeston, Dexter and Perryville.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 1.—Attorney-General Barrett's itinerary

for next week includes the following: Saturday.

In addition to these speaking engagements Barrett will visit Pixley, Blodgett, Benton, Keisco, Geronville and a number of other towns in southeast Missouri where he will be unable to speak for lack of time.

ENDERLE'S ECONOMY
SALE
Monday, July 3rd

Complete and Fresh Stock of Films

No. 2 Box Brownie..... \$2.50
No. 3 Box Brownie..... \$4.50

Hinkle's Pills..... 17c
Dickinson's Witch Hazel, pt. 29c
16-oz. Peroxide..... 29c
Seidlitz Powders (12 doses)..... 29c

BAYER'S ASPIRIN
One dozen tablets..... 15c
Two dozen tablets..... 28c
100 tablets..... 98c
100 dozen capsules..... 18c
Two dozen capsules..... 35c
100 capsules..... \$1.19

Mastin's Vita-mon Tablets..... 79c

Tanac..... 79c
S. S. small, 79c; large, \$1.29
Sal Hepatica..... 23c, 45c, 98c
N. R. Tablets..... 19c, 38c, 75c
Castor (Fletcher's)..... 29c
Mary's Stomach Remedy..... 98c
Gude's Pepto-Mangan..... 98c
California Syrup Fligs..... 42c
Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, lge., 83c
Dandarine..... 24c, 47c, 75c
Pinaud's Hair Tonic..... 79c, \$1.39
Hericide..... 42c, 88c
Pear's Soap, unscented, 2 for 27c
Pear's Soap, scented, 3 for 55c
ODORONE
Medium..... 49c
Large..... 89c
50c. Odorone After Cream..... 29c
Davolite..... 83c
Ukka Cream..... 83c
Milkweed Cream; small, 37c; large..... 73c
Eclaya Cream..... 44c
Neet; small, 42c; large..... 83c
Djerkiss Talcum..... 19c
Mavis Talcum..... 25c
Royal Vogue Talcum..... 21c
Mary Garden Talcum..... 27c
Squibb's Talcum..... 18c
Mennen's Talcum..... 18c
Milk Magnesia; 8-oz., 17c; 16-oz., 34c
Hospital..... 82.63
Phenolax Waters..... 21c

Listerine, large..... 69c

Glyco-Thymoline, 23c, 42c, 88c
Sandan..... 39c, 79c
Pyrosana..... 39c, 79c
Squibb's Mineral Oil..... 79c
Horlick's Malted Milk, Hospital..... \$2.89

Horlick's Malted Milk; small, 36c; large, 72c
Nestle's Food; large, 52c; hospital..... 62.63
Mellin's Food, large..... 68c

ENDERLE'S 5-QUALITY STORES-5

Sixth and Chestnut
Grand and Olive

Eighth and Pine
Grand and Arsenal

Don't
Forget
Our
New
Location

7-Piece
Spec
This 7-piece Dining Room Suite, of Quince, Period design, includes a Dining Room Table and Chairs, all finished in a beautiful American oak. This is a wonderful bargain.

4-Piece
Bed, Sp
For
Just think of get
all-steel, continuous
Simmons Bed, a
Mattress and Spr
Easy

You
Bed, Sp
For
Just think of get
all-steel, continuous
Simmons Bed, a
Mattress and Spr
Easy

Remember
N. W.

Should
your
dealer
not
have it
he can
get it
for you
at once

ENDERLE'S
5-QUALITY
STORES-5

Broadway and Market
Grand and Olive

Eighth and Pine
Grand and Arsenal

The New York

World's 1922

Summer Resorts
Annual

...and...

Good Motor Roads Tour
Guide

112 Pages of Information
for the Summer Vacationist

...and...

Many Touring Maps
for the Automobilist

Price 10 Cents at All World
Offices, Subway and Street
Newsstands, OR SENT BY
MAIL FOR 10 CENTS.

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WORLD SUMMER RESORT BUREAU
World Building, Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Only the
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ONOMY
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17c
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ASPIRIN
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15c
28c
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79c

79c
large, 1.29
23c, 45c, 89c
19c, 38c, 75c
29c
98c
98c
42c
Pepsi, 1.2c

24c, 47c, 73c
Tonic, 79c, \$1.39
42c, 83c

aspirated, 2 for 27c
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5 for 33c

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ORDERS RETURN OF DYE PATENTS TO GOVERNMENT

President Directs Alien Property Custodian to Make Demands on Chemical Foundation Firm.

CONCERN UNDER FIRE IN CONGRESS

Charge Made That It Obtained During Wilson Administration Alien Property at 2 Per Cent of Value.

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON, July 1.—Instructions were issued today by President Harding that a demand be made on the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for immediate return to the Government of all patents, trade marks, copyrights, contracts and other property transferred to it by the Alien Property Custodians of the Wilson administration.

The instructions contained in a letter written by Mr. Harding to Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, was wholly unexpected, although the Chemical Foundation numerous times has been under the fire of Republican members of Congress.

In addition to the instructions that a demand be made for return of the assignments made by the Alien Property Custodian's office under the previous administration, the President ordered Miller to take any action advised or approved by the Attorney-General to respect fully the rights of interests of the United States Government in any of its agencies in the properties turned over to the Chemical Foundation.

Statement of Daugherty.

Supplementary to the President's letter a statement was made by Attorney-General Daugherty that the action taken by Mr. Harding was "justified by the records" of the Department of Justice which he said had for many months been conducting an investigation in the face of much interference." The Attorney-General added that the instructions as to return to the Government of property taken over by the foundation would be carried out "with all dispatch."

Representative Frear, Republican, Wisconsin, less than a year ago, stirred up a row with the charge that "the dye monopoly, headed by the Chemical Foundation Co." had sought to influence three members of President Harding's cabinet in an effort to perpetuate "its present exclusive power" in this country through retention of the dye embargo.

Frear at that time charged that Francis P. Garvan and Joseph Chote Jr., while employed by the Government in the alien property custodian's office in positions of control, conceived the idea of seizing alien patents and then file them over to themselves and their associates in a private capacity under the name of the Chemical Foundation Co. at a "private sale" for about \$250,000, or about 2 per cent of the actual value.

Frear Charges Denied.

The Frear charges were denied by Garvan and his assistants at the time, but their company several times had come under congressional fire, particularly during debate on the dyestuff schedule of the tariff bill. It was attacked and also defended during the Senate dyestuffs lobby investigation recently concluded.

FIELD MARSHAL'S ALLEGED SLAYERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Men Caught After Assassination of Sir Henry Wilson Both Say They Were Former Soldiers.

By Associated Press
LONDON, July 1.—James Connolly and James O'Brien, charged with the murder of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, were again arraigned in the Westminster police court today.

A police officer testified that he had an interview with the prisoners this morning, when they had confessed that they had given their wrong names and addresses when they were apprehended for the murder. According to the police officer, Connolly said his correct name was Reginald Dunn, an ex-soldier, aged 24 years. O'Brien said his correct name was Joseph O'Sullivan, also an ex-soldier of the same age. They were committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

Testimony was given by several policemen and citizens, who witnessed the shooting of Field Marshal Wilson and the pursuit that followed.

CUTS THROAT WHILE DREAMING

Edward Dallmeyer, Laborer, Found in Half Conscious Condition.
Cutting his throat while dreaming was the experience of Edward Dallmeyer, 31 years old, a laborer, according to the story he told police. He was found at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in a room in a room at 1426 North Ninth street, in a semi-conscious condition. A ranger was at his side. He was taken to the City Hospital, and his wound pronounced not serious. Dallmeyer later was taken to the Fifth District police station and released.

Views of Union Labor and the Radical Press

The Post Dispatch prints herewith extracts from editorials or articles in the organs of the labor unions and of the Socialist and Communist Parties showing the trend of thought on public questions among those bodies of citizens and indicating causes of social unrest.

THE SALES TAX.
(From Labor, Organ of Railway Labor Unions.)

President Gary of the Steel Trust is out in an interview urging Congress to wipe out the income tax and substitute a sales tax. That's the way to "free" business, according to Mr. Gary. It is also a good way to still further enslave the workers of America.

Mr. Gary probably has an income of at least \$1,000,000 a year. Perhaps he spends \$100,000 a year. He would contribute 5 per cent to the support of the national Government. Under the existing income tax law he contributes \$500. If you will subtract \$500 from \$550,000 you will have the answer to the question, "Why does Gary favor the sales tax?"

Under the income tax law a single man is granted an exemption of \$1000 and a married man—providing his total income is less than \$5000—is granted an exemption of \$2500 and \$400 additional for each dependent child.

Therefore the average married man, with a wife and three children, would have to earn \$2700 a year before he could be called upon to pay a penny for the support of the Federal Government. Under a sales tax of 5 per cent a married man who earned \$2700 would pay \$135 to the support of the Government and a single man who earned only \$1000 a year would be compelled to pay \$50, whereas he pays nothing today.

Those figures answer the question, "Why do the workers oppose the sales tax?" The workers believe that taxes should be levied according to one's ability to pay, and should not be added to the cost of those necessities without which human beings cannot exist.

THE CORONADO DECISION.
(From the New York Call, Socialist.)

They scuppered the labor sections of the Clayton Act, practically nullified legislation providing some protection for child labor, the Supreme Court of the United States follows this up with the most staggering blow ever aimed at the organized working class. There is no use in denying that the decision in the Coronado coal case amounts to a disaster. It is worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the employing class. The decision is as frantic in the interests of that class as the Dred Scott decision favored the slave owners of the South.

Without political power at Washington, in the State Legislatures the unions are at the mercy of the masters of industry of this country. The drift in many quarters now is toward an independent party of the working class upon a federated basis like the British party.

The time has come for a change. Old prejudices, traditions and outlooks should not stand in the way of the new needs. The situation is grave. The whole labor movement is at stake. It is time to act independently of the parties of the employing oligarchs. The next year will see the machinery set in motion that will bring the workers out of the doldrums. They will form a party of their own, a party financed, controlled and guided by the workers, for the workers and for their

Government posts and secured profit for their concerns in a legitimate manner, or at least sufficiently removed from the category of crude, bungling criminality to enable them to escape prosecution.

Whoever heard of Selling Snow Shoes for a "Fourth of July" celebration—
REMLEY SPRING CHICKENS Promised you, and he's GOING TO MAKE GOOD. And the price is such that the poor man has a look-in.

OUR OWN FRESH DRESSED every 15 minutes in the day. Not another place under the sun will you find such wonderful poultry. 1 to 1½ lb. average.

DELICATESSEN SPECIALS Fried to perfection.

SPRING CHICKEN 25

POTATO SALAD—Genuine 15¢ COLD SLAW—Genuine 12½

old German style. 1b. 50¢

COOKED CORNED BEEF 35

Kosher style Wafer sliced. 1b. 50¢

EVERY SALAD that we can possibly think of that will tempt you will be in readiness made up and served to you when you begin to dine.

Our big, previously advertised cut-price sale of last Friday holds good till Monday night. CLOSED TUESDAY ALL DAY.

STEAKS Sirloin or Round. 40¢ value; lb. 15

Hundreds of special preparations for cold lunch and the picnic.

SOUP—PICKLES, RELISHES, CHEESE OF EVERY VARIETY, AT MURDERED PRICES.

EVERY SALAD that we can possibly think of that will tempt you will be in readiness made up and served to you when you begin to dine.

Our big, previously advertised cut-price sale of last Friday holds good till Monday night. CLOSED TUESDAY ALL DAY.

CAFETERIA MONDAY 12 A.M. to 6:30 P.M.

SPRING CHICKEN 25

EVERY SALAD that we can possibly think of that will tempt you will be in readiness made up and served to you when you begin to dine.

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Our big, previously advertised cut-price sale of last Friday holds good till Monday night. CLOSED TUESDAY ALL DAY.

STEAKS Sirloin or Round. 40¢ value; lb. 15

Hundreds of special preparations for cold lunch and the picnic.

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Up-to-the-Minute
News and ViewsST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
SUNDAY SPORTING SECTIONPhotos and Comment
By Experts

PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1922.

1-48

CARDINALS 9-8, PIRATES 5-9; BROWNSIES WIN, 4 TO 3

Rickeymen Gather 31
Hits in Double Bill,
Making 60 in 4 GamesKnot-Holers Win First Contest, 9 to 5, but Lose
Second, 9 to 8—Hornsby Drives Out His 18th
Homer of Season—Doak Scores 9th Victory.

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—Seventeen runs and 31 hits only bagged one ball game for the Cardinals, today, in their double-bill with Pittsburgh. The first battle saw the Cards wallop three Pirate pitchers for 16 safeties and nine runs while the Bucs nicked Doak and North for a dozen bungles and only five runs. Bill Pertich essayed to start the second scrap for Rickey and all Bill did was to start. He held McKechnie's men in the first two innings but, in the third, they hopped all over the frame of the coast boy, and hanging out six hits which included three triples, counted six times. Off North, they collected three more in the sixth, just enough to win, as it proved, for the Cards finally knocked Babe Adams out and just lost the decision in the final frolic, 9-8.

One of the features of the first was Rogers Hornsby's eighteenth homer of the season. Glazner was pitching at the time and Hornsby slipped a fast ball far over the left-field fence. Cooper, the star southpaw, allowed four runs in the first inning of the opener, Hornsby and Gainer getting triples. Gainer, by the way, has made quite a record. In his last five times at bat he has hit safely each time, his collection including two doubles, a triple and two singles. The ancient Del is now hitting above the .400 mark, having played in 26 games.

The Rickeymen added a pair of runs in the fourth and copped single counters in the sixth, seventh and eighth for their nine-run total in the first game. Doak went along splendidly for the Cards until the sixth, when fire hits gave the Bucs three runs. North, Rickey's ready reliever, stopped the onslaught. Lou was nicked, but fortunately he tight-lipped enough to save the game and Doak is credited with a 9-5 victory—his ninth of the season.

Game But Losing Fight.

In the second game, the Cardinals showed the Pittsburgh fans what a fighting ball club looks like. Behind, 6-1 after the hectic third, the Rickey crew kept plugging along and, clutching Adams out, just about tying the score in the ninth. Harry McCurdy, former Illinois University hero, made his big league debut and did a bang-up job.

Bill Doak added a world's record, for him, of 18 consecutive wins. Bill is a pretty fair pitcher, but no one, not even his dearest friend, would accuse Bill of trying to steal Hornsby's stuff in the slugging line and, yet, Doak, in the first game stepped to the plate three times and gathered three hits as pretty as one would want to see. Bill Doak has been in the majors, always in St. Louis, for ten years, but not until today did he achieve as many as three hits in one game.

The Giants being idle the Cards passed up a chance to gain by taking both games. The players who have been backward with the bat are doing around nicely, however. Pfeifer and Stock are hitting hard and often and with men on bases. That means much to the Cardinals who have a tough assignment to overcome the lead possessed by the Giants.

60 Hits in Four Games.

In the four games here, St. Louis made 60 hits and turned them into 31 runs. More can hardly be asked. Their Pittsburgh batting average, in this series was exactly .375 and they averaged 15 hits and eight runs a game.

Tomorrow, another double-header is scheduled with the Reds as opponents. This doubling-up is working somewhat of a hardship on the small pitching staff, but the men are all willing to work and, out North, if necessary. For instance, Lou North worked parts of both games today against the Pirates. Clarence Mueller absorbed a bit of limelight in the fifth-inning of the second game, while hitting for Pfeifer. He doubled and scored a run. The South St. Louis boy is by no means well yet and he hobbled badly, as he went to second.

For the games in Cincinnati, Rickey has Jeff Efferer ready, his second choice being a dark mystery. It is thought he will start Barfoot, but Clyde worked a while today. It may be that Haines will tackle the Reds with only two days' rest. He wants to work and may get his wish. The Cards are back home Monday, opening a series with Cincinnati and remaining on home lot until July 22.

Miss Collett Defeated.

WILKES-BARRE, N. Y., July 1.—Miss Collett of Cincinnati won the country's international invitation golf tournament at the Country Club to-day, defeating Miss Glenn Collett of Providence, 3 up in the final.

They Win If They Lose

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB	W	L	PCT.	Win.	Loss.	Perf.	Goals.	Ends.
BROWNS	43	29	.597	503	589	1.000	0	0
New York	41	32	.562	568	551	1.000	0	0
Chicago	38	39	.500	540	559	1.000	0	0
Detroit	34	34	.500	507	493	1.000	0	0
Washington	34	34	.500	507	493	1.000	0	0
Cleveland	32	39	.450	458	444	1.000	0	0
Boston	28	37	.431	439	424	1.000	0	0
Philadelphia	27	38	.409	408	403	1.000	0	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUB	W	L	PCT.	Win.	Loss.	Perf.	Goals.	Ends.
New York	43	24	.600	634	622	1.000	0	0
Cardinals	38	39	.500	563	531	1.000	0	0
Brooklyn	38	32	.542	549	535	1.000	0	0
Cincinnati	34	34	.500	507	493	1.000	0	0
Pittsburgh	33	34	.493	490	485	1.000	0	0
Chicago	26	40	.394	403	388	1.000	0	0
Philadelphia	25	40	.385	394	379	1.000	0	0

Today's Schedule.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB	W	L	PCT.	Win.	Loss.	Perf.	Goals.	Ends.
Cards	43	29	.597	503	589	1.000	0	0
New York	41	32	.562	568	551	1.000	0	0
Chicago	38	39	.500	540	559	1.000	0	0
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Pittsburgh	33	34	.493	490	485	1.000	0	0
Chicago	26	40	.394	403	388	1.000	0	0
Philadelphia	25	40	.385	394	379	1.000	0	0

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB	W	L	PCT.	Win.	Loss.	Perf.	Goals.	Ends.
Browns	43	29	.597	503	589	1.000	0	0
New York	41	32	.562	568	551	1.000	0	0
Chicago	38	39	.500	540	559	1.000	0	0
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Pittsburgh	33	34	.493	490	485	1.000	0	0
Chicago	26	40	.394	403	388	1.000	0	0
Philadelphia	25	40	.385	394	379	1.000	0	0

FALK'S HOMER GIVES

CHICAGO 8TH STRAIGHT

CLUB	W	L	PCT.	Win.	Loss.	Perf.	Goals.	Ends.

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DAILY PAGE OF NEWS

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

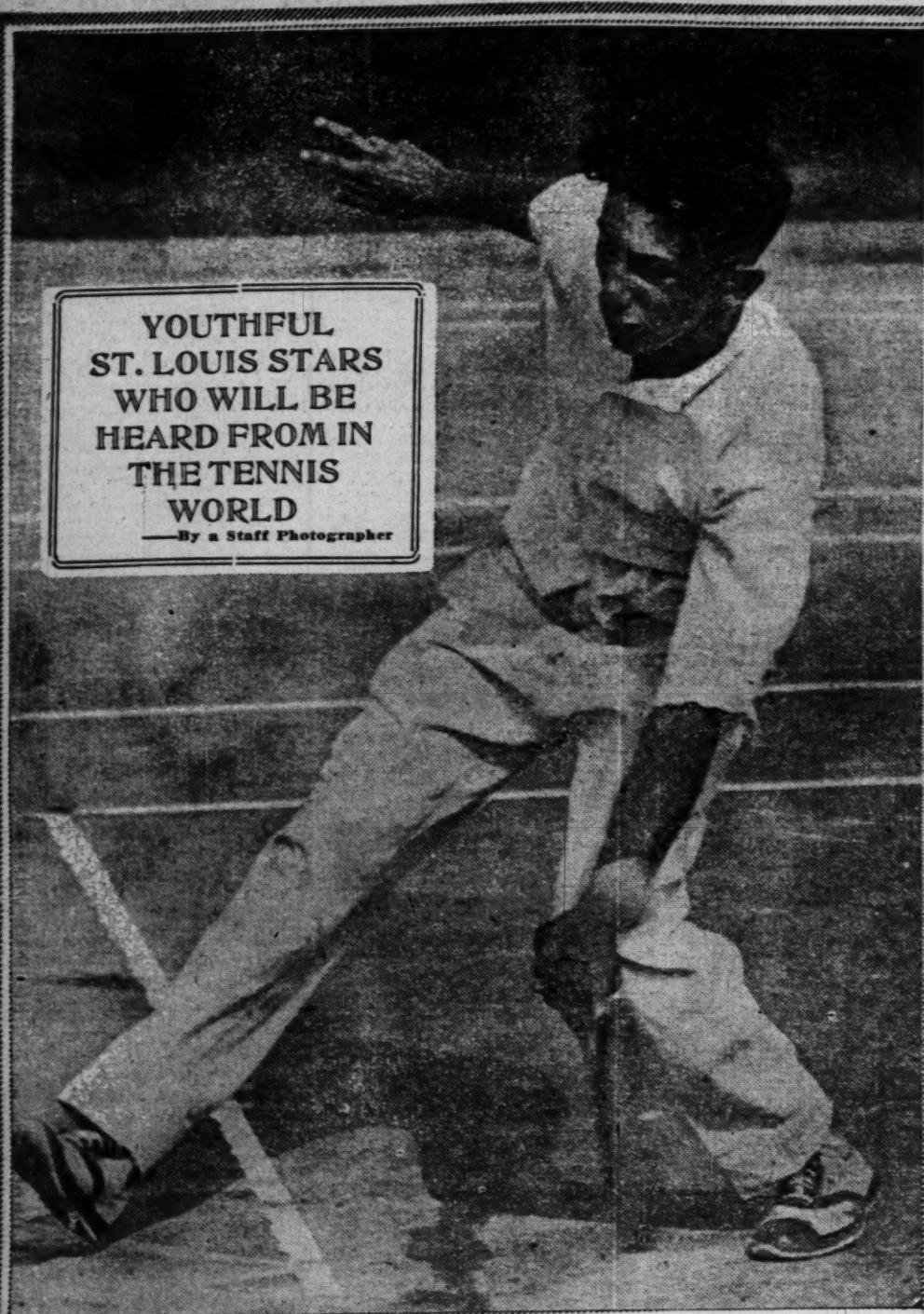
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE WORLD OF SPORT

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1922.

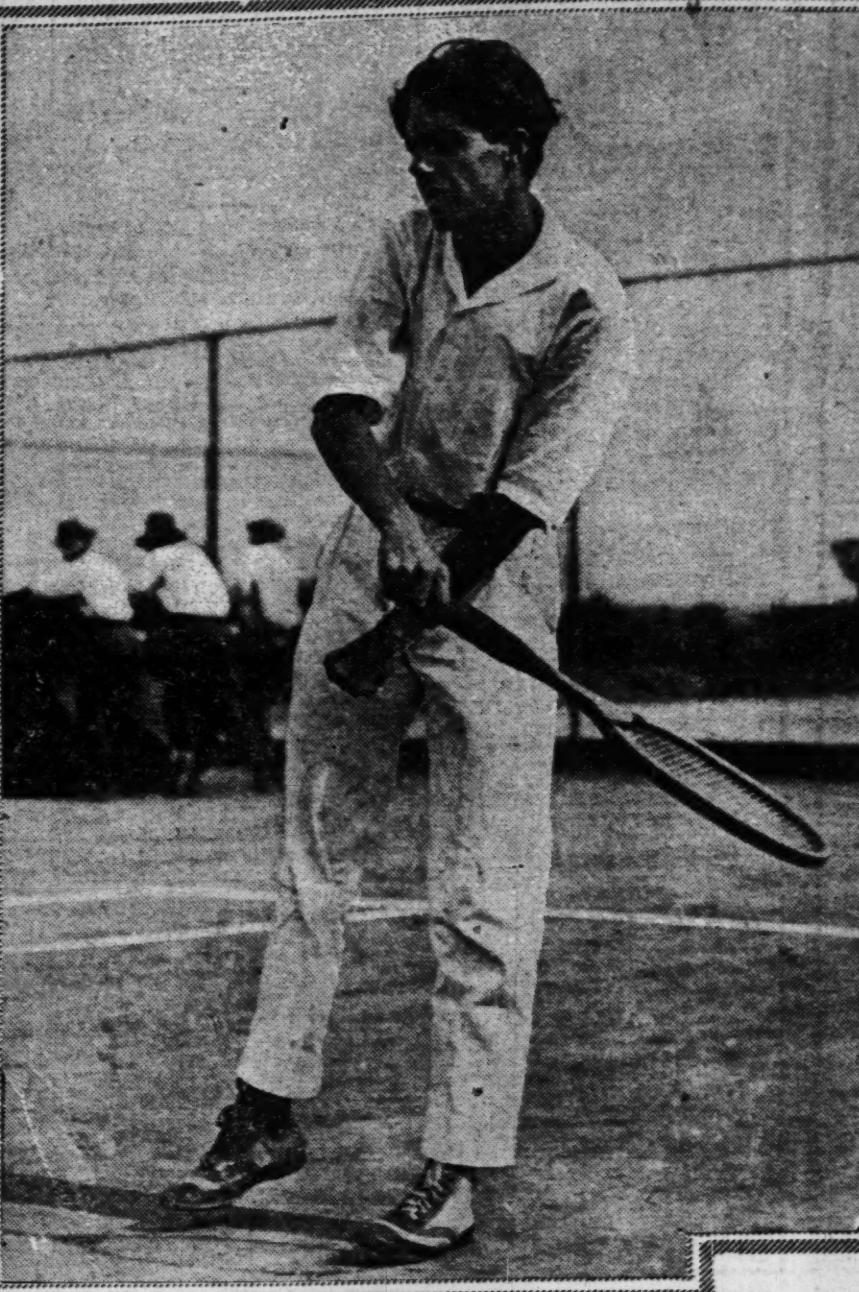
48

YOUTHFUL
ST. LOUIS STARS
WHO WILL BE
HEARD FROM IN
THE TENNIS
WORLD

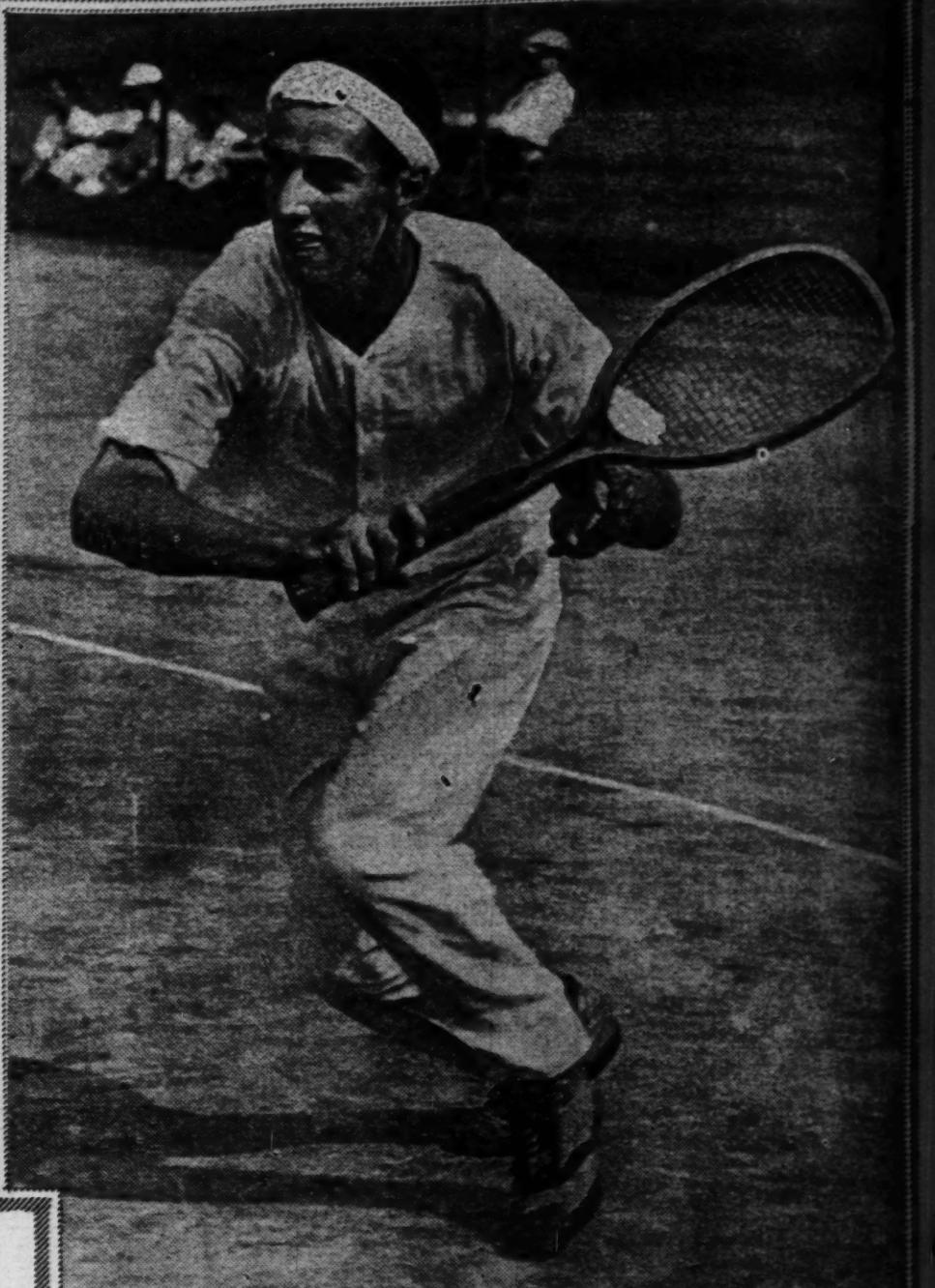
—By a Staff Photographer



Herbert Weinstock, Soldan, partner of Jack Smith in the doubles and a strong singles player, as well.



Bert Hopkins,
University High
School, Junior
champion of St.
Louis County.



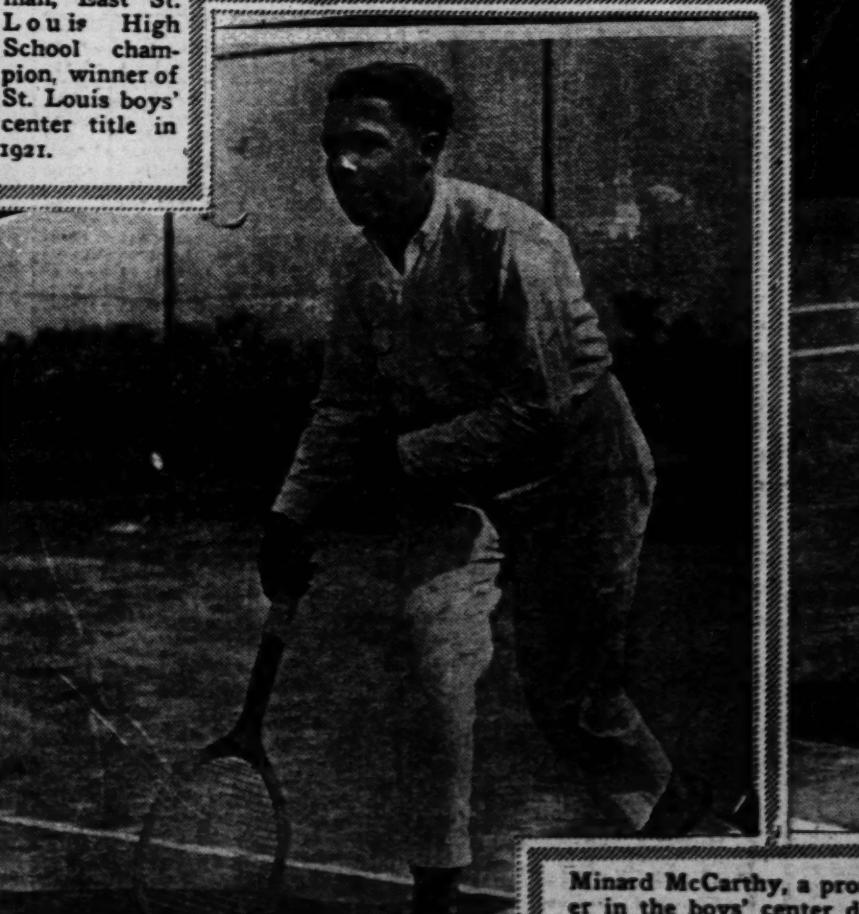
Halsted Burnet, a Soldan High School
team star.



Jack Smith, another member of the Soldan team, who made a fine impression both in singles and as a partner of Weinstock in the doubles, last week.



Teddy Egg-
man, East St.
Louis High
School champion,
winner of
St. Louis boys'
center title in
1921.



Minard McCarthy, a promising play-
er in the boys' center division.



Joe Smith, winner of the boys' center champion-
ship this year.

What Soc
Is Doin

PART THREE.
Sna
About C
Ameri

Robert Dunn
Sights, Person
in the Turkis

THE author of these n
intelligence to Rear
commissioner to Turk
agent for the State Depart
most of his time on infor
of the disturbed interior of
truck, studying and report
part of the world where
unending wars.

AMERICAN tobacco
spend \$14,000,000 ann
the Turkish town of
on the Black Sea. Most
bacco you smoke in an
cigarette comes from there.
American families make
their home, living on the w
off which one or two of ou
ers constantly lie. Seven
summer Greek destroyers
off the town, threatening
ment. American naval
boarded them and an hour's notice before
the fire in order to take
aboard their own ships.
instance the Greeks chan
minds and sailed away.

Thus far the sole
caused by the Greek na
tion of the Black Sea as
Nationalist Turks have
During the bombardment
the town from which the
to Angora and Mustapha
starts. Greek ships fired
shots. One Greek ashore
and one Turk died of fri
sidering the temperament
peoples and the preponder
population of this coast
have been the other way.

A British military attac
stantinople, in discussing
try's persistent champion
Greeks against the Turks in
East since the war, gave a
damental reason to me t
ing: "Great Britain but
because we can always be
controlling her. We can
any time be certain of the
the Turk."

"We are quite willing
Turkish-Greek war shall
indefinitely," added this
"It is to our interest in
East at this time. When
and the Greeks are at one
throats they are too busy
trouble for us." Sound,
the viewpoint of the Briti
See. But the British and
merchants at Constantin
not of the same opinion.

Oman Agha is the Tur
chief of the Kerasund reg
Black Sea. Filbert nuts, r
olomargarine is made, and
exported there in large
The industry is in
of Greeks, many of whom
come wealthy. Osman is t
his persecution of them, es
sentially he is a "good f
had become friendly with
American Consul at Sam
once visited the Consul, b
covering from malaria in
own hospital. Osman is t
to pay a visit to Kerasund
convalescence and promising
entertainment by the bandit
I will be your guest on one
said the Consul. "You
killing Greeks." All
plied the brigand, with a
promise to stop killing G
you come."

Days before the begin
Georgia into their fold the
flag of socialism flew from
Mileni building at Tiflis
crimson-white-black state
republic. Toward the s
"free" existence, tram and
water supply ceased in
Tiflis, citizens were cut off
electric light in their
p. m. and all restaurants
were closed. The law
in order not to arrest the
strated the bourgeoisie of
Tiflis. Once a week one
was caused to stay open
that the bourgeoisie m
closed. But the law is
to the national

PART THREE.

*Snapshots of Life in and
About Constantinople by
American Naval Officer*Robert Dunn Writes Entertainingly of
Sights, Personalities, Events and Customs
in the Turkish Capital and Environs.

THE author of these notes was a Lieutenant in the navy and aide for intelligence to Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, United States high commissioner to Turkey, for three years. He was also intelligence agent for the State Department—the only one in the Near East. He spent most of his time on indefinite orders, covering alone thousands of miles of the disturbed interior of that region, on foot, on horseback, or in motor truck, studying and reporting on political and military conditions in the part of the world where the European armistice has only created further wounding wars.

American tobacco interests spend \$14,000,000 annually in the Turkish town of Samsoun on the Black Sea. Most of the tobacco you smoke in an Egyptian cigarette comes from there. Several American families make Samsoun their home, living on the waterfront, off which one or two of our destroyers constantly lie. Seven times last summer Greek destroyers appeared off the town, threatening bombardment. American naval officers always boarded them and demanded an hour's notice before they opened fire in order to take Americans aboard their own ships. In every instance the Greeks changed their minds and sailed away.

Thus far the sole casualties caused by the Greek naval invasion of the Black Sea against the Nationalist Turks have been two. During the bombardment of Iskod, the town from which the main road to Ankara and Mustapha Kemal starts, Greek ships fired about 50 shots. One Greek ashore was killed and one Turk died of fright. Considering the temperament of the two peoples and the preponderant Turkish population of this coast, it should have been the other way around.

A British military attaché at Constantinople, in discussing his country's persistent championship of the Greeks against the Turks in the Near East since the war, gave as the fundamental reason to me the following: "Great Britain backs Greece because we can always be sure of controlling her. We can never at any time be certain of controlling the Turk."

We are quite willing that this Turkish-Greek war shall continue indefinitely," added this same officer. "It is to our interest in the Near East at this time. When the Turks and the Greeks are at one another's throats they are too busy to make trouble for us." Sound, that, from the viewpoint of the British War Office. But the British and American merchants at Constantinople were of the same opinion.

Oman Agha is the Turkish bandit chief of the Kerasund region on the Black Sea. Filbert nuts, from which sanguinarine is made, are grown and exported there in large quantities. The industry is in the hands of Greeks, many of whom have become wealthy. Osman is relentless in his persecution of them. But personally he is a "good fellow," and has become friendly with a former American Consul at Samsoun. He once visited the Consul, who was recovering from malaria in the Samson hospital. Osman invited him to pay a visit to Kerasund during convalescence and promised royal entertainment by the bandits. "Osman, I will be your guest on one condition," said the Consul. "You must stop killing Greeks." "All right," replied the brigand, with a grin. "I promise to stop killing Greeks until you come."

Two days before the Bolsheviks took Constantinople into their fold the plain red flag of socialism flew from the Parliament building at Tiflis above the white-black standard of the bandits. Toward the end of her existence, tram cars and the trolley supply ceased running in Samsoun. Citizens were fined for burning electric light in their rooms after 10 p.m. and all restaurants and the like were closed. The last was done in order not to arouse the proletariat against the bourgeoisie who still had money. Once a week one restaurant was allowed to stay open all night, but the bourgeoisie might also be arrested. But the ban never extended to the national opera house.

Continued on Page Twelve.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1922.

PAGES 1-23

**Kaiser's Fall as Vividly Described in
Book of Memoirs by His Eldest Son****TALKED EXCITEDLY, IN A HOARSE AND UNREAL VOICE**

Interesting Stories of European Royalty Gathered in the Days When His Father and Himself Were Among the World's Most Interesting Figures—Kaiser Human at Heart but Mad on Royalism.

BOTH the former German Emperor and the former German Crown Prince have written books of memoirs, but that of the younger man is the first to come from the press. From it the Post-Dispatch has culled the following very interesting stories which are printed by special permission of Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers of "The Memoirs of the Crown Prince of Germany."

Kaiser's Friends Tell Him He Must Quit the Throne

INOW went with my chief of staff to join the Kaiser.

He stood in the garden surrounded by a group of gentlemen.

Never shall I forget the picture of that half-score of men in their gray uniforms, thrown into relief by the withered and faded flower beds of ending autumn, and framed by the surrounding mist-mantled hills with their glorious foliage of vanishing green and every shade of brown, of yellow and of red.

The Kaiser stood there as though he had suddenly halted in his agitated pacing up and down.

Passionately excited, he addressed himself to those near him with violently expressive gestures.

His eyes were upon Gen. Groner and his excellency Von Hintze; but a glance was cast now and then at the Field Marshal-General, who, with gaze fixed on the distance, nodded silently; and an occasional look was also turned toward the white-haired Gen. von Plessen.

Somewhat aloof from the group, stood Gen. von Marschall, the Legation Councillor von Grunau and Maj. von Hirschfeld.

With their bowed attitudes, most of the men seemed oppressed by the thought that there was no escape from their entanglement—seemed, while the Kaiser alone spoke, to have been paralyzed into muteness.

Catching sight of me, my father beckoned me to approach and, himself, came forward a few paces.

And now, as I stood opposite him, I saw clearly how distraught were his features—how his emaciated and sallow face twitched and winced.

Hoarse, strange and unreal was my father's voice as he instructed Hintze, who was still waiting to telephone the Imperial Chancellor that he was prepared to renounce the imperial crown if thereby alone general civil war in Germany were to be avoided, but that he remained King of Prussia and would not leave his army.

The gentlemen were silent. The State Secretary was about to depart, when Schulenburg pointed out that it was, in any case, essential first to make a written record of this highly significant decision of his majesty. Not until such a document had been ratified and signed could it be communicated to the Imperial Chancellor.

The Kaiser expressed his thanks. Yes, he said,

that was true; and he instructed Lieutenant-General von Plessen, Gen. von Marschall, his excellency von Hintze and Count von der Schulenburg

to draw up the declaration and submit it to him for signature.

We therefore went indoors again.

While the gentlemen were still at work on the document, there came another telephone call from Berlin. The chief of the Imperial Chancery, his excellency von Wahnschaff, asked urgently for the declaration of abdication; he was informed by Count von der Schulenburg that the decision already come to by his majesty was being formulated and would be forthwith dispatched to the Imperial Government.

In the same town the feminine population became panic-stricken at the approach of Greek warships. It

felt that it would be exposed to all the traditional bestialities of the local Turks, in whose country the town was situated, should the vessels open fire. With their racial high spirits and classic heroism, the Greek ladies resolved upon death self-inflicted rather than violation. A run on the drug stores for cyanide and mercuric chloride followed. The price rose and the market was cornered—by the Greek druggists.

Another typical incident. A characteristic of the Levantine, after his

centuries of oppression, is always to play safe." The Greek occupation of Smyrna just after the armistice was

conducted as a triumphal progress and a religious pageant. Every house

on the waterfront, all occupied by Greeks delirious with joy, flew the blue and white flag of their cousins across the Aegean Sea. Not one al-

most

the document did not contain the abdication of the Kaiser, but expressed his willingness to abdicate if thereby alone further bloodshed, and above all, civil war would be avoided. It also stressed the fact that he remained King of Prussia and would lead the troops back home in perfect order.

Two days later I made my first personal acquaintance with the revolution. I was driving

with my orderly officer, Zobelitz, along the Meuse

road from Wauisort to Givet to visit once more

the troops who were to hold the Meuse line.

Continued on Page Twelve.

**Tells of Own Encounter
With Revolutionary Soldiers**

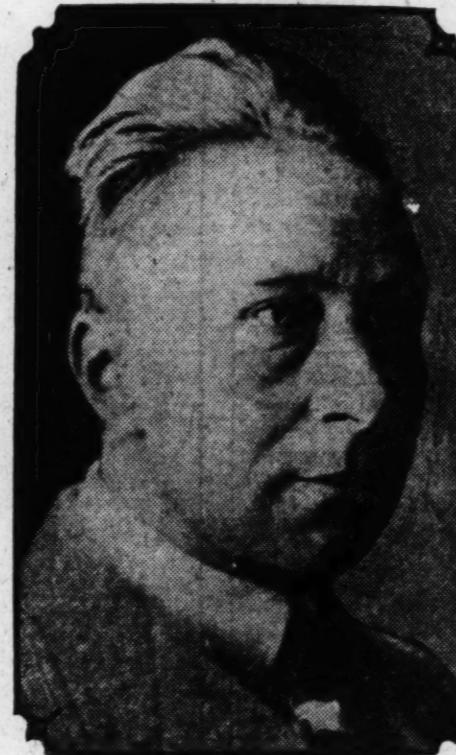
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—From a recent photograph.
WILHELM,
Former German Crown Prince.

A few kilometers from Wauisort, just as we reached a spot where the railway runs beside the highroad, we saw a leave-train of men which had halted and was flying the red flag. Immediately afterwards, from the open and the broken windows my ears were greeted with the stupid words "Lights out! Knives out!" which formed a sort of watchword and slogan for all the hooligans and malcontents of that period.

I stopped my car, and accompanied by Zobelitz, walked up to the train. I ordered the men to alight, which they at once did. There may have been five or six hundred of them—a rather villainous-looking crowd, mostly Bavarians from Flanders. In front of me stood a very lamp-post of Bavarian Sergeant. With his hands deep into his trousers' pockets and displaying altogether a most provocative air, he was the very picture of insubordination. I rated him and told him to assume at once a more becoming deportment, such as was proper to a German soldier. The effect was instantaneous. The men began to press toward us, and I addressed them in urgent tones, endeavoring to touch their sense of honor.

Even while I was speaking, I could see that I had won the contest. In the end a mere lad of, perhaps, 17 years, a Saxon with a frank, boyish face and decorated with the iron cross, stepped forward and said: "Herr Kronprinz, don't take me ill; they are only silly phrases; we mean nothing by them; we all like you and we know that you always look after your soldiers well. You see, we have been traveling now for three days and have received no food or attention the whole time. No one troubles about us, and there are no officers whatever with us. Don't be angry with us." A general murmur of applause followed. I gave the lad my hand, and then followed a comic close to the affair. The lad said: "We know you always have cigarettes for good soldiers; we've nothing left to smoke." I gave the men what cigarettes I had; although these "good soldiers" really did not deserve them; I did it simply because I appreciated their condition, which certainly was in part responsible for their nonsense; I felt clearly that, if everything behind the lines and at home were not out of joint, these men would have followed the right path.

We therefore went indoors again.

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Count von der Schulenburg that the decision

already come to by his majesty was being formu-

lated and would be forthwith dispatched to the

Imperial Government.

In the depths of his nature my father is a thor-

oughly kind-hearted man striving to make people happy and to create joyousness around him. But

this trait is often concealed by his desire not to

appear tender but royal and exalted above the

small emotions of sentiment. He is thoroughly

idealistic in thought and feeling and full of confi-

dence towards every collaborator who enters

fresh into his environment. Present and future

he has always seen and gauged in the mirror of

his own most individual mental cosmos, which

became all the more unreal, the harder and the

more inflexible grew the secret and open struggle

for our national existence, both within the realm

and without it, or the more harshly one fragment

of this cosmos of ideas after another was snatched

away and crushed by the hand of destiny.

If you remove the mask of monarchy, the Kaiser

is, by nature, simple in his character; and if he

allowed these evils to arise about him, his share

in them was due partly to the out-of-date upbrin-

ging caused by an old-fashioned conception of

royal dignity, and still more to his innate adap-

ability to the arrangements of his environment and

to his renunciation of that simplicity and direct-

ness which might better have become his deepest

Continued on Page Twelve.

Admits He Preferred England's Form of Government With Its Responsiveness to Modern Political Ideas to That of His Own Country With Its Ceremonial and Feudal Formalism. Tells of Visits to the Czar.

nature. As a consequence, there developed, little by little, out of the zeal displayed by those around him for the pettiest affairs, a vast ceremonial that robbed the simplest proceedings of their naturalness, that removed every little stone against which the monarch might have struck his foot, and that strove to drown every whisper which might have been disagreeable to his ear. In the course of decades, this system deprived the Kaiser more and more of his capacity to meet hard realities with a firm, resolute and tenacious perseverance.

How can a man, accustomed to expect as a matter of course the spreading of a carpet before his feet for every step he takes, maintain himself when he is suddenly confronted with really serious conflicts in which nothing can help him but his own resolution?

Ludendorff as the Driving Force of the German Army

A few kilometers from Wauisort, just as we reached a spot where the railway runs beside the highroad, we saw a leave-train of men which had halted and was flying the red flag. Immediately afterwards, from the open and the broken windows my ears were greeted with the stupid words "Lights out! Knives out!" which formed a sort of watchword and slogan for all the hooligans and malcontents of that period.

I stopped my car, and accompanied by Zobelitz, walked up to the train. I ordered the men to alight, which they at once did. There may have been five or six hundred of them—a rather villainous-looking crowd, mostly Bavarians from Flanders. In front of me stood a very lamp-post of Bavarian Sergeant. With his hands deep into his trousers' pockets and displaying altogether a most provocative air, he was the very picture of insubordination. I rated him and told him to assume at once a more becoming deportment, such as was proper to a German soldier. The effect was instantaneous. The men began to press toward us, and I addressed them in urgent tones, endeavoring to touch their sense of honor.

Even while I was speaking, I could see that I had won the contest. In the end a mere lad of, perhaps, 17 years, a Saxon with a frank, boyish face and decorated with the iron cross, stepped forward and said: "Herr Kronprinz, don't take me ill; they are only silly phrases; we mean nothing by them; we all like you and we know that you always look after your soldiers well. You see, we have been traveling now for three days and have received no food or attention the whole time. No one troubles about us, and there are no officers whatever with us. Don't be angry with us." A general murmur of applause followed. I gave the lad my hand, and then followed a comic close to the affair. The lad said: "We know you always have cigarettes for good soldiers; we've nothing left to smoke." I gave the men what cigarettes I had; although these "good soldiers" really did not deserve them; I did it simply because I appreciated their condition, which certainly was in part responsible for their nonsense; I felt clearly that, if everything behind the lines and at home were not out of joint, these men would have followed the right path.

We therefore went indoors again. While the gentlemen were still at work on the

document, there came another telephone call from Berlin. The chief of the Imperial Chancery, his

excellency von Wahnschaff, asked urgently for the

declaration of abdication; he was informed by

Count von der Schulenburg that the decision

already come to by his majesty was being formu-

lated and would be forthwith dispatched to the

Imperial Government.

In the depths of his nature my father is a thor-

oughly kind-hearted man striving to make people

happy and to create joyousness around him. But

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1875.
Published by The Pulitzer Publishing
Company, Twelfth and Olive Streets.

**THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-
FORM.**

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with meekly printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but requests will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

The Menace of Lynch Laws.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
WE have all read with a feeling of horror the account of what happened at Herrin, Ill. All of us have not been surprised. It is the working out of the law of cause and effect.

We cannot have a flagrant and constant disregard of law in the lynching of negroes without expecting this same disregard of law to spread elsewhere.

There are two dangerous principles which are being unconsciously developed in our country today. One is that there is no law which the white man must respect. The second is, that might makes right; that numbers give authority for crushing smaller groups. Lynchings are the outcome of just this feeling.

Almost daily our papers say, "500 Lynch a Negro," or "A Negro Lynch'd By a Mob."

God pity America unless the right thinking, courageous citizens unite to stop the spread of such ideas. We are not thinking of the case of the negro either; we are thinking of the larger case, our country and its place in civilization.

PATRIOT.

Pine St. Department, Y. M. C. A.

"The Moral Consequences."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In your Sunday issue of Post-Dispatch, page 25, under above heading, you made some anti-prohibition statements I wish to reproduce in order to prove my conviction as true, that previous to the prohibition law our country was fast becoming a nation of drunkards. You say, "Broadly speaking, we have become a nation of lawbreakers. There is no parallel in modern history for the organized lawlessness which has followed prohibition. But the bootlegging industry, sordid and unscrupulous, is the most abominable and ominous reaction to the impossible repression in which we are engaged. The law is broken everywhere—in homes, in clubs, by the rich and poor, by the statesmen who pass the laws, by the judges that sentence the bootleggers, by the police that make the arrests—a vast national carnival of lawlessness in which many of the most ardent prohibitionists lift the forbidden glass. Such are the consequences already of record."

The devil in his empires will not easily quit the punishment of the most potent influence at their command for sending souls to hell.

Yes, I say, look at the consequences: Before prohibition I have seen, on our streets on Saturday, as many as a dozen men, reeling, quarreling, yelling and sometimes fighting. Since prohibition I have not seen a single intoxicated individual in the last 12 months.

Go to the homes, now, of those who were imbibers and you will find peace, quietness, contentment and plenty.

Our jail has become a useless institution—it has not had an inmate for the last year. N. A. ROBERTSON.
Humanville, Mo.

ASPECT.

The Movement to End War.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE Young Men's Christian Association is forming a world-wide movement to end war. All churches, the Red Cross, Salvation Army, women's organizations—every civilized organization in this war-cursed world—should hasten to join this peace movement.

The universal unrest, national jealousies, hatred, hellish greed trend to other wars.

"Thou shalt not kill" should be the impressive text in every church throughout the world soon and on a nameless day. Religious leaders, the millions of them, the grief, devastation and demoralization which all the world is suffering from, and will for years to come.

Disease, starvation, poverty, degradation, inexpressible misery were caused by the world war. Shouldn't "civilized" human beings be superior to snarling, fighting, murderous wild beasts?

Show the pure white "peace on earth" flag in every home and everywhere!

S. W. H.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
MAY I correct the false impression that Christian Science closes its eyes to the reality of disease and pain, which was given out in an article comparing the viewpoint of auto-suggestion with that of Christian Science, in your issue of June 18?

Simply because Christian Science denies the testimony of the physical senses, it is no more true that Christian Science closes its eyes to the reality of disease and pain than that Columbus closed his eyes to the facts of astronomy when he declared that the earth revolved around the sun and not the sun around the earth.

Christian Science is in perfect accord with the Bible (Genesis 1:31): "And God saw everything that He had made, and, behold, it was very good." Disease and pain are not the creations of God, and there is but one God, or Creator. So in Christian Science disease and pain are eliminated as unreal. Therefore Christian Science does not close its eyes to disease and pain, but, instead, sees them in their true light as unreal and proceeds to prove them unreal.

J. G. ROWELL.
Christian Science Committee on Publication.

STATESMANSHP ON CANVAS.

There was an interesting and illuminating interpretation in our news columns Friday of Frank Nuderscher's painting, The Eads Bridge, which is one of a series of canvases depicting Missouri's natural resources to be hung in the Capitol at Jefferson City.

As our critic remarked, the painting is a symbol. The artist has presented the bridge as a talisman—an expression of the river's capacity for service; "a reminder (to St. Louisans) that their city took being from the river and a prophecy that it can be reborn on the river."

The bosom of the Mississippi throbs with teeming commerce in the picture, while the structure itself swirls with the smoke of industry. Nuderscher has done for St. Louis, with the elegance of artistry, what Sandburg likes to do for Chicago with words.

It requires an exceedingly lively sense of humor for a man to stand on the floor of the United States Senate and engage in David Harum practices that would be outlawed on any respectable horse market, and those who have argued seriously with so agile a dealer in concealed meanings can experience only a sense of chagrin.

50 per cent, the profits of importer, middleman and merchant and other normal charges.

The Senator's colleagues endeavored to dissuade him from his pawnshop tergiversation, but to no avail. The North Dakota primary was coming on, the farmers were to be told how much they would gain by increased food prices under the tariff, and, as our correspondent says, Mr. McCumber appeared to be of the belief that he could fool at least some of the people.

It requires an exceedingly lively sense of humor for a man to stand on the floor of the United States Senate and engage in David Harum practices that would be outlawed on any respectable horse market, and those who have argued seriously with so agile a dealer in concealed meanings can experience only a sense of chagrin.

MASKED GOVERNMENT.

A film has been running in St. Louis movie houses depicting the growth and activities of the Ku Klux Klan, from the Klan's point of view. It is a powerful piece of propaganda, calculated to win the thoughtless and the ignorant. To the thoughtful it would appear ridiculous if it were not so menacing.

The object of the film is to create the belief that the Klan is omniscient and omnipotent. "We See Everything" is one of the mottoes frequently displayed, and Klansmen in mask and gown, with two black, mysterious holes for eyes, are shown appearing at critical moments, to frighten away would-be criminals, or perched on top of cliffs, scanning the country, for evildoers. Or, in citizens' clothes, they are shown following and thwarting criminals, and restoring the thieves' booty to its lawful owners. They are not shown routing citizens out of bed, flogging or otherwise maltreating them, or interfering in political contests, as they have been doing of late. According to this film, the Klan is merely a mysterious, ubiquitous police helper and nemesis to evildoers.

But if the Klan confined itself to the work pictured in this lying film, its growth would be a menace to the country. If the people permit themselves to be fooled into giving this organization even the balance of power, it will be able to dictate to whom shall run for office and what policies shall rule in government. It will be able to disfranchise Catholics, Jews and negroes, under the guise of "100-per-cent Americanism." In some parts of the country it is already omnipotent. If it should get a sufficient hold in the big cities we should soon have to choose between government as the Constitution makers framed it and the people by amendment and law have created it, or rule by secret, masked, unknown persons, or their sworn representatives.

The idea of being governed by masked or unmasked spies, using a terrorizing ritual, regalia and methods, swearing in men to watch their neighbors secretly and by midnight parades and anonymous threats coerce them, even if the coercion appears to be needed, is repulsive to liberty loving, manly men. The thing is cowardly and subversive to government by the people. What would Washington, what would Lincoln, what would Jefferson have said about this attempt to create an invisible government, a secret, masked, torch-bearing, spying, night-riding organization, arrogating to itself full authority to dictate the people's morals and conduct and to inflict punishment? How far will America permit this folly to go? And does Director Hayes know that the moving pictures are being used to further it?

EVEREST, THE CONQUERABLE.

Everest is still the unconquered but not the unconquerable. Only four or five city blocks of distance lie between the farthest up point of the Bruce party and the summit of the peak which, from the beginning of time, has excluded the human presence.

The men have suffered intensely, endured all that body can bear and braved appalling perils. They have spent nights in a frail tent fighting terrific winds when an unguarded moment might sweep them down a glacier thousands of feet below.

The expedition is, temporarily at least, rebuffed of its goal. But the obstacles it has met are by no means insuperable. The oxygen apparatus was so far from perfect that its users contrived to improve it on the spot. Bad luck in weather added to the difficulties.

The poles of the earth were reached under difficulties far more discouraging. Persistence and ingenuity, with courage always assumed, finally won. These attributes will conquer Everest almost as soon as resolution and invention may decree.

THE JOKE ON UNCLE JOE.

Uncle Joe Cannon, despite his handicap of years and feather weight, offers to lick the man who stole the licker from his coat pocket. It would be a hard heart and a thirsty soul, indeed, who in Washington's torrid clime would separate an old man from the sort of licker which, as the veteran of many Congresses says, "you cannot get every day." But it serves you right, you old skunks. You voted for prohibition and now you carry your flask on the hip. You cut off the poor man's supply of good liquor while you and your colleagues and the Shipping Board hold the pass key to the rarest and best. A thief would have to clean out many clerks and big pockets to play as mean a joke as that.

DAVID HARUM IN THE SENATE.

Investigation develops that Senator McCumber, sponsor of the tariff bill in the upper house of Congress, has been trifling with the public by the most palpable manipulation of facts. He regaled the Senate the other day with the display of a basketful of trinkets, on which, he said, the department stores had been profiteering most infamously. Here was a cuckoo clock, for instance, bought in Germany for 94 cents and sold at retail in America for \$22. Briar pipes, hair clippers, etc., showed equally amazing margins.

It transpires, however, that the Senator's figures didn't mean anything. At least they were given with the same sort of mental reservation as that of the mail order "bootleggers" who offered "Canadian rye" at \$5 the quart, neglecting to state that it was grain rather than whisky they had for sale. When Senator McCumber stated that the cuckoo clock which sold for \$22 was obtained for 94 cents in Europe he neglected to say that the 94 cents represented only the price in terms of exchange when imported and that since the purchase was contracted for the value of the mark had fallen from a figure evidently several hundred per cent over its later value. Also, he neglected to include in his recital the present duty of

JUST BEFORE THE HOLD-UP THE BOYS SHOW SIGNS OF WEAKNESS.

(From the Galveston Daily News.)



**DR. CONGRESS
TARIFF SPECIALIST**

EXPECTING TO RENEW HIS YOUTH.**JUST A MINUTE**

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
By Clark McAdams

MR. FORD FOR PRESIDENT.

THIS being a hot day—and moreover the rest day of a hot week—we are not going to lead you into anything very heavy here. It is the little matter of Mr. Ford for President.

All of Mr. Ford's people are for him.

They say it is not necessary for Mr. Ford to do anything.

He never did anything when he won the nomination for United States Senator in Michigan.

Some people think he ought at least to say whether he is running or not.

Which may or may not be.

Take your choice.

What we suspect to be holding up the movement is this:

The don't know just how Mr. Ford stands.

No Literary Digest referendum on the subject has been conducted.

The press isn't saying.

Presumably a great many people are for him.

It is said that in the controversy as to Muscle Shoals the popularity of Mr. Ford throughout the country became the greatest obstacle to the administration, which would have handed the project over to the fertilizer trust long ago to be done by as it will the first dark night.

What we suspect is that the beginning of time was that some means of getting at the popular disposition toward Mr. Ford might be devised.

Would you think anything of counting for him all the people with Ford cars?

If we could safely do that, we would settle the question rather pronto.

How does a man with a Ford regard Mr. Ford?

Sympathetically, would you say?

We think so.

It is a matter of psychology.

If you are a Ford, you are placed upon the defensive.

You speak of it facetiously.

So does everyone else.

Nevertheless, people are careful.

They know just how you feel.

You will recall the story of the Virginian.

When Tramps called him a bad name the Virginian told his sixshooter on the card table and said:

"When you say that, smile."

Owen Wister says it was as if one could hear the bell of death ringing.

Very well.

That which you defend are attached to perhaps more than you think.

Like as not Ford owners are for Mr. Ford.

That is, subconsciously.

Which will do for the present, if it is happily the case.

How can we assure Mr. Ford's people that it is the case?

They want to know if his campaign started.

They can't crank it all summer.

There is a way, we think.

Suspect that you, gentle reader, take a Ford owner aside and speak of Fords plainly.

Say everything that is in your mind.

AND DON'T SMILE!

If you escape alive, there is no use in Mr. Ford's knowing.

He can never be President.

On the other hand, if you sacrifice your life, you will not have given it in vain.

You will have solved a popular question that is bothering a lot of people.

Mr. Jeff would say that the Globe book reviewers have only a refreshing knowledge of finance as per vix:

"This was in 1888 and in 1897 he became a bloated bonhobler by purchasing one share of St. Louis & San Francisco common at \$4 a share."

This is the season when Br'er Bryan puts the talk in chautauqua.

ETERNAL LOVE.

THE house where I was born is dust.

And soon my fate will be the same.

Rejoin the old earth whence they come.

The individual life is vain.

Endeavors to prolong its force;

Mutations like the restless main

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Events in the Social World

Varied Program of Social Activities Planned for Tuesday, Including House Parties, Dances, Dinners, Swimming Parties and a Polo Game; Debutantes to Have Chief Share in the Merrymaking.

PROGRAM of social activities as varied as the colors of the skyrockets and sparklers that accompany it, is planned for Tuesday, July 4. House parties, dinners, dances, swimming parties and a polo game crowd in upon each other.

No other day so lends itself to the spirit of gaiety and good fun, and no opportunity to make a pleasurable holiday has been overlooked. The debutantes especially will have a share in the merrymaking. On the night of the Fourth, Miss Eleanor Simmons, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace D. Simmons, will entertain 50 of her set with a dinner dance at the St. Louis Country Club, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Brookings Wallace, whose marriage was an event of the early spring. Mrs. Wallace was, before her marriage, Miss Janet Gregg. Miss Simmons, who was a member of the bridal party, was in California until the day preceding the wedding, and has taken this opportunity to do her share of the enter-

ning. On the evening before the Fourth, Miss Dorothy Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Simmons and Mr. and Mrs. William Weakley of Clarksville, Mo. Miss Muriel Dameron was graduated this month from Miss Porter's School at Farm-

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Nims of Portland place who have a country home, "Bee Tree Farm," on the Mississippi River, will have house party over the week end and until after Tuesday. Mrs. Nims' brother, H. Pitt Plateau, who makes his home in Columbus, O., will be with them, and other guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Melville L. Wilkinson and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mayfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Kehler Carr of Vandeventer place have invited a group of their friends to Glencoe, Mo., to spend the day at the home of Mr. Carr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carr.

Another group of St. Louisans departed yesterday by motor for Fenton, Mo., to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Meyer, 6822 Worman avenue, and Carl Meyer, on the 4th of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Sr. of Hawthorne boulevard. The guests are Mr. and Mrs. Donald Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Riesmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bascom, Mr. and Mrs. J. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rowan, William Griesedieck and Clarence Spiegelbauer, John Bauer, Miss Barbara Wender and Roland Goetz will be members of party for Tuesday. On Wednesday Mrs. Meyer will depart for Grand Beach, Mich., to spend the summer.

The country clubs are having special dinner dances Tuesday evening.

At the St. Louis Country Club the officers of Jefferson Barracks and the Country Club team will have a polo match at 4 o'clock, followed by a dinner served on the lawn lighted by Japanese lanterns. Besides Miss Simmons, among those entertaining will be Mrs. George W. Niedringhaus and Mrs. Charles McClure Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rickman of Chester, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucia Rickman, and John Moore Grant, son of Mrs. John M. Grant, 625 Delmar boulevard.

The wedding will take place in October.

Miss Rickman is a graduate of Mary Institute and has served on two occasions as maid of honor at the Veiled Prophet ball. Mr. Grant attended Washington University and is a member of Beta Theta Pi.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickman and Miss Rickman will sail on the S. S. Magdic July 8 for Europe. They will remain until about the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Moore of Speckerville, Tex., who is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Murphy, 4264 Delmar boulevard, has been honored at a number of parties during the last week.

On Wednesday Mrs. W. M. Murphy gave a 6 o'clock dinner for her at Glen Echo Country Club, and June 29 Mrs. Charles P. Spalding of 616 Washington boulevard was honored at a bridge party in her honor. Next Wednesday Mrs. John Carlton, 4265 Delmar boulevard, will give a large bridge luncheon for Mrs. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Moore, formerly of 28 Vandeventer place, have taken possession of their new home, 36 Portland place. The house was formerly owned by the late Herman Lupton. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hildebrand have purchased the Moore home. Mr. and Mrs. Moore will depart next week for Watch Hill, R. I.

PLANS for the departure of the socially prominent are maturing, and the present fortnight finds many St. Louisans en route to their summer homes or sailing for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Theron E. Catlin, with their two children, will depart tomorrow for North Haven, Me. They will have as their summer home the bamboo industry. Bamboo shoots have been brought from Japan, China and India, and California we already have in infant bamboo industry. Bamboo will be supplying the fish poles, canes, barrel hoops and furniture.

While You Are Away!

You will need the St. Louis Post-Dispatch while you are away this summer if you want to know what the happenings are at home.

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Mrs. George Leslie Dunn Jr., formerly Miss Adelaide Lillian Hughes. Her wedding took place June 24.

Miss Irene Savage of Salt Lake City, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert L. Fowler.

St. Louisans Numerous at Northeast Coast Resorts

Middle-West Visitors Arriving by Scores, North Shore of Massachusetts Attracting Large Number.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON, July 1.—The summer resorts of New England are welcoming again the large number of Middle West visitors who return yearly for a vacation near the ocean. As usual the New States of Massachusetts have given to its fashionable resort a large number of St. Louisans.

Mrs. William H. Scudder of St. Louis came on from Atlantic City early in the spring to direct some work being done upon her estate at Magnolia. She then went to St. Louis, arriving again at Magnolia for the summer the first of June.

With her at Magnolia are her daughter, Mrs. Gustavo di Rossi of Italy, and the latter's small daughter, Rene, whose ill-health took the family to Atlantic City for the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McRee of St. Louis will join the latter's mother, Mrs. William H. Scudder, at the Knowles' cottage this week to spend the summer with her.

Mrs. Samuel N. Kennard of St. Louis has arrived at her summer home on Fuller street, Magnolia. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Luther Ely Smith, and children, Adeline, Sa'Lees and Luther Jr. Mr. Smith joining them this week for the holiday. Mrs. Kennard will also have with her for a part of the summer her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brookins of New York.

Among those who will be missed from the North Shore this summer is Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick of St. Louis, whose beautiful summer home, Stonehenge, is occupied this year by Mrs. Kilpatrick's daughter, Mrs. Eugene A. Perry Jr. Mrs. Kilpatrick and her granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Scudder, sailed recently for two months' travel in Europe. It is hoped they will spend the late fall at Magnolia, where they both have a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Francis A. Lane came some time ago to "Overledge," her summer home at Manchester Cove. With her is Mrs. Nathaniel T. Lane of St. Louis, who went down to New Haven for the commencement exercises at Yale; her son, Nathaniel Tyler Lane Jr., being a member of this year's class. They are now both at Manchester to be with Mrs. Lane Sr. for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Arrive.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford of St. Louis, who spent the winter at St. Augustine, Fla., arrived yesterday at Marblehead and were at the Sea Gull when their cottage, at the corner of Harbor street and Ocean drive, was being made ready for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Geisinger and daughter, Miss Gloria Geisinger of St. Louis, are among those booked for an extended stay at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. They have been coming to the hotel for a number of years and will be welcomed by many friends of past years.

E. K. Ludington of St. Louis will arrive shortly at the New Ocean

Continued on Next Page.

Steinberg's
OLIVE AT TENTH

Announces An Important Event

For Details See
Monday's Post-Dispatch

Exclusive and Correct Styles
At Moderate Prices
Is the Unusual Achievement of
Peacock
Shop
Hosiery to Match
Mrs. Edward L. Adreon Jr., 5706 Cabanne avenue, with his daughter, Miss Clemence and Josephine Adreon and his son, William Clark Adreon, left St. Louis Monday for Douglas, Mich., to spend the summer months.

A GROUP of matrons has been organized under the leadership of Mrs. Crawford Duncan, 4211 Westminster place, to enlist the cooperation of the members of the Merchants' and Stock Exchange in pro-

moting the success of the annual benefit carnival and baseball game of the Tuberculosis Society of St. Louis to be given at Sportsman's Park July 19. Members of this group are Mrs. Edward Grayson, Mrs. William Grayson Jr., Mrs. Houston Hill, Mrs. Valentine Gessling and Mrs. Frank Hammett. Permission has

been granted to these women to attend a session of the Merchants' Exchange as well as to be present on the main floor of the Stock Exchange.

Mrs. Duncan and her committee also are members of the corps of

Continued on Page 7.

You Are Away!
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch away this summer if you want to know what the happenings are at home. Start send word to the Post-Dispatch to have this paper sent to you by mail. Your absence is undetermined, payment may be made when you order the mail subscriptions discontinued. Price by mail, including postage, is only 75¢ a month for the daily and Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Picnics for Catholic Orphans. Catholic orphans will be entertained at picnics Tuesday at St. Mary's Orphanage, Harney and Emerson avenues, and at St. Joseph's Asylum, Grand Boulevard and Itasca street, at which flag raising, patriotic exercises and athletic events will be held. Proceeds from the picnics will go toward maintenance of the homes. Archbishop Glennon will visit both grounds. Supper and refreshments will be served.

ST. LOUISANS NUMEROUS AT NORTHEAST COAST RESORTS

Continued From Preceding Page.

Illes have had summer homes, notably the Catlin family, and connections and the Bell family.

At Narragansett Pier's near neighbor, Newport, the season has opened earlier than in recent years. Among

the newcomers who have joined this fashionable colony are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bakewell of St. Louis, who have a cottage for the season.

Charles Moore and family of St. Louis are to spend the summer at

their cottage, Taurento, at Watch Hill.

Farther along the Rhode Island

coast, at Watch Hill, a few St. Louisans have discovered the beauties of

Continued on Next Page.

Sensenbrenner's SIXTH AND ST. CHARLES

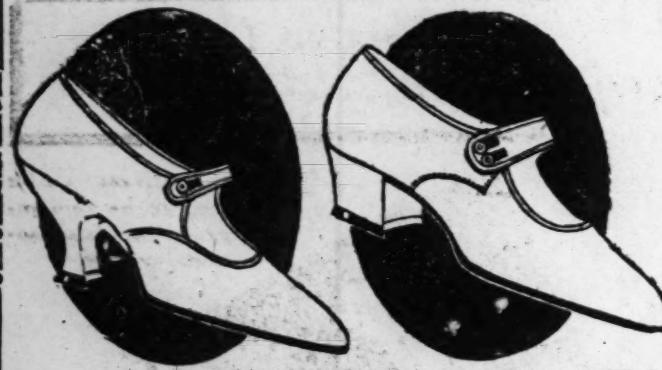
White Footwear Sale

FOR WOMEN!

Foremost Values in

White Canvas Straps

NEWEST STRAP EFFECTS
ALL SIZES—2 to 8, A to D



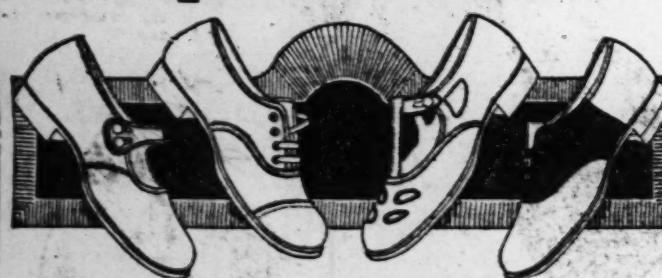
Every pair made of finest white Talma cloth, lined with white kid, hand-turned soles and covered heels of every description, in 1-inch Cuban, Junior or French Louis styles. All sizes from 2 to 8, A to D, assure perfect fitting. Values supreme at.....

(First Floor.)

\$4

FOR CHILDREN!

Straps and Oxfords



Sizes 8 1/2 to 11.

\$1.69

Sizes 11 1/2 to 6.

\$1.95

Every conceivable new white style to select from—plain Oxfords! Patent trimmed Sport Oxfords! Strap Sandals! Grecian cut-out vamp Sandals, etc., in endless variety—spring heels or school heels—greatest values in St. Louis today.

(Subway.)

Special Selling Women's \$12 Footwear

\$9.45

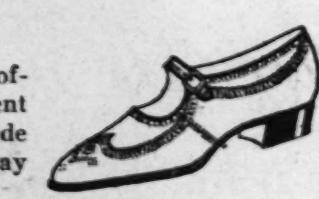


Sport Oxfords

Models of white buck, white canvas, smoke and gray horse and tan calf—with various trimmings and designs.

Street Pumps

This charming model is offered in tan calf or patent leather, with beige suede inlay, black calf with gray suede.



Afternoon Slippers

Combination Slippers of patent leather or black calf with gray suede back.

All Models Are From Our Regular Summer Stocks
\$12 Values, Now \$9.45

Swoope
SHOE CO.
OLIVE AT 10ST.

Closed All Day July 4

The City Circulation of the Daily POST-DISPATCH alone Approximately Equals that of the Daily Globe-Democrat and the Times Combined.

Take These With You on the Vacation

GIFTS THAT LAST

Pens and Pencils

World-famous makes, in gold and silver plate, or solid silver or gold.

Pencils, 50c, up.

Pens, \$2.50, up.

Sports Wrist Watches

Sturdy cases in heavy strap

style for rough use.

Solid silver, \$12.50 to \$21.00.

Solid gold, \$50.00 up.

Traveling Clocks

In folding cases, in various

colors and sizes—good time-keepers.

\$4.00 to \$50.00

Ivory Pyralin Toilet Ware

In white or colors, plain or

decorated.

Single pieces, 50c up.

Umbrellas

In durable fabrics in heavy

and light weights, plain and

fancy handles.

\$1.00

Cigarette Cases

In plain and fancy finishes,

of heavy silver plate, solid

silver and solid gold,

\$6.50 up.

Extra Pair of Glasses

Our optical department will

equip you with a pair to du-

licate yours. (You might

break one pair).

Side Waves

Anadon Bobs

At \$8.65

Long hair may be tucked out of sight and the Anadon Bob adjusted in a moment. The result is the smart appearance and comfort of a bob, without the sacrifice of your "crowning glory."

Hot Weather Specials in Hair Goods

These aids to the coiffure are a saving grace on wilt-
ing hot days, to wear with sports hats, or when you go
hatless.

Side Waves
at \$6.65

However warm, or damp the air, this
soft and lustrous hair keeps its beauty of
wave. They are becoming and natural
looking.

(Beauty Parlors—Third Floor.)

F. J. Guilbault Optical Co.
423 N. Broadway
Between Locust and St. Charles

TO FIND THAT HOME



rective Glasses or Headaches

that relieves and prevents headaches are simply what correct the eye defects with headaches and other eye conditions of eye.

have specialized for 17 years in the correction of eye defects by properly fitted glasses.

High study and research have developed a system of eye correction that has most successful results over 30,000 persons. My glasses are most reasonable.

Send M. O. or we'll send C. O. D.

BURNS
Short Vamp Shoes
525 South Broadway
Los Angeles, Cal.

Guibault Optical Co.
23 N. Broadway
Men Locust and St. Charles.

Send that home try a Post-Want Ad.

Silk Hose
white, \$1.95
brown.

red Summer

ses

higher priced

savings from

vacation wear,

ED.

5

material, such as tub
manara crepe, Can-
gelettes, colorful
crepes and fancy
are exact copies of

line's—Fourth Floor.

Wool
ers

Slipover Styles—
Holiday Outing.

2.95

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Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gruenstein of 2919 Russell avenue will spend the next few weeks visiting relatives and friends in Virginia and Louisiana. Mrs. F. Mrazek and her daughter, Grace, of 1829 Allen avenue, will leave St. Louis July 14 for Baltimore, Md., where they will visit Mrs. Mrazek's sister and her family.



Women's White Oxfords

\$4.85
Main Floor.

Mail Orders Filled. **SHOEMART** 507 Washington Ave.

Mail Orders Filled.

Free Instructions

In Embroidery Work and Knitting for All the New Sweater Stitches.

Art Needlework Sale

BEDSPREADS — Full-sized, \$1.85
unbleached muslin; both applique and embroidered styles with bolster. Our regular \$2.75 value.
FOR ONE WEEK

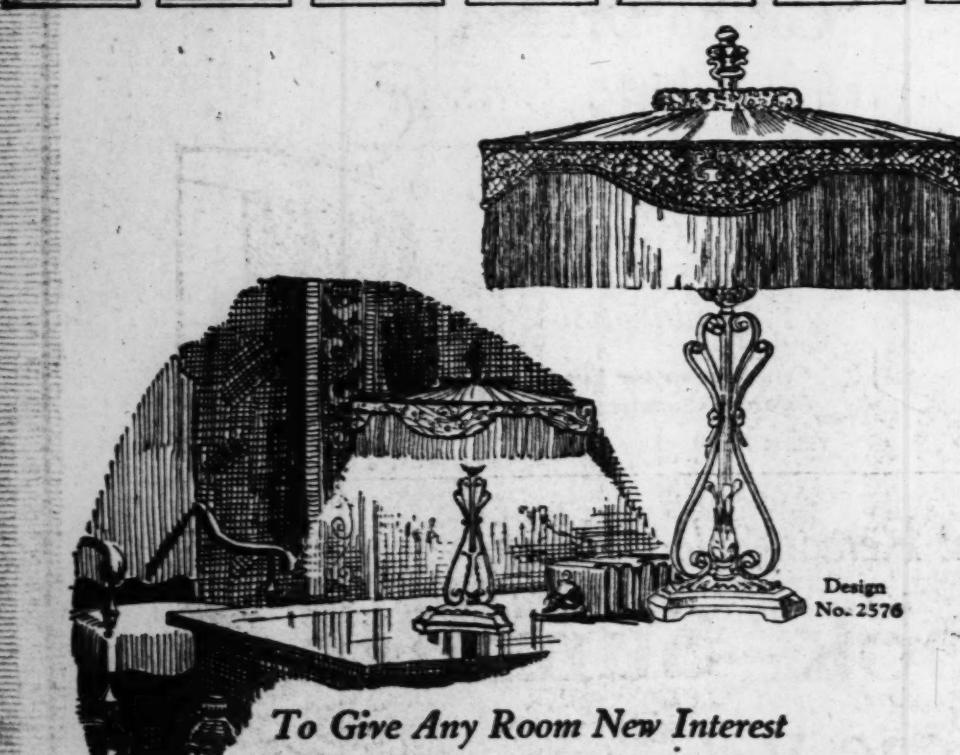
CHILD'S ROMPER — Styles for boys and girls in 2 and 4 year size. Good quality with a little simple embroidery.

Regularly at \$2.35; this week at \$1.19

Regularly at \$1.85; this week at \$.98

Jacob Mange & Son

Art Needlework, Embroidery and Hosiery Shop
New Location 705 Washington Av. Ground Floor



To Give Any Room New Interest

YOU have only to add one or more Almco Lamps to any room to effect a really remarkable transformation in it. The warmth of their softly shaded light, the color accents of their rich, subdued tones, the grace of their highly decorative designs give distinction to the simplest furnishings.

An unusual amount of handwork by skilled craftsmen and deft-fingered needlewomen gives Almco Lamps an individuality not ordinarily found in lamps. Yet Almco Lamps can be found very modestly priced in any of the better stores. They can easily be identified by the Almco tag or label on both shade and base.

Art Lamp Manufacturing Company, Chicago
Wholesale Display Rooms: 1425 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago
305 Fifth Avenue, at 31st Street, New York

ALMCO LAMP

ST. LOUISANS NUMEROUS AT NORTHEAST COAST RESORTS

Continued on Next Page.

and family arrived at cottage 63 today, and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. B. Walsh have been installed in cottage 37 some time. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cochran are in cottage 33, and Norris Gregg, and his mother, Mrs. Norris B. Gregg, now of New York, but formerly of St. Louis, are in cottage 16.

Mr. and Mrs. George Simmons have taken a cottage just outside the Harbor Point grounds. Mrs. Simmons and there and Mr. Simmons will arrive later.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bates will open cottage 65 early in July, and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Stannard will occupy number 56 on July 6. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stannard will occupy cottage 36 within the next few days.

Registered at the clubhouse are the following St. Louisans:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd, Mary Lees Kennard, Delia McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Schudder, William Cotter, Mary Louise Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Whitelaw, Mrs. Charles W. Bullen.

Number of St. Louisans at Petoskey Smaller Than Usual.

PETOSKEY, Mich., July 1.—To date fewer St. Louisans have arrived at Petoskey and Bay View than at any other resort in this region. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Litcher, who came to Petoskey for their twenty-fourth season recently, have gone to Yellowstone Park, but will return. St. Louisans found at the hotels are Mrs. Clark Kennedy, Miss Mary Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Amos K. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bowman, Mrs. Louise T. Burbank, A. H. Cline and B. A. Bailey.

St. Louisans registered at Traverse City hotels include Mrs. Edwin Baer, Miss Helen A. Carter, Mrs. J. C. Birge and party.

Every Cottage in Wequetonsing Taken for the Summer.

WEQUETONSING, Mich., July 1.—Every cottage in Wequetonsing is taken for the summer, those not to be occupied by their owners having been rented. Many improvements are being made, and some new cottages are being built. Several who contemplated buying have been obliged to wait until a later date because of the unusual demand for cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Whitelaw of St. Louis motored up and are at their cottage for the summer, and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Biggers and baby, also of St. Louis, are at the Colonial Hotel, having arrived on June 15. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mengel and son have arrived, but Mr. Mengel will return to St. Louis soon to come back again later in the season.

St. Louisans who have been guests at the Wequetonsing Hotel include Mrs. R. E. Filley, Mrs. Howard Stevens, Mrs. Kate M. Howard, Miss F. B. Cox, Mrs. E. C. Saxton, Clifford and John Saxton and Mrs. Gerard B. Allen.

Social Activities of Missourians in Washington.
Post-Dispatch Bureau,
20 Wyatt Bldg.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—Society is "in the swim," so to speak.

these hot June nights in the beautiful swimming pool on the Henderson estate, which is the mecca of all who are included on the calling list of Mrs. John B. Henderson Sr., widow of the late Senator from Missouri, and her son, John B. Henderson Jr., not to forget the vi-

Continued on Next Page.

10c Per Pound ROUGH DRY
METROPOLITAN LAUNDRY
4440 Olive 10 TRUCKS At Your Service
Delmar 4512—PHONE Forest 312 or 2001

Crosby's Gray Shop
Sewline System

Crosby's Gray Shop
Sewline System

NOW is the ideal time and weather for your vacation skirt and blouse. We have just received a new line for the stout and near-stout women—waistlines to 44.

The Materials Are:
Spiral Spun Rhapsody
Checked and Striped Flannels
Roshanara Wash Gabardine

Colors:
Black, navy and white

200 Blouses
at One Price
\$5.95
Formerly Priced \$8.50 to \$11.50
Sizes to 54½

An entirely new line of voiles to select from. These blouses have never been shown before—all new and clean—just the thing for all purposes. Trimmings include Irish crocheted and filet laces.

Crosby's "Gray Shop"
1019-1021 LOCUST ST—Saint Louis
(Note the Street)

THE Associated Press News appears exclusively in the Post-Dispatch in the evening news paper field in St. Louis.

HENRY A. WEIL, INC. 161-163 OLIVE ST.

Monday—To Close Out
Regardless of Costs or Former Selling Prices

45 High-Class Dresses

1 Dress Was \$145.00	1 Dress Was \$ 65.00
2 Dresses Were \$125.00	10 Dresses Were \$ 59.50
2 Dresses Were \$115.00	2 Dresses Were \$ 55.00
1 Dress Was \$ 99.50	9 Dresses Were \$ 49.50
3 Dresses Were \$ 95.00	9 Dresses Were \$ 45.00
3 Dresses Were \$ 75.00	2 Dresses Were \$ 39.50

At **\$33.50**

Every Dress offered at less than cost of production. And most important of all is the fact that they are the late Spring and Summer styles, suitable for immediate and later wear.

No Returns No Credits No Exchanges

PLEASE SHOP CAREFULLY NO EXCHANGES OR RETURNS PERMITTED

— STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TUESDAY—THE FOURTH OF JULY —

Garlands

St. Louis Largest Women Specialty Shop

A Phenomenal Before-the-Fourth Event!

Wash Dresses Underpriced

Hundreds and Hundreds of Them at Rare Savings!

Fresh, crisp, new and beautiful Summer Frocks offer a most remarkable opportunity for selecting good, substantial Wash Dresses for holiday occasions, at an exceptionally low price. The assortment is complete as well as massive, and involves styles for every daytime need of the Summer season.

Marvelous Values Monday at

\$3.95

One of Our Greatest Sales of the Year!

\$3.95 Imported and Domestic Ginghams — Imported Dotted Swiss Linene — Dotted and Figured Voiles — Ratines Gingham and Organdie Combinations

Dresses in practically every color and color combination. Small and large checks and plaid; beautiful figured designs, dots, etc. Styles with fancy collars, cuffs and vestees in solid and contrasting materials and colors. Organdie-trimmed Dresses; large self sashes; leather belts; bias folds in new effects; smart, practical pockets; braids, ribbons, lace, fancy stitching, crochet buttons, etc. It is impossible to fully describe all the wonders of this great sale—you must see the Dresses.

Sizes for Women and Misses

Entire Second Floor
Sixth Street Side

\$3.95 \$3.95
THOMAS W. GARLAND

409-11-13 BROADWAY, THRU TO SLAHL ST

SUNDAY,
JULY 2, 1922.

NERVE
OR CONDUCTIVE
As practiced by many
believe to be the
best during the war.
used in a dentist chair,
in sitting and drawing,
the before and
Nitro Oxide and Oxygen Gas.

DR. H. E.
OES DENTI
SEVENTH and OLIVE, S.
Entrance on Seventh St.

Pre
Love

Sale
\$25

Includin
of finest
Sports S
Silks. I
In sizes

Slip-

Wool &

Novelty stitch
round or V neck,
weight worsted &
Shetland stitch,
white, buff, etc.

New S
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Smart, straightline
or new, Honey Ko
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Crosby's
Gray Shop
Sweatline Systemfor your vacation
received a new line
women—waistlinese:
Rhapsody
Flannels
Gabardine

white

from. These Blouses
new and clean—just
as include Irish cro-y Shop
Saint Louisappears exclusively
the evening news**NERVE BLOCKING**

OR CONDUCTIVE ANESTHESIA
As practiced by Dr. H. E. Dowell today, I
find it to be the greatest means of eliminating
pain during what was once considered a painful
order of dental work, such as grinding, extracting
and filling of crowns, tonsillectomy, and many
other heretofore considered painful operations.

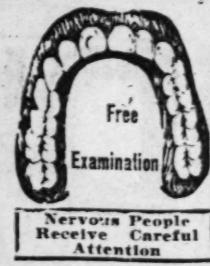
Nitro Oxide and Oxygen Gas administered if desired.

DR. H. E. DOWELL

DOES DENTISTRY WELL

SEVENTH and OLIVE, S. E. Cor., Over Sanderson's
Entrance on Seventh St.

Hours: Daily 8 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12.

**ADVERTISEMENT**
For Pimply Skin
Peterson's Ointment

"All pimples are inflammation of the
skin," says Peterson, and the best
quickest way to get rid of them is to
use Peterson's ointment. Used by millions
for eczema, skin and scalp itch
ulcers, sore feet and piles. All drugs
giant, 35c, 60c, \$1.00, \$2.50, \$5.00. Judge
& Dolph, Enderle Drug Co. and Wilson
will supply you.

**MISSOURIANS IN
WASHINGTON SOCIETY**
Continued From Preceding Page.

vacious granddaughter of Mrs. Henderson,
who is passing into the class of 1922
debutantes.

Many a dignified son from Capitol Hill finds his way to this spot
sultry nights after a long session
of his House. One of the best features
about the pool is its electric
lighting, which permits night bath-
ing, and presents a scene never
presented by the ancients even in
of this nature in the city. At times
the attendance on this class of young
business women and Government
clerks at the capital reached the total
of 500 or 600. The personnel of
the class included those of the Jewish
faith as well as Christian. Mrs.
Spencer has been repeatedly urged
to adopt her Bible talks to the used
of a correspondence course, but, as
yet, has not taken this step which
would insure her thousands or more
students.

Former Gov. and Mrs. Joseph Folk
have joined the group of Washington
notables, including Secretary of
States Hughes, who find their summer
homes in and around Washington
delightful enough to keep them
away from summer resorts.

The Folk's comfortable home in the
suburbs of Washington is one of the
coolest spots in the city and there
al fresco dinners and suppers are
the order in warm weather. Members
of the Missouri contingent in
Congress have a way of finding the
road to the Folk home and not only
Democratic members, but Repub-
lican as well, indulge in the pastime
of "visiting Joe Folk."

Word has just been issued here
that a music section in each public
library is being urged by the library
extension committee of the Federal
Federation on Women's Club which has just been organized,
with Mrs. James H. Hirsch of Orlando,
Fla., as chairman. Among
those on the committee is Mrs.
George W. Lamke of Clayton, Mo.,
the palmy days of the great Roman
baths.

Because of the hot weather Mrs.

Spencer, wife of Senator Selden P.

Spencer, has stopped her Bible classes

at the Business Women's Councils

which was one of the largest classes

ADVERTISEMENT**The Perfect
Flesh Reducer**

Blanche Arrell, noted Opera Singer,
Takes Off 24 Lbs.
Prepared from Japanese Herbs, NO
SALT, NO IN-
JURIOUS TO
HEALTH — NO
CURE — NO EX-
CISE.
Boiled and used
same as ordinary
lotion. Also in
lotus Form. Send 4c
Stamp for 44-Pages
This Firm Has No
Agents. G. E. G. Co.
Established 1911.
Dept. 11
500 N. 11th Ave.,
New York.

ADVERTISEMENT

**GIRLS! LEMONS
WHITEN THE SKIN**

Recipe for Bleaching Lotion
Which Does Not Irritate

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into
a bottle containing three ounces of
Orchard White, which any drug store
will supply for a few cents, shake
well, and you have a quarter pint of
harmless and delightful lemon bleach.
Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion
into the face, neck, arms and hands
each day, then shortly note the beauty
and whiteness of your skin.

For a start, mix this lemon
lotion to bleach and brighten that
soft, clear, rosy-white complexion, also
as a freckle, sunburn and tan
bleach because it doesn't irritate.

ADVERTISEMENT

PIMPLES

ARE CURABLE. If you suffer from Pimples, Acne, or Blackheads I will send you
general information and a free
Crystal Treatment absolutely FREE.
Do not send any money—just your name
and address to INA WARREN, Beauty
Specialist, 207 Gray Bldg., Kansas City,
Mo.

Originality Is Simple
Serve your guests something
new and different. Be the
first in your set to uncover the
possibilities of *Deviled Chili Meat*.

Sandwiches that are
deliciously different—deviled
eggs worthy of the name and
an infinite variety of salads
and other delicacies await.

Deviled Chili Meat is fine
Government inspected meat,
cooked, seasoned and pack-
aged in a wonder kitchen of
white tile and aluminum. You
can be sure of its quality and
purity and it's *brimful of a*
flavor that pleases.

Deviled Dainties, a beauti-
ful little recipe booklet, may
be had free with a package of
Deviled Chili Meat for 15c.
At all places where good
things to eat are sold.

**GEBHARDT'S
EAGLE BRAND
DEVILED CHILI MEAT**

The Post-Dispatch is the only St. Louis evening
newspaper giving Associated Press news service.

Social Events*Continued From Page Three.*

saleswomen who will sell souvenir
programs on the grounds at Sports-
man's Park the day of the benefit.
More than 200 matrons and girls of
the fashionable set will be in this
corps, under the direction of Charles
Parsons Pettus, chairman of the pro-
gram sales committee of the ball
game. The three ball grounds will
be platted and allotted to
each group of saleswomen.

Among those who will act as
chaperones are: Mrs. Alvin Baumann,
Mrs. William T. Donovan, Mrs. E.
DeWolf, Mrs. Phillip Becker, Mrs.
Crawford Duncan, Mrs. Lyndon Bar-
ley, Mrs. Norman C. Wolf, Mrs. Arthur
Lieber, Mrs. J. M. Michaels, Mrs.
A. G. Wichman, Mrs. Albert
Boettler, Mrs. F. H. Britton, Mrs.
Joseph E. Burgess, Miss Elizabeth
Krumm, Mrs. Carl Vohs, Mrs. John
Conrath and Mrs. H. F. Levy.

THE wedding of Dr. Anna North-
up, formerly of Granville, N.
Y., and Alfred J. Little of Moose
Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, took
place Wednesday at 5 o'clock at the
home of the bride's uncle and aunt,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Roblee, of
the Kingsbury apartments. The
apartment was decorated with roses,
ferns, palms and gladiolas, and white
ribbon formed an aisle to a bower of
flowers where the ceremony was
performed by the Rev. Louis M.
Hut of the Delmar Baptist Church.

The bride was gowned in white
crepe satin trimmed with pearl
and rose point lace worn by her
grandmother at her wedding. The
drapery was caught at one side. Her
tulle veil, the end of which formed
a billowy train, was caught to her
hair with a wreath of orange blossoms.
She carried pink rosebuds and
valley lilies.

Miss Flora Northup, a sister of
the bride, was maid of honor. She
wore a frock of rose chiffon over
rose colored satin with trimmings
of silk lace. Her flowers were blue
larkspur.

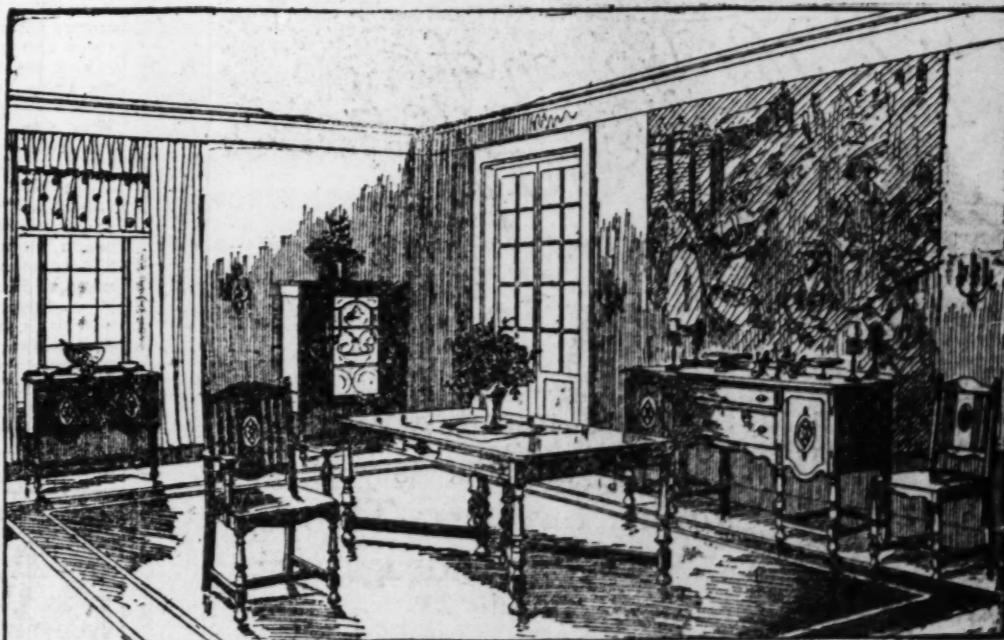
The flower girls, Carol and Mar-
jorie McCarthy, daughters of Mr.
and Mrs. Eugene McCarthy, 4 Aver-
deen place, wore white crepe de
chine embroidered with roses and
carried baskets of roses. George
Warren Northup, a cousin of the
bride, carried the ring in the heart
of a rose. Dr. Dena Hansen of
Elgin, Ill., was the soloist. Fol-
lowing the ceremony Miss Flora
Northup sang a song written for the
occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Little are at North
Shore Hotel, Evanston, Ill., on their
honeymoon trip, and will make their
home in Moose Jaw. A number of
out-of-town guests attended the
wedding, among whom was the bride's
83-year-old grandmother.

ADVERTISEMENT

**How Many Women Peel
Their Faces at Home**

Any woman nowadays may quickly
rejuvenate her complexion at home by
a safe and painless peeling process. The
days of expensive and dangerous "ope-
rations" are past, and each woman can
be her own beauty doctor. It has been
discovered that ordinary mercurized wax,
which is cold cream at night, will
allow the skin to penetrate, allowing
the cuticle to gently flake off in
invisible, flake-like particles, revealing the
fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin
underneath. The wax peels off only the
unhealthy and unsightly outer film.
The process does not damage the
valuable, clear, white, lovely complexion,
which is, of course, a perfectly natural
one. For many years the great majority
of women are now using mercurized wax,
which may be obtained at any drug
store. Naturally the process is safe
as well as effective. Blemishes and
freckles, blotches, pimples, tan, liver
spots, etc. It makes the face look years
younger.

Beauty*—With Lasting Charm***DUO-TONE WALNUT****JACOBEAN DINING SUITE**

To you who cherish Quality, we un-
hesitatingly commend this Suite. It
is of Grand Rapids make and reflects
superior workmanship in every detail of
construction and finish.

The pieces are in duo-tone walnut with
panels of a darker brown. The oval over-
lays portray the rich figure of walnut burl
in striking contrast to the ebony orna-
ments.

This Suite possesses an individuality and
a subtle charm that years of association
with it will only enhance. It is an unusual
value at the very moderate price of.....

\$449.50

Lammert's
WASHINGTON & TENTH

NERVE BLOCKING

OR CONDUCTIVE ANESTHESIA
As practiced by Dr. H. E. Dowell today, I
find it to be the greatest means of eliminating
pain during what was once considered a painful
order of dental work, such as grinding, extracting
and filling of crowns, tonsillectomy, and many
other heretofore considered painful operations.

Nitro Oxide and Oxygen Gas administered if desired.

DR. H. E. DOWELL

DOES DENTISTRY WELL

SEVENTH and OLIVE, S. E. Cor., Over Sanderson's
Entrance on Seventh St.

Hours: Daily 8 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12.

Crosby's
Gray Shop
Sweatline Systemfor your vacation
received a new line
women—waistlinese:
Rhapsody
Flannels
Gabardine

white

from. These Blouses
new and clean—just
as include Irish cro-y Shop
Saint Louisappears exclusively
the evening news

ced

Bedell

Washington Avenue Corner Seventh

**Pre-Holiday Sale of
Lovely Summer Dresses****Wash Dresses Worth
\$4.98, \$5.98 & \$6.98****\$2.98**

These Dresses must be seen to be appreciated.
Every possible style and color, featuring foremost
trimming effects—all well made—of finest Voiles,
Dotted Swiss and Gingham.

**Wash Dresses Worth
\$7.50, \$10.98 & \$12.98****\$5**

Unusual frocks at an unusual price! Of ex-
ceptionally fine quality Gingham, Dotted Voiles,
Dotted Swiss, Ratines and Organza, with clever
treatments in collars, cuffs and sashes, novel
embellishments—in wanted checks and pastel shades.

Sale of Summer Silk Dresses**\$25 Grades and Better \$15**

Including street, sport, afternoon and business Dresses
of finest Crepe de Chine, Foulards, Lace Combinations,
Sports Silks, Crepe Romaine, Canton Crepe and Tub
Silks. Duplicating styles now selling for much more.
In sizes for women and misses. The wanted shades.

**Slip-On & Tuxedo Sweaters**In Summer's Most Delightful Shades—Useful as Well as
Becoming for the Cool Moments of Hot Weather Days**Wool & Fiber Slip-Ons**

Novelty stitch fiber with
round or V neck. Also light
weight worsted Slip-Ons in
Shetland stitch, orchid,
white, buff, etc.

Pure Fiber Tuxedos
Heavy rack and basket weave Tuxedo sweat-
ers. Ideal models for
sport or costume wear. \$10.98**\$5**

Smart, straightline sports Skirts of lustrous satin
or new Hony Kome silk—in white only. With
trim, tailored belts, flap or inserted pockets—
some effective button embellishments.

\$3.95

PIMPLES

BLACKHEADS—ACNE ERUPTIONS

ARE CURABLE. If you have PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, ACNE ERUPTIONS on the face or body, Extracted Properly, Olive Skin Skin—never mind how bad—"Clear-Tone" has been Tried, Tested and Proven its merits. Price \$1.00 for Free Booklet. "A CLEAR-TONE SKIN," telling how I cured my acne after being told I had it for 15 years. And I know every embarrassment one has to endure with bad complexion. \$1.00 Cold Cash says I can cure you quickly of the above afflictions.

L. A. DUFFEY, 300 Channel Hwy., Kansas City, Mo.

WATERBUGS

The nastiest species of the cockroach family, and other cockroaches cleaned out with.

GETZ COCKROACH POWDER

MADE AND SOLD BY

W. D. HUSSUNG

1139 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Bell Phone—Olive 1223

Contracts taken to clean out Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice.

Miss Helen R. Friedheim of 6135 Westminster place, accompanied by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Tawa Beach and Macatawa, Mich.

ADVERTISEMENT

Stick to Senreco and Your Teeth Will Stick to You

Have White, Radiant Teeth That Will Compel Unstinted Admiration.

Don't neglect your gums, whatever else you do, or you'll be sorry later on.

Keep them strong, sturdy and full of life, year in and year out, and you won't grow a foul smell. Neither will unhygienic gums produce good teeth.

Your dentist—don't forget that—sees you often, and he will be the first to tell you that you are enjoying health today because of the dentists' knowledge and skill.

You can have white teeth so radiantly clean and fascinating, and so free from stain or coating that they will compel unhygienic gums produce good teeth.

Get a tube of Senreco today, the road to health and beauty. Just a few days, your teeth will radiate purity. Stick to Senreco and your teeth will stick to you.

limited admiration. You can have firm, healthy gums with no faint of disease, if you will only visit your dentist occasionally and let the Senreco toothpaste night and morning.

Senreco is a dentist's formula, a combination so perfect that, besides being the finest cleanser for teeth and the most enjoyable of dentifrices, it is an active enemy of the vicious forms of mycetes—that all too common and abhorrent disease that attacks the gums and teeth, causing them to recede and grow soft, tender and spongy.

Get a tube of Senreco today, the road to health and beauty. Just a few days, your teeth will radiate purity. Stick to Senreco and your teeth will stick to you.

Nothing more refreshing than 18 Lbs. Pure White Cane GRANULATED SUGAR \$1.00

WITH \$1.00 ORDER OTHER GOODS.

2½ pounds Cognac or Best Coffee. \$1.00

2 pounds French Blend Coffee. \$1.00

3½ pounds Success Coffee. \$1.00

Fine Drinking Java Tea, per pound. 40c

1b. 50c

2½ lbs. 55c

2½ lbs.

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Pledges in
Lines and Jewelry
Money to Loss at 25%
Solicited
on Approval

218 N. 7th St.
Between
Olive and Pine

Louis evening
news service.

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to be the lowest-
nts. A visit to our
quality is also above
purchase. A small
our home.

Kleinert's Rubberized House-
hold Aprons; waterproof; various
colors and patterns, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Vic-Snap Fasteners; white
and black; good sizes; one dozen
on card, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Two-In-One Shoe Polish; white
and colors; buying limit, 3; at
box, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
White Net Dress Linings; good
sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Sew-on Supporters; white and
flesh; two-strap, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
White Cotton Tape; $\frac{1}{2}$ yard
bolt, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Children's Mercerized Sock Gar-
ters; white, pink and blue, pair, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Two-coum Pin Cubes; large and
small; each, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
(Thrift Avenue.)

Sparklers
4 Boxes, 25c

THE green or red, and gold-
en Sparklers that are safe and
harmless; the ideal amusement
for the children; come to in a box.
10-inch size.
(Thrift Avenue—Main Floor.)

On the "Squares"
White Organdie, 50c Yd.
Swiss Organdie; permanent fin-
ish which requires no starch when
laundering; 45 inches wide.
(Square 7, Main Floor.)

New Silks
Crepe de chine; 40 inches wide; $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
White Ponja Pongee; 36 inches
wide; yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Dress Taffeta; all colors; 36
inch; yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Japanese Pongee; natural color;
33-inch; yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
White Sports Satin; 40 inches
wide; yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
(Escalator Square, Main Floor.)

Luggage
Traveling Bags
Special, \$7.50

MADE of a good grade
walrus grain leather; full
leather lined. 18-inch size.
"Grand-Leader Special"
Wardrobe Trunks

At \$25.00
Very fine, three-ply veneer,
vulcanized fiber covering and
binding; solid cold rolled steel
trimmings; brass-plated; and
good grade cretonne lining.

Wardrobe is extra large,
carrying 15 to 18 suits or
dresses; drawers and hat box
are very large and conveniently
arranged; separate shoe
compartment will carry four
to six pairs.
(Fourth Floor.)

Willow Furniture
Comfortable Settees, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Willow Settees, 63 inches long
with comfortable wide arms.

Chairs to Match Settees, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Willow side-arm Chairs, deep
seats and very substantially con-
structed.

Odd Chairs, \$3.98
Willow Chairs, in a very neat
pattern end with deep seat; very
special value.

Willow Chairs, \$8.75
High-back Willow Chairs, of
good proportions and well built.

White Naphtha Soap
10 Bars, 39c
P. & G. White Naphtha
Soap; large size bars; buying
limit to bars; no mail or
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Nugents
The Store for ALL the People

Store
Hours
8:30 to
5 P.M.

Do Your Shopping Tomorrow,
Monday—Store Closed
All Day Tuesday—4th of July

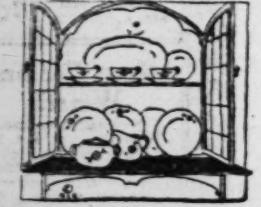
3rd week

Make Way for the Workmen! Out Go Summer Needs at Big Reductions! The Biggest Sale Opportunity of the Season

Will Be a Day
You. Come

**July Sale of Dependable
Home Needs**

\$7.95 42-Pc. Dinner Set



Dainty neat gold-leaf border, on
main: Mayflower semi-porcelain
shape. Service for 6. \$5.95

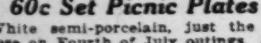
\$6.15 32-Pc. Bungalow Sets

Attractive gold decoration on Ram-
son Haviland shape, open stock pat-
tern. 6 dinner and 6 salad plates, same
shape, plates, meat, vegetable, 6
dishes, 32-pc. set. \$4.98

35c Vegetable Dishes

8-in. size, round or oblong, good 24c

white semi-porcelain. Each. 24c



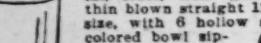
85c Water Sets

Fine for ice water, iced tea or lemon-
ade. Large pitcher and 6 glasses. 49c

60c Sea Picnic Plates

White semi-porcelain. Just the size
use on Fourth of July outings. 42c

Per set of 6. 42c



35c Water Glasses

Plain, clear glass; optic or
flute style. Per set of 6. 25c

85c Set Iced Tea Glasses

Choice of 3 styles. Made of
fine, clear glass or thin blown straight 12-in.
size, with 6 hollow stem
cups. 12 pieces. 69c

35c Electric Irons

Fall, nickelized and
enamel. 6-lb. weight, extra
strong, strong contact
point, with back rest, cord and plug. 2.98

\$10.00 Electric Fans

9-in. size, 4-blade, for alternating or
current. While 30 last. 59.95

\$2.69 Curling Irons

For direct or alternating current. It
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Reductions! May Will Be a Day of Rousing Sales Throughout the Store—New Cases and Fixtures Now Being Installed—
of the Season Are You. Come Tomorrow, Monday and Buy Your Summer Needs!



Dresses for the 4th

Summer Dresses for Women and Misses
Every occasion of wear included in
which comprises many and colors.

\$8 to Dresses
Imported voile, gingham and organdie, in season's wanted colors and cuts. All sizes.

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Second Floor

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Summer Dresses</b

SNAPSHOTS OF LIFE
IN CONSTANTINOPLE BY
AMERICAN OFFICER

Continued From Page One.

Red emblem was in sight, although the landing was officially an allied measure. At first all proceeded smoothly. Soon, up in the town, firing broke out—whether begun by Turks or Greeks even a subcommittee of the Peace Conference could not determine. There was a backward pressure toward the waterfront in the throngs of troops and civilians. After all, the occupation might not be a triumph. Turks might enter houses and kill. So instantly, as if by magic, every Greek flag disappeared and was replaced by a British, French, Italian or American flag.

Nothing is more unpopular with the American bluejacket than a small Turkish port. When our destroyers visit one they give plenty of shore leave, but the gobs prefer to stay aboard, or swim around the ship, or hold small boat races. Some officers believe that the rigid subscription of the Turkish women deters them from the beach. Others allege Greek ankles. I have my suspicions—connected with the quality of the hook.

In the summer of 1920 the Nationalists—Turks were close to Constantinople and the European summer embassies along the Bosphorus were under fire. They had badly cut up a British outpost near Ismid, 20 miles from the capital, where some uneasiness was felt. One day the Acting British High Commissioner called at the American Embassy, and finding the American High Commissioner absent for the moment, strolled into the naval flag office. "Oh, yes," he told the officer on watch, "in discussing the danger, we have plenty of water transport and plenty of dreadnoughts. The only trouble is that the dreadnoughts haven't got wheels. There's nothing to prevent the Turks at any time from taking the high ground on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, firing across it and setting Pera in flames in short order."

Contrary to popular belief, the red felt fed with the black beard is not a Turkish article of dress at all. Its origin is Greek, and it has been worn by Moslems for scarcely a hundred years. It is the badge not of Mohammedan, but of a subject of the Ottoman Empire, and is worn by Greeks, Jews and Armenians equally with Turks. All European types of headress, except one, are well known throughout Turkey, even in remote districts. That one is the American flat straw hat. If you want to draw a crowd, almost start a riot in small Turkish interior towns—wear one.

The troops of Mustapha Kemal have abandoned the European cap adopted from the Germans. Instead they now wear a (viscous) khaki-colored fez with a red star and crescent in front.

It is not generally grasped outside the Near East that the Government of King Constantine has not been officially recognized by any of the allies or by the United States. American warships in the Near East do not visit the Piraeus, the port of Athens, except under emergency. Allied warships in the Bosphorus quietly leave their anchorage and go to sea on Greek holidays and the birthdays of her royalty in order not to have to render honors and "dress ship."

At Trebizond on the Black Sea lives an American missionary woman now more than 70 years old, a Mrs. Crawford. Her husband was head of the American mission to the Armenians at Erzerum in the interior, and died there during the war. When the Russian armies invaded Northeastern Turkey in 1916 Mrs. Crawford accompanied them from Erzerum to the seacoast on horseback. As the victorious Russian forces neared Trebizond she rode ahead of the advance guard, on her own initiative, in the interest of humanity. A gray-haired lady dashed into the city to make a message to the Turks that they would suffer no hindrance provided they observed the rules of war, and that the Russians had promised to do so. Her mission was a success. I have heard her eulogized to either Barbara Fritchie or Paul Revere—I forgot which.

All is not misery in the lives of the old regime Russians now swimming at Constantinople as refugees. Enjoyments of a kind are axiomatic of Russian character, no matter what a fellow's manner condones. He is given to gorging and improvidence. Give him a glass and he will blow it in immediately on champagne with his friends. Once an Englishman loaned a Russian officer several pounds on the pretense that he (the Russian) and his wife were starving. Two days later the Russian applied for another loan. "But I have just given you 10," said the Englishman. "What have you done with it?" "Ah," replied the other. "My wife must have a certain sum—she can't be secured only in Paris. She used your money to buy a supply and make the payment."

The Russian has revolutionized the restaurants of Pera. Formerly all in Greek hands their fare was limited and expensive, reeking with olive oil and mutton fat. Now you may eat borsch, mushrooms and caviar. A tremendous zakuska (horse d'oeuvres) is laid out on a long table, and the walls are decorated with those scenes of Paris light life which only Russians seem to know how to draw—in restaurants.

Strong whisky, rumbling no pointed back toward Balaklava, add-

Former Kaiser's Fall Vividly
Described in Book by Son

Continued From Page One.

them. These are Abdul Hamid, the last of the Sultans of the old regime. Pope Leo XIII. Strange as it may seem, two men who, in their natures and in their world, differed in the extreme both outwardly and inwardly, are inseparably united in my mind of circumstances from which I can scarcely detach myself. In the solemn completeness of the Vatican, seemingly so untouched by haste or time, and in the fairland of the Sultan's court, so entirely outside the range of every occidental gauge and law, there was revealed to me something utterly new and unexpected, something into which I entered with astonishment. These men—the most remarkable Popes of the twentieth century (to whose spiritualized being I could not, for a moment, feel anything but the deepest awe) and the ruthless, almost Padishah (in whose presence I quickly recovered my self-possession)—both had the same expression of eye. Penetrating, clever, infinitely pondering and experienced, they looked at you with their gray eyes in which age had drawn sharply defined white rings around the piercing pupils.

Abdul Hamid was an exceptionally fascinating personality. He was bow-legged, animated, a typical Armenian Semite. He was exceedingly friendly. I might almost say paternal, toward us.

We were quartered in a very beautiful Kiosk of the enormous palace buildings of the Yildiz. About half an hour after we had occupied our room, the Sultan came to pay us a return visit. He arrived in a little basketchaise, driving the nimble horse himself and followed on foot by his entire big suite. This included many elderly stout generals, and as the Sultan drove at a trot and these good dignitaries were determined not to be left behind, their appearance when they got to the palace was quite comical.

Why He Dislikes Islands.

You may sometimes wonder why I write so much about islands, and indeed I have noticed a certain restlessness in some of you on the subject. It was my dear mother. Ever and again, when I sat talking with her on such matters, I felt how much of her nature she had passed on to me—only that what in my blood offered masculine resistance had ultimately accommodated itself and quieted down in her. For this self-resignation she undoubtedly drew never-falling energy from the deep religiousness of her nature.

Besides the German state organization, there was another which, at that time, aroused my special interest, namely, the British. I had been about a good deal in England, and, in many a hotel's walk on the continent, subject my uncle, King Edward, had lovingly instructed me concerning England's political structure, in which I recognized many a feature of value to our younger development. When I recall these memorable conversations, in which my part was that of a thoroughly unsophisticated young disciple of a successful past master and fatherly friend, it strikes me that the King wanted to bestow upon me something more than a simple lesson in the conditions of England; it was rather as though this, in his own way highly talented man recognized the idea which had governed the reign of my father, and that of his reign had been leading farther and farther from the lines along which the monarchy of Germany ought to develop, if that monarchy were to remain firmly established and organic consummation of the state's structure; as though he clearly and consciously meant to call my attention to this danger point, in order to warn me and to win me to better ways even at the threshold of my political career.

Tells of Visit to Czar Who Lived in Constantine.

When I first met Tsar Nicholas at St. Petersburg in January, 1903, he was at the height of his power. I had been dispatched to take part in the Benediction of the Waters. The court and the troops formed an exceptionally brilliant framework to the celebration. But the Tsar, himself, who was at bottom a simple and homely person and most cordial and unconstrained in intimate circles, appeared irresolute. I might almost say timid. In his public capacity, The ravishingly beautiful Empress Alexandra was, in such matters, no support for him, since she was painfully bashful, indeed almost shy. In complete contrast to her, the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna embodied perfectly the conception of majesty and of the grandeur of state and she exercised also the chief influence in the political and court circles of St. Petersburg. 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Bank Examiner Appointed
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
JEFFERSON CITY, July 1.—Ira James of Plattsburgh, formerly secretary of the Clinton County Trust Company of that place, was appointed a bank examiner by J. G. Hughes, State Commissioner of Finance, today.

JUDGE FARIS ORDERS CUT IN ATTORNEY FEES

Allows \$46,650 in Receivership Case Upon Lawyer's Testimony That Sum Should Be \$80,000.

Judge Faris yesterday in the Federal Court fixed the fees for attorneys, receivers, and the special master in the receivership proceedings against the Star Clothing Manufacturing Co. and James A. Houchin at \$46,650, or \$33,350 less than lawyers had testified ought to be allowed.

In making the order, which gave to the two attorneys, Francis M. Curlee and Gustav Stern, a total of \$24,000, the two receivers \$9000 apiece, and the special master \$4650, Judge Faris said he was disinclined to agree entirely with the testimony on what the fees should be. "Of course," he said, "a lawyer testifying for another lawyer as to the value of his services may hope to call on that lawyer for whom he testified at some later date to do him a like service. Besides, there is a mutual friendliness in matters of this kind among all members of the bar. As Sir Walter Scott so aptly put it: 'The hawk should not pick out the hawk's eye.'

He reminded the attorneys that they could appeal if dissatisfied with his order, but was assured by Curlee that, while the order was disappointing, there would be no appeal. Curlee added that the fee was less than he would have got from an individual client for like services, and Judge Faris retorted:

"It is twice as great as the Court gets for doing five times as hard work."

The salary of Judge Faris is \$7500 a year.

No demand for a specific fee was made by the attorney, but other lawyers testified at hearings that the attorneys should receive a total of \$37,500; the receivers a like sum, and the special master, \$5000, a total of \$80,000.

The case has been in litigation since March of last year, and the assets of the Star company and Houchin have been converted into \$75,000 for the payment of claims aggregating \$1,200,000.

Judge Faris also signed an order for the payment of a 25 per cent

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA ON FACE

In Blisters, Itched and Burned. Used 2 Cakes Soap and 3 Boxes Ointment.

"My face was badly broken out with eczema. It started in blisters and itched and burned so that I scratched it, causing the blisters to break, and my face looked as though it had been burned. I spent many a year."

"I began using Cuticura Soap and got immediate relief, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed."

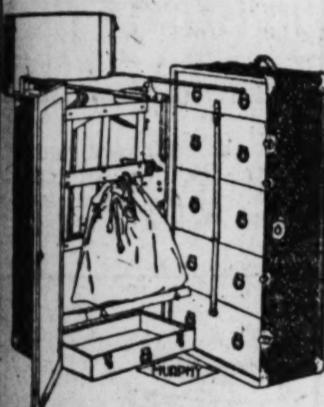
(Signed) Mrs. Viola Meyers, 233 So. Main St., Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 26, 1922.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are wonderfully good.

Sample Pack Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Maines 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 12c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

MURPHY'S REMOVAL SALE

33 1-3% to 50% Off



EXTRA SPECIAL!

An exceptional value at our former price of \$90.00. On sale

\$45.00

Dress Trunks

\$7.50 Our former price Steel Covered Trunks—**\$5.00**

\$12.00 Our former price Steel Covered Trunks—**\$8.00**

\$18.00 Our former price Fiber Dress Trunks—**\$10.00**

\$25.00 Our former price Fiber Dress Trunks—**\$16.00**

\$65.00 Our former price Fiber Dress Trunks—**\$32.00**

Traveling Bags

\$8.00 Our former price Leather Oxford Traveling Bags—**\$4.50**

\$12.00 Our former price Leather Oxford Traveling Bags—**\$7.50**

\$18.00 Our former price Leather Oxford Traveling Bags—**\$10.00**

\$30.00 Our former price Cowhide Oxford Leather-Lined Bags—**\$15.00**

\$65.00 Our former price Walrus Oxford Bags—**\$32.00**

Icy Hot Bottles 90c

Pint-size bottles; on sale at

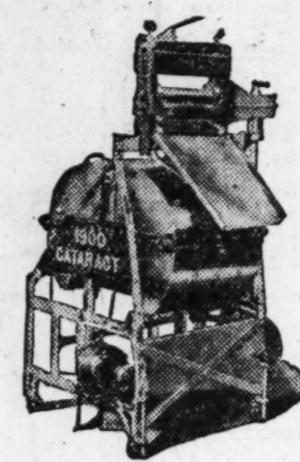
NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

P. C. MURPHY TRUNK CO.

707—WASHINGTON AV.—707

One of the Oldest Trunk Manufacturers in America

dividend to creditors within 30 days, until all claims have been adjusted. Stephens are the receivers, and By Robert G. Morris and Henson M. Ron F. Rabbitt is special master.



The 1900 Cataract Electric Washer

Delivered on \$10 Payment

While you are paying for the 1900 Cataract according to our Convenient Payment Plan, this splendid electric washing machine is saving you money and effort every week.

Your clothing, linens, are quickly cleaned by the rush of soapy water through and through every fiber. Only a few minutes are needed for this work that would occupy an energetic woman for hours.

The cost of operating the Cataract amounts to but a few cents an hour. The saving it accomplishes in washing clothes without wear and tear, and in cutting down the time consumed in the laundry, make it an economy.

(Fifth Floor.)

STIX, BAER & FULLER GRAND-LEADER



SAY "BAYER" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monosaccharide of Salicylic Acid.

WHITE DIAMONDS
Sold on Easy
CREDIT

On your vacation trip or a visit
back to the old home town
Look Prospective

Wear a perfect Diamond in color
and cutting, mounted in rings of
14-k. or 18-k. white or yellow gold
of your own selection. Prices
from \$14.50 up.

Easy Payments.
Diamonds taken in exchange for
larger stones at their value. Bring
your stone in and have it weighed
free of charge. Your setting
may be so worn that your
stone is loose. We will tighten
it at a small cost.

WEBER
JEWELRY COMPANY
2d Floor, Oriel Bldg.,
316 N. SIXTH ST.

**MEET
WEVER
WEAR**
DIAMONDS

WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPS

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If you plan on furnishing a complete home—or if you only want a piece or two to add to your home, it will pay you well to come to THE HUB. This big institution, with its eight large floors, offers the greatest values in St. Louis. Comparison will readily prove it. We show here just a handful of the many money-saving bargains you'll find on our floors. There are many others. Our reputation for 33 years of fair and square dealings is your guarantee of satisfaction. Goods held for future delivery without extra charge. WE ARE RANGE CREDIT TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE.



Three-Piece Fiber Suite at \$54.25

Three very substantial and useful pieces for the living room or sun parlor. Made of special quality fiber in the new brown and frosted brown color; has loose cushions with spring seats, upholstered back and seat of fine fancy crepe. The davenport is of unusual size, 50 inches long. Can be bought separately following.

Settee . . . \$26.75 Armchair . . . \$18.75 Rocker . . . \$13.75

14.50 Arm Rocker, brown fiber: sale price . . . \$8.75

18.75 Chaise Lounge, upholstered, removable loose cushions: sale price . . . \$32.50

18.75 Chaise Lounge, brown fiber: sale price . . . \$6.95

20.00 fiber Tea Wagons, sale price . . . \$20.00

20.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$11.50

22.50 fiber Tea Wagons, sale price . . . \$14.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$18.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$21.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$24.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$26.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$28.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$30.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$32.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$34.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$36.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$38.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$40.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$42.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$44.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$46.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$48.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$50.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$52.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$54.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$56.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$58.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$60.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$62.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$64.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$66.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$68.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$70.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$72.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$74.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$76.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$78.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$80.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$82.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$84.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$86.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$88.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$90.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$92.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$94.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$96.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$98.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$100.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$102.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$104.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$106.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$108.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$110.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$112.75

25.00 fiber Table, 30 in. top: sale price . . . \$114.75

THE ONCE GLORIOUS FOURTH

By W. E. Hill



Fourth of July fancy dress parties aren't what they were in the good old days. No evening was complete without at least two Janice Merediths and one or more ladies in the guise of Columbia, the gem of the ocean.



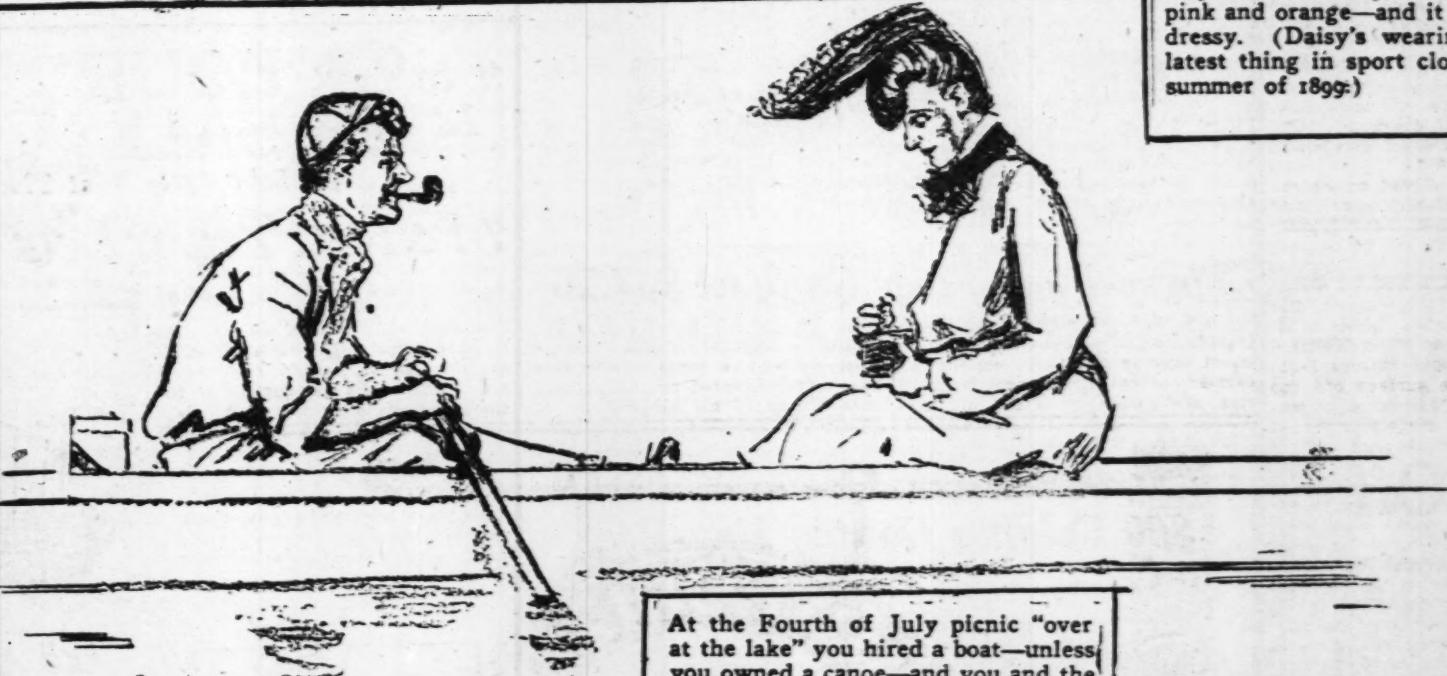
The giant cracker that failed to live up to expectations.



A Fourth of July outing in the good old days before Henry Ford had come into his own. Daisy belonged to a bicycle club. They had club colors—pink and orange—and it was awfully dressy. (Daisy's wearing the very latest thing in sport clothes for the summer of 1898.)



The Fourth of July porch party, with ice cream and fireworks on the side. About nine-thirty the young people crowded into the hammock. It gave way about nine-forty-five. Then there was a good old-fashioned sing, "Mamie," "Just One Girl" and "Good-bye Dolly I Must Leave You" being the prime favorites.



At the Fourth of July picnic "over at the lake" you hired a boat—unless you owned a canoe—and you and the dearest little girl in the world went rowing. And if the dearest little girl (who was looking as near like one of Mr. Christy's young ladies as possible that day) owned a Brownie camera she brought it along, and there were many cries of "Oh, Gertrude, you didn't snap it! Why I was making a HORRIBLE face! Oh, you DIDN'T take it?"



Pop, en route to the back yard, just to make sure the children didn't harm themselves with the firecrackers. Pop usually wanted to shoot off a few himself.



It was a terrible stroke of fate for everybody when Arthur's dear little baby brother elected to be born on July 4, 1898. Arthur couldn't have so much as a single torpedo or a cap pistol. And when Aunt Myrtle Schlotthauer tip-toed out to tell the glad tidings, she added, "we must all be JUST as quiet as little mice." And baby brother was named Schley Dewey Schlotthauer in honor of the heroes of Santiago and Manila.

Just a dear little 1898 girl with a box of torpedoes



An Independence day parade, around 1898, showing the glass of fashion and mould of form choicely represented on the side lines. When the E-celsior Hose Co. comes along-side, the young lady in white will rush out and hand her favorite fireman the bunch of flowers.

What State
It Cannot
Told by

His Theory Is That
Are "Ionic"

Everyone who has a radio set has met the annoyance called "static" in, especially during the months, and interferes with reception. A particularly musical number may be on. Static. A. F. Van Dyck, engineer, recently gave us some things that about static and what is to get rid of it. Mr. Va

"First, let us consider what transmission is. We know radio sending station sends its antenna, in all directions, of electric force, which we cannot see or hear or otherwise perceive with our senses just as light behaves, as we know light waves and sound waves. We consider it quite natural the wall stops the light beam searchlight, or that a bugle is heard much farther than through a forest, or in certain air conditions on the mirage phenomenon is to know what to do. To radio, we need only to know that some things in space reflect, or perhaps a traveling radio wave just other things in space stop or reflect light waves. We must not expect waves to travel out from a transmitting station over some distance to a receiver without encountering something somewhere in their path.

"Substances which are transparent to light or sound are not necessarily such to radio. For example, we know waves pass through the house with only slight loss. There is some substance in around the earth which effect upon radio waves. This substance is not uniformly distributed through space, but is probably continually changing location and magnitude, and frequently has a very erratic passage of radio waves. The condition is quite similar to a searchlight in a fog, where the beam is varying rapidly in direction or both."

Radio Fog
"This radio fog is composed to be made of ions in air which by some means become a partial conductor. Of course this never stands still and is from moment to moment influenced by the complications of our atmosphere. Radio wave passing through surely has an adventure because it meets electrical clouds, patches of ionized air, perhaps other obstacles or known nothing."

"It is a fact, often observed, that it is possible to work communication over much greater distances at night than in the day. This may be explained by the sun upon air, which ionizes it, and is in the daytime and present at night. The sun is responsible without question of the fact that very strong signals in long distance reception are noticed at sunrise."

"With the preceding in mind, it should be clear that one is receiving over ionized air several hundreds of miles, for the waves travel strong at one moment and weak at another moment, as some distant waves comes between the transmitter and receiver. This is why one transmitting station or more which are being heard weaker, while the others are stronger. For example, suppose a station in Chicago is received in New York and also from San Francisco. A patch of radio fog appears between Chicago and New York and weakens the signals from San Francisco. However, in reception at considerable distance, one variation in the intensity of the signal is most likely due to fading" caused by some variation between the two stations or any fault in the transmitter itself.

Winter Is Best
"These effects are most pronounced in the summer season, presumably of the greater influence on the earth and the air during that season. It is a way of avoiding this however today. The radio stations have to work high-power equipment to overcome the heat of the day and, certain times of the year, the power may be increased by the success of the transmission by low-power stations during the day. For the sake of convenience, the radio stations have to be on the path of the waves, and the waves, when

RADIO

For Amateur and Expert

What Static Is and Why It Cannot Be Eliminated Told by Radio Engineer

His Theory Is That Unwelcome Atmospheric Are "Ionized Air" Due to Action of Solar Heat.

Everyone who has a radio receiving set has met the atmospheric nuisance called "static." It comes in, especially during the warm months, and interferes with clear reception. A particularly pleasant musical number may be on, but that makes no difference to Old Man Static. A. F. Van Dyck, a radio engineer, recently gave an address telling some things that are known about static and what is being done to get rid of it. Mr. Van Dyck's talk follows:

"First, let us consider what radio transmission is. We know that a radio sending station sends out from its antenna, in all directions, a disturbance of electric forces. We cannot see or hear or otherwise observe with our senses just how this disturbance behaves, as we can with light waves and sound waves. We consider it quite natural that a stone will stop the light beam from a searchlight, or that a bugle call can be heard much farther over water than through a forest, or that under certain air conditions on a desert the mirage phenomenon is observed; and to know what to expect in radio, we need only to remember that some things in space will stop, or reflect, or perhaps absorb the traveling radio waves, just as some other things in space stop or absorb or reflect light waves, or sound waves. We must not expect radio waves to travel over from a transmitting station over some enormous distance to a receiving station, without encountering some obstacles somewhere in their path."

"Substances which are obstructions to light or sound waves are not necessarily such to radio waves. We all know that radio waves pass through the walls of a house with only slight loss. But there is some substance in the space around the earth which does have effect upon radio waves. This substance is not uniformly distributed through space, but is present here and there, continually changing location and magnitude, and consequently has a very erratic effect on the passage of radio waves. The condition is quite similar to the use of a searchlight in a fog which might be varying rapidly in density or location or both."

"Radio Fog." This radio fog is commonly supposed to be made of ionized air, that is air which by some influence has become a partial conductor of electricity. Of course, this radio fog never stands still and is caused from moment to moment under the influence of the complicated conditions of our atmosphere, and so the radio wave passing through space surely has an adventurous journey because it meets electrically charged clouds, patches of ionized air, and perhaps other obstacles of which we know nothing.

"It is a fact, often observed, that it is possible to work radio communication over much greater distances at night than in the daytime. This may be explained by the effect of the sun upon air, which causes ionization of it, and is most active in the daytime and practically absent at night. The sun seems to be reasonable without question, in view of the fact that very erratic results in long distance reception are always noticed at sunrise and sunset."

"With the preceding arguments in mind, it should be clear that when one is receiving over long distances—several hundreds of miles—it is natural for the waves to come through strong at one moment, and to fade away considerably the next moment, as some obstacle to radio waves comes between the transmitter and receiver. This explains, too, why one transmitting station, of two or more which are being heard, may be weaker, while the others do not. For example, suppose a receiving house in Chicago is receiving from New York and also from San Francisco. A patch of radio fog might appear between Chicago and New York and weaken the New York signals, while the signals from San Francisco remained unchanged. Whenever in reception over a considerable distance one observes a variation in the intensity of the signals, it is most likely due to so-called "fading" caused by some obstruction to the traveling waves somewhere between the two stations, and not to any fault of the transmitting station itself."

Winter Is Better.

"These effects are much more frequent in the summer than in the winter season, presumably because of the greater influence of the sun on the earth and its atmosphere during that season. Unfortunately, no way of avoiding this difficulty is known today. The transoceanic radio stations have to be equipped with high-power apparatus in order to work through the bad period of the day and year, although at certain times of the year and day less power may be used, as evidenced by the successful transmission by low-power amateur stations during the past winter. For the sake of clearness, we have so far described the cause of fading signals as due to obstructions in the path of the radio waves. Actually, the radio clouds sometimes reflect the waves, much as a mirror

Post-Dispatch New Radio Station Heard in Eighteen States of Middle West

REPORTS by mail and telegraph show that the new broadcasting station of K S D, put in operation by the Post-Dispatch last week for the first time, covered the entire Mississippi Valley. Highly commendatory letters have been received from cities and small towns as far south as Texas, from east of Pittsburgh, Pa., north from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; and from as far west as South Dakota.

The larger cities reporting are Galveston, New Orleans, Memphis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Kansas City, Shreveport, La., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

Considering that the present season is the worst in the year for radio transmission, the record can be said to be a remarkable one.

ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTS ARE CONTROLLED BY CARRIER WAVE

Carrier current, which travels at the speed of radio waves and is a development of this new science, was recently given a practical demonstration at Lynn, Mass., for the first time in controlling a street lighting system at a remote distance from the central power station.

Before representatives of the As-

Lynn Gas and Electric Co., radio en-

gineers of the General Electric Co.,

demonstrated how street lights at

Little Nahant, four miles from the

power house, could be turned on

and off again by the mere pushing of

a button which operated the carrier

current over the very same

lines which carried the electric power

for the lights without the slightest

interference to the lighting circuit.

In the station, a high frequency

generator embodying a vacuum tube,

was used to convert the ordinary 110

volt, 60 cycle household lighting cur-

rent into power at the carrier fre-

quency. The output of this genera-

tor was then superimposed on the

4400-volt house lighting feeder cir-

cuit running to Little Nahant—an

underground cable for one mile and

an aerial line for three miles.

Minature Lightning.

"A lightning flash produces a

traveling electric wave, much like

a radio wave, and if we can assume

that lightning flashes, large and small, are occurring continuously somewhere, we have a reasonable explanation of static. Of course, these discharges are not all lightening to the earth, the majority being small discharges inside or between clouds. Also it is probable that the continuous atmospheric charges above the surface of the earth, such as the formation of water vapor clouds, are accompanied by electrical disturbances which travel to the earth.

"We know that static is worse in

the summer when variations in the

atmosphere are greater and more

frequent. Also it is often observed

in the winter time, that the forma-

tion of snow causes static. Without

knowing definitely the origin of this

disturbance, it seems safe to assume

that the actions which take place in

our atmosphere, due to the air, the

sun, sun spots, water vapor, etc., are

responsible for the creation of these

irregular, irresponsible and very

troublesome waves which we call

static. Since they are so much like

the radio waves in nature, no way

has yet been found of eliminating

them completely."

"Progress has been made in the

last few years, however, and the

transoceanic stations are much more

free of this interference than formerly.

The problem of complete

elimination of static is the most diffi-

cult one in radio, and if solved, we

shall have a new epoch in radio be-

cause the power of transmitting sta-

tions can be greatly reduced and the

reliability of communication in-

creased.

RADIO PUTS OVER REAL ESTATE DEAL IN TEXAS

"Unable to dispose of a good, but not modern, house in Dallas, Tex., in spite of offering offers which brought no bidders, an enterprising real estate operator equipped the old mansion with the very latest radio equipment set and so advertised in the leading paper. Replies came immediately and from dozens of offers he was able to dispose of the house with good profit."

WANTS RADIO INSPECTORS

The Civil Service Commission will hold a competitive examination July 19 for radio inspectors in the Department of Commerce, at salaries ranging from \$1800 to \$2200 per annum. Men are desired for the work and must be between 21 and 50 years of age. The duties include the inspection of radio equipment on ships and shore stations, and the testing of radio operators. In the examination, education and experience count one-half and theoretical and practical knowledge in the construction, use and adjustment of radio apparatus constitute the balance. It is necessary that applicants be wireless telegraph operators, who have had a college training with radio courses or the equivalent of a high school education and two years' experience in special radio work. Applications should be addressed to Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or at Civil Service Boards in various cities.

RADIO DEALERS

We are the largest distributors for the RADIO CORPORATION and carry in stock complete Sets, Tubes and Accessories. Write for catalog and price list. HOWELL, Cine Equipment Co., 749 7th Av., New York City. Phone or Write Your Wants.

Buick Sixes

Three-Pass. Roadster. \$1365
Five-Pass. Touring... 1295
Three-Pass. Coupe... 1265
Five-Pass. Sedan... 2165
Four-Pass. Coupe... 2075
Seven-Pass. Touring... 1585
Seven-Pass. Sedan... 2375

Buick Fours

Two-Pass. Roadster. \$695
Five-Pass. Touring... 935
Three-Pass. Coupe... 1295
Five-Pass. Sedan... 1395
All Prices F. O. B. Flint, Michigan.

General Offices and Salesrooms, Lindell at Grand Maintenance Division, West Pine at Vandeventer

West Side Buick Auto Co., 5023 Delmar Bl.

Kuhls-Buick Co., 2837 N. Grand Av.

Vesper-Buick Auto Company

General Offices and Salesrooms, Lindell at Grand Maintenance Division, West Pine at Vandeventer

Jakes-Buick Auto Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

East Side Buick Co., 326 N. 10th St., East St. Louis, Ill.

South Side Buick Auto Co., 3456 S. Grand Av.

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

Road News for Motorists

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Week ending July 1, 1922.

Week ending July

July Clearing Sale USED CARS

Beginning July 2

The Velie Automobile Co. of St. Louis offer unequalled values in high-grade used automobiles.

The great popularity of our new cars has enabled us to make some very desirable trades and we are at this time in a splendid position to supply you with a good used car at a sacrifice price.

Save money by buying a good used car, as the original owner has taken the depreciation. We have a good selection of popular makes at prices ranging from

\$150.00 to \$1250.00

We can arrange terms to suit and will furnish a competent instructor to teach you to drive.

Velie Automobile Co. of St. Louis

Olive at Garrison

Bomont 291

Open Evenings and Sundays.

Central 6966



Breaking All Sales Records!

ALL sales and production records for June were surpassed last month at the Davis factory. The introduction of the smaller Series 71 Models, (Phaeton and Sedan), installation of the new Continental 8-R Motor in the larger Series 61 Models—and adoption of the new 1923 bodies, have sent Davis sales soaring! See the Davis at our salesrooms—THEN you'll know why!

Monarch Motor Car Co.
1312 South Grand Av.

Grand 2168

John C. Auffenberg, Pres.

Judge any car by these facts:
The Davis Phaeton
Engine—Continental
Bore & Stroke—3½ X 4½
Electrical Units—Delco
Clutch—Borg & Beck
Axes & Bearings—Borg & Beck
Front—6 in. Channel
Body—5-Passenger
Wheel—Dietzel (5)
Tires—31 X 4 Cord (4)
Wheelbase—114 inches
Road-weight—2645 pounds
Price—\$1295
—And Its Maker:
Year Established—20 years
Financial Standing—Ask your Banker

GEO. W. DAVIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY & RICHMOND, INDIANA

Davis is the oldest quantity user of Continental Motors

RICKENBACKER CAR NOW BEING SHOWN HERE

The first shipment of the new Rickenbacker car designed by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace of aces, consisting of a 5 passenger touring phaeton, 5 passenger Sedan and a 4-passenger coupe arrived in St. Louis several days ago and are now being exhibited in the show-rooms of the Supreme Motor Co.

The cars are powered by a 6-cylinder motor, built by the Rickenbacker factory. The motor is of a L-head type with a 2½-inch bore and 4½-inch stroke.

The clutch, transmission, front and rear axles and springs are also the factory's own design. A automatic advance type of ignition is used. The carburetor is a Stromberg. A hot spot intake manifold is used. The chassis is lubricated with an Alimite system, the upholstery is leather.

The car comes equipped with a Stewart speedometer, 32x4 cord tires on demountable rims, a Tuarc steel disc or wood artillery wheels. The cars weigh 2500 pounds.

ACCESSORY DEALERS INSTALL OFFICERS

The annual meeting and installation of officers of the Motor Accessory Trade Association was held at Forest Park Highlands Wednesday night. The affair was preceded by a dinner at which 85 members of their association and their ladies sat down.

The new officers of the association were presented by Secretary Robert E. Fife, who has been a member of the association since the association was organized 15 years ago. They were H. H. Fleer, Fleer-Petty Auto Accessories Co., president; W. H. Kruse, Beck & Corbitt Iron Co., vice president; A. H. Kollmer, Auto Salvage Co., sergeant-at-arms; directors, G. G. Giese, Alastic Tire Cushion Co.; C. A. Marlen, H. & M. Machine Co.; F. J. Quan, Fred Campbell Auto Supply Co., and L. B. Tebbets of the Tebbets, Tebbets & Co. A representative of the association and its accomplishments for last year were presented by the retiring president, G. G. Giese. The meeting then adjourned to the Hall of Mirth and the other concessions at Forest Park Highlands.

AUTO DEALERS' PICNIC TO BE HELD JULY 20

The second annual picnic of the St. Louis Automobile Dealers' Association will be held at Lake Hill Park Thursday, July 20, according to an announcement made yesterday by G. E. Donnelly, chairman of the committee.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners of the various games and contests. It is planned to have all dealers and their establishments on the day of the picnic so that all their employees may attend.

CUT PRICES ON GOOD TIRES

Cut prices on Goodyear, Diamond, Fisk and United States. All first-class Tires, in original factory wrappers.

28x3 N. S. Goodrich	\$7.50	22x1½ Pt. Special	\$16.50
28x3 N. S. Diamond	\$7.50	22x1½ N. S. Stan. 4 Cord	\$22.50
28x3 Special	\$8.60	23x1½ N. S. Stan. 4 Cord	\$19.50
28x3 N. S. Remington	\$7.50	24x4½ Pt. Special	\$18.50
28x3½ N. S. Diamond	\$7.95	25x4½ Rib. Knight	\$16.50
28x3½ Rib Goodyr. Cord	\$12.95	26x4½ Pt. Special	\$17.50
28x3½ Special N. S.	\$8.50	25x5 N. S. Ajax	\$18.50
28x3½ Thomas N. S.	\$7.45	25x5 N. S. Cord	\$22.50
28x3½ Diam'd Squegee	\$10.50		
31x4 N. S. Diamond	\$12.95		
31x4 N. S. Special	\$9.75		
32x3½ Pt. Special	\$6.95		
32x3½ N. S. Special	\$7.95		
32x3½ U. S. Chain	\$11.75		
32x4 U. S. Chain	\$11.75		
32x4 Goodyear All-Weather	\$19.00		
33x4 N. S. Dayton	\$14.50		
33x4 Goodyear All-Weather	\$19.75		
33x4 N. S. Special	\$11.75		
34x4 U. S. Chain	\$19.75		
34x4 N. S. Diamond	\$19.75		
34x4 N. S. Supreme	\$12.95		
34x4 N. S. Cord	\$16.50		

All Over-Sized Nonskid McGRAW CORDS

8000-Mile List Adjustment

20x3½	\$ 9.95
22x3½	\$14.75
22x4	\$18.75
23x4	\$19.00
24x4	\$23.75
24x4½	\$24.50
25x4	\$25.00
25x4½	\$26.00
26x4	\$27.50
26x4½	\$29.00
27x5	\$30.00
27x5	\$35.00

Surety Tires Must Be Sold Quick

Complete stock of Surety Tires bought from the RE-CEIVER, all first-class, in factory wrappers. Sold subject to stock on hand.

30x3 N. S. Surety	\$ 6.50	32x4 N. S. Surety	\$12.50
30x3½ N. S. Surety	\$ 7.50	33x4 N. S. Surety	\$12.75
31x4 N. S. Surety	\$11.50	34x4 N. S. Surety	\$12.95

These Tires Are All New, Fresh and Clean

We guarantee them free from defects. Assure you these prices are less than factory cost of production.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

ART. B. MOONEY TIRE CO.

PHONES: FOREST 733, DELMAR 574

4547 DELMAR BL., ST. LOUIS, MO.

STORE OPEN TUESDAY, JULY 4th

Lowest Prices on Tires

Well-Known Makes—Fully Guaranteed

FABRIC TIRES

30x3 Non-Skid. \$5.50 30x2½ Non-Skid. \$ 9.25

30x3½ Non-Skid. 5.95 32x4 Non-Skid. 14.25

32x3½ Non-Skid. 6.95 33x4 Non-Skid. 15.25

31x4 Non-Skid. 8.50 34x4 Non-Skid. 16.25

32x4 Non-Skid. 9.95 32x4½ Non-Skid. 19.25

33x4 Non-Skid. 9.95 34x4½ Non-Skid. 22.25

34x4 Non-Skid. 11.95 33x5 Non-Skid. 26.25

32x4½ Non-Skid. 16.50 35x5 Non-Skid. 26.25

35x4½ Plain. 16.50 37x5 Non-Skid. 30.00

Other Sizes in Proprietary

30x3 and 30x3½ Tubes. \$ 9.25

All Other Sizes. \$1.25

PRUDENTIAL TIRES REDUCED!

FABRICS—Guaranteed 6000 Miles

30x3 . . . \$ 8.50 31x4 . . . \$14.25

30x3½ . . . 8.50 32x4 . . . 15.25

32x3½ . . . 12.95 33x4 . . . 16.25

34x4 . . . \$17.95

CORDS—Guaranteed 10,000 Miles

30x3½ . . . \$12.45 34x4 . . . \$23.25

32x3½ . . . 17.25 32x4½ . . . 27.25

32x4 . . . 21.95 33x4½ . . . 28.25

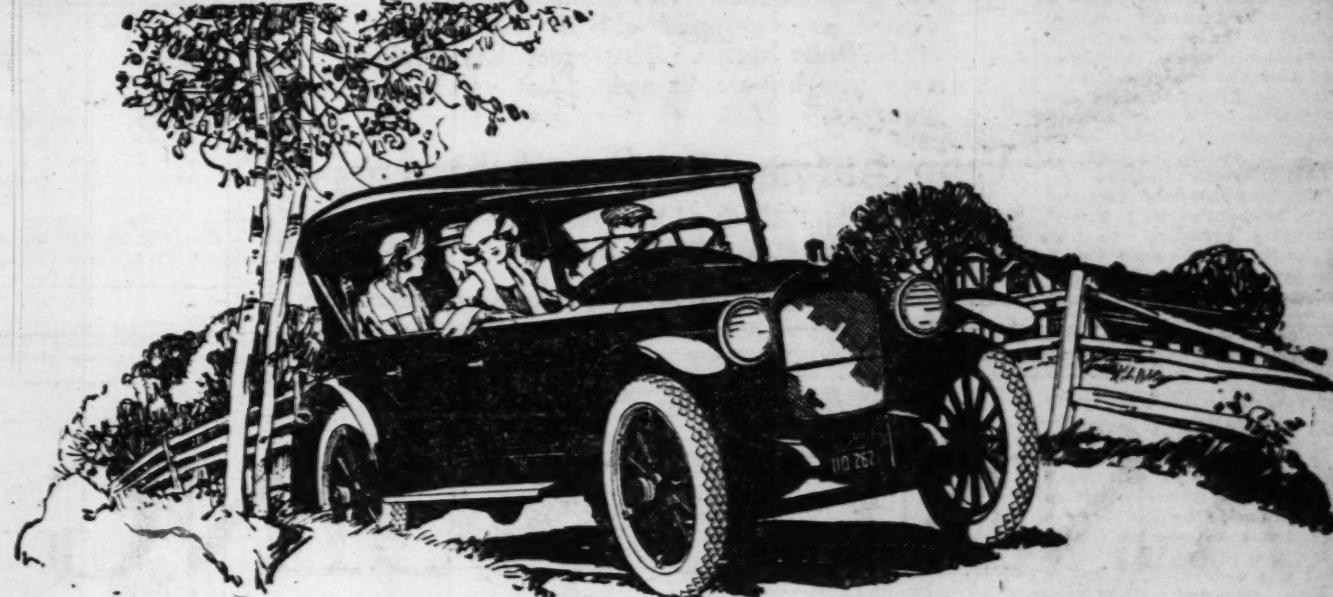
33x4 . . . 22.95 34x4½ . . . 29.25

35x5 . . . \$34.50

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

Great Western Tire Corporation
2811 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.

BOMONT 643. Open Evenings and All Day Sundays
Mail Orders Shipped C. O. D. Subject to Examination



Long-Proven Value Breaking Sales Records

The story of the Hupmobile business since the first of the year is an inspiration.

In all the 14 years of our history, there has been no such succession of shattered records. Never has the factory been called upon to meet such a tremendous demand for its product.

The inference to be drawn from this fact is perfectly plain. It is the Hupmobile that people want, now that buying has settled down to a basis of real dollar-value.

WEBER IMPLEMENT AND AUTOMOBILE CO.
Nineteenth and Locust Streets

ASSOCIATED DEALERS

Brock Motor Car Co., 4118 Olive St., St. Louis.
Bettendorf Motor Car Co., 4130 Olive St., City.
Cochran Motor Co., 3333 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis.
Bruckner Store and Hdws., St. Charles, Mo.

Geffert Motor Car Co., 1180-1182 Illinois Av., East St. Louis.
Belleville, Suburban Garage, Belleville, Ill.
Goss Garage, 3600 Gravois Av., St. Peters, Mo.

Hupmobile



After Firestone
wish to an
stone conti
Firestone
onation to e
With
on truck t
Our big h
and we h
tires for
operate on
to be with

Fire

1921 DIVORCES GRANTED
HERE IN YEAR ENDING JUNE 30Total of 2592 Cases Handled by Two
Courts of Domestic
Relations.Nineteen hundred and fifty-six
divorces were granted in the St.
Louis courts of Domestic Relations
in the year ending June 30. A total
of 2592 cases were handled by the
two courts. Of this number Judge
Garesche assigned to the newdivisions and the courts opened
July 1 last year in the old Court-
house, Broadway and Market
streets, where they remained until
fall, when the court rooms in the
Municipal Courts building were
ready for occupancy.Judge Garesche received only one-
third of the cases filed, as he also is
Judge of the Juvenile Court.A Board of Investigators is main-
tained in conjunction with the Do-
mestic Relations courts to investi-
gate all cases involving children.JOHNSON BROS.
DRUG CO.
Seventh St. — Cor. St. Charles.

BIG 4TH OF JULY SALE

Purity Rubbing
Alcohol
Full Pint Bottles.
49c; 2 for 95cTomorrow — Monday —
One Big Bargain Day
Chuck Full of Real LIVE
WIRE BARGAINS.American Oil
75c Pint Bottles
49c; 2 for 95c

80c Harpicide	42c
\$1.20 Harpicide	65c
60c Kline's Swamp Root	47c
\$1.20 Kline's Swamp Root	97c
125c Gin & Balsam Compound for Kid- neys and Bladder, 75c, 2 for \$1.45	
\$1.50 Tigarine.....77c, 2 for \$1.50	
35c Kaynes Tooth Paste.....27c	
80c Caldwell's Syrup Peppermint.....93c	
50c Vernon's Camphor Green Lin.....93c	
\$1.25 Platham's Vegetable Comp.....93c	
\$1.25 Shar's Wine.....93c	
40c Fleischer's Castorine.....29c	
\$1.00 Glasse Sage & Sulphur Hair Restorer.....62c	
50c Glasse Sage & Sulphur Hair Restorer.....32c	
25c Mentholatum.....19c	

TANLAC, Monday.....	73c
Pepsodent Tooth Paste.....	34c
Bayer's Aspirin Tablets Dozen.....15c	
2 Dozen.....28c	
Bottles of 100, 98c	

It Gets Results — That's Why
To Date We Have Sold 17412
Packages of MASTIN'S VITAMONTake MASTIN'S Vitamon
Tablets To Have A
Shapely FigureBuild Firm Flesh
Increase Energy
and Clear SkinRecommended
by
DoctorsDeWitt's
Kidney and
Bladder
Pills50c
box.....

32c

62c

Beef, Wine
and Iron

\$1.35

for

Graham's
Lemon Skin
Soap

22c

Pure U. S.
P. Seldlitz
Powders

21c

MENTHOLATED BAY
RUM AND WITCH
Hazel

39c

Floating
Castle
Soap

Large 12-Inch 90c

49c

Extra
SpecialReg. 60c
Walke's Barber
Shaving Soap

and 50c

Merito Castle
Soap, both 50c

55c

Dickinson's
Double
Distilled
Witch Hazel

29c

AVOS
Liquid Soap
(Very Strong)

29c

Reg. \$1.50

Size, Full 16 oz.

Cut
Price

98c

Only

ST. LOUIS' LEADING CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

WARNING! No matter what anyone says, if you
want to lose weight, you must take MASTIN'S
Vitamon Tablets. No other tablets have been observed to meet
such a remarkable record for weight loss. MASTIN'S
Vitamon is the real weight loss tablet.Summer Months
Are Coming—
How would you like to be
in shape for the summer? If
you would wear less
clothing, you would be
more comfortable and
not be embarrassed?To have the greatest
success, take MASTIN'S
Vitamon Tablets. They
will help you to lose
weight and gain in
energy. MASTIN'S
Vitamon Tablets do not
affect the stomach or cause
any trouble. They are a great aid in
correcting indigestion and improving the
digestion.Genuine Statements from SATISFIED USERS
"After taking two bottles I gained quickly—I could now
lose over 125 pounds and now I weigh 135.""The tablets will now lose 1 bottle of your VITAMON
Tablets and the result is that I have gained 24 pounds."

"I have gained 11 pounds in 4 weeks."

All testaments given above are guaranteed authentic—
original letters on file for inspection.CLAX VITAMON
PELLETSGet Your Supply of
MASTIN'S VITAMON
TABLETS
Price

79c

JUST RECEIVED FROM EASTMAN A BIG FRESH SUPPLY FOR THE
FOURTH.A True Test of Your
Physical ConditionThe way your mind and body respond
under stress indicates the extent of your re-
serves; greater the strength or weak-
ness of your staying qualities.FORCE
TonicIf your nerves are shattered and your phys-
ical powers exhausted, you must take
Force Tonic. It is a tonic that
brings back lost energy, renewed strength
and greater endurance.

Reg. \$1.50

Size, Full 16 oz.

Cut
Price

98c

Only

ST. LOUIS' LEADING CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

PURITY RED CROSS
DRUGS
In Original Sealed Packages

8 oz. Boric Acid.....19c

16 oz. Boric Acid.....34c

4 oz. Powdered Alum.....8c

8 oz. Powdered Borax.....8c

2 oz. Cream of Tartar.....15c

4 oz. Cream of Tartar.....15c

4 oz. Fuller's Earth.....7c

1 oz. Senna Leaves.....8c

16 oz. Epsom Salts.....15c

16 oz. Bird Seed.....15c

16 oz. Henna Leaves.....15c

16 oz. Phosphate Soda, gran.....21c

16 oz. Perfumed Toilet Ammonia.....35c

1 oz. Essence Peppermint.....14c

2 oz. Extract Vanilla.....22c

2 oz. Extract Lemon.....22c

Talc Ointm. Zinc Ointm.....10c

2 oz. Spirit Camphor.....25c

1 oz. Tincture Iodine.....15c

OPTICAL SPECIAL!
Rimless SpectaclesWith gold-filled mountings; finest
spherical lenses; com-
plete, all sizes tested.

\$1.85

Master-blend
CoffeeA. epimedii 40c
B. officinalis 1b.
C. canephora 1b.
D. for.

55c

10c

Candies
Chocolate-coated
peanut crisp, and
cream centers; special.

10c

\$1.50

55c

10c

\$1.50

PART FOUR.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1922.

PAGES 1-12B.

OPERA, NEW PICTURES and GOSSIP of the STAGE

Eleven Chorus Members
Have Name-Parts This
Week in "The Geisha"Municipal Opera's Fifth Undertaking of Season
Is Musical Play of Japan, by Composer
of "San Toy."

JAPAN, with its flowers and fans, its teahouses and dainty maidens, will be the mimic locale this week at the Municipal Theater in Forest Park, where on Tuesday night will occur the first of six performances of that popular musical play, "The Geisha." The libretto is by Owen Hall, the lyrics by Harry Greenbank and the music by Sidney Jones, composer of "San Toy," which was one of the works of last summer's repertory.

As the cast extends itself to a total of 22 name-parts, 11 members of the St. Louis chorus will be brought forward in small roles. As geisha girls will appear Misses Mae Green, Myrtle Voss, Grace Brinkley and Marie Lenhardt; and as English tourists, Misses Fannie Block, Anita Niederlock and Ida Moerschell. Miss Helen Moore is cast as an attendant at a teahouse; Miss Eugenia Wiresch as a midshipman; and Chester Merton and Will Simons as officers of H. M. S. "The Turtle." Miss Elva Magnus has the part of Juliette Diamant, a French soubrette.

The two acts of the play are ingeniously entitled "The Tea House of Ten Thousand Joys" and "A Chrysanthemum Fete in the Palace Gardens." According to the story, Miss Molly Seamore, an English girl, comes to Nagasaki with a yachting party, which is chaperoned by Lady Constance Wynne, Molly's Aunt. Lieut. Reginald Fairfax is commander of "The Turtle," which is stationed in Japanese waters. Fairfax has become interested in O Mimos San, chief geisha girl in Wun-Hi's tea house, and plans to aid her to escape, so that she may wed Capt. Katana, a Japanese officer.

Produced in 1896.
"THE GEISHA" was first produced at Daly's theater, London, in 1896, and brought prominent

Continued on Page 3B.



Will Rogers and Lila Lee, in "One Glorious Day"—Missouri.

Lower Theater Prices
Predicted by Managers

y Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch

NEW YORK, July 1.
FOR some time it has been obvious that, in New York at least, the theater-going public has adopted the only effective way of forcing a higher standard of play production. Weak, vicious and vulgar productions, which thrived during the plentitude of war times, are now being ignored. This was the case during the greater part of last season.

Discussions behind closed doors concerning the best method of bolstering up a declining patronage occupied much of the first annual convention of the National Theatrical Association, held this week in Hotel Pennsylvania. Showmen were present from various parts of the United States and Canada. At virtually every session there was but one answer: "Better and fewer plays."

It was also urged that lower admission prices will be necessary in order to bring back into the fold the thousands and thousands who have deserted the spoken stage for the screen. Many leading managers and producers throughout the country

held Theater, will begin a program of one-act plays, to continue three weeks. The plays listed are "The Summons," by Dorothy Donnell and Gladys Hall; "Asaph," by William O. Bates, and "Shoes That Danced," by Anna H. French.

Al H. Woods, who has returned from Europe with 40 pounds of manuscript plays, pronounces Germany to be the liveliest country, theatrically speaking, in the world today. German playwrights are particularly prolific, he says.

Among his German purchases are "The Bathing Girl," "The Bad Girl," "Pauline and Paul," "Orchestra Seat No. 102," and a comedy, "The Kitchen," by Gustav Davis and Leopold Lipschitz, which has run for more than 1,000 nights in Berlin. Another comedy, "The Chaste Laborer," by Franz Arnold and Ernest Bach, is being adapted for Woods by John Emerson and Anita Loos. A Viennese drama, "Morphia," by Dr. Ludwig Pertzer, was singled out by the American producer for especial praises.

From France Woods brings "The Child of Love" and "The Wedding March," by Bataille, and "Le Retour," by De Fleurs and De Croisset. Andre Ricard and Alfred Savoir, authors, respectively, of "Kiki" and "Bebeard," "Eighth Wife," have been under contract by Woods for the next three plays each writes. Picard's latest play, "The Man in the Full Dress Suit," has been sold to David Belasco, according to Woods. Woods will produce "Loyalties."

WILL ROGERS and Jackie Coogan are the silver-screen luminaries of the week's new releases. The former, appearing for the first time in a Paramount comedy, is on view at the Missouri in "One Glorious Day," a film farce concerning a meek and shy professor who for one fine day becomes the most turbulent of warriors and sultans. Tiny Jackie Coogan appears as nothing less than a plumber in "Trouble," which opens today at the New

Jerome Daley as Marquis Imari, in "The Geisha"—Municipal Opera.

Will Rogers in "One Glorious Day;" Jackie Coogan in "Trouble"

Week's Film Releases Show Ziegfeld Star in New Farce, and Child Actor as Devastating Plumber.

WILL ROGERS and Jackie Coogan are the silver-screen luminaries of the week's new releases. The former, appearing for the first time in a Paramount comedy, is on view at the Missouri in "One Glorious Day," a film farce concerning a meek and shy professor who for one fine day becomes the most turbulent of warriors and sultans. Tiny Jackie Coogan appears as nothing less than a plumber in "Trouble," which opens today at the New

Grand Central, West End Lyric and Lyric Skydome.

Prof. Botts, in Rogers' comedy, is in love, but is too difficult to tell the girl so. A spiritualist, he goes into a trance, whereupon a belligerent phantom called "El" takes advantage of the opportunity to possess the vacant body of the professor. To the astonishment of all, the learned man proceeds to whip-mayoral politicians, drink stimulating fluids and thrash a scoundrel in defense of the girl.

When the professor's own spirit returns he remembers nothing that has happened, but his admiring townsmen nominate him for Mayor, and the enraptured young lady takes him to her heart. Another comedy, "Hennepeck," is on the same bill. Lillian Crossman, soprano, and Frank Ridge, tenor, will offer selections from "Maytime."

In Jackie Coogan's piece he is an orphan whom a plumber and his wife have taken into their home. The plumber has constitutional scruples against work, and when the wolf is at the door Jackie goes forth with kit and tools, succeeds in making a total mess of the house, is beaten, and is paid \$5 for it. A policeman and the courtiers rid Jackie and his foster-mother of the real plumber, a part played by Wallace Beery.

Miss Daisy Jean, cellist, who also sings and plays the harp, is programmed at the New Grand Central. Fannie Hurst's "Star Dust" will be shown for three days, beginning Wednesday, at the West End Lyric and Lyric Skydome.

George Fitzmaurice has finished work on the old-time man-of-war in his Paramount production, "To Have and to Hold," and the vessel which was rebuilt for this purpose has again been reconstructed and now appears as a pirate ship. The company in which Betty Compson and Bert Lytell are featured, with Theodore Kosloff in a heavy role, is doing the pirate scenes at Balboa, Cal.

Hildur Carberg, who plays one of the important roles in the production of the "Dawn of Love" from Dr. Selma Lagerlof's famous novel, is probably the oldest screen actress in all Europe. The "grandmother of the Swedish stage," they call her, and her debut on the silver sheet at the advanced age of 82 is in the nature of a second triumph for an artiste who has a long theatrical life behind her.

What They Are Doing
In the Movie Studios

Gustav Seyffertitz, stage and screen director, has returned to work before the camera. He has just completed "Sherlock Holmes," in which he appears as "Prof. Moriarty," while John Barrymore is seen as the great detective himself. Following work on this, Seyffertitz immediately started work on "The Jellicy," in which he appears with Wyndham Standing and Dorothy Mackaill. Many friends of Seyffertitz have made the suggestion that he change his name, as they consider it a handicap, but he has le-

he directed Lila Lee for Paramount and Alice Calhoun for the Vitagraph Co.

George Melford expects to start his new Paramount production, "Ebb Tide," about July 3. This is a screen version of Robert Louis Stevenson's famous novel. Lila Lee, James Kirkwood, Raymond Hatton, George Fawcett, Noah Beery, Jacqueline Logan and others will appear. The scenario is by Lorna Moon.

Contracts have just been signed

for the new Paramount production, "Ebb Tide," which is to be directed by George Melford.

The scenario is by Lorna Moon, and the cast includes Lila Lee, James Kirkwood, Raymond Hatton, George Fawcett, Noah Beery, Jacqueline Logan and others.

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WOMAN FOR FIRST TIME WILL
MAKE FRENCH SOCIETY ADDRESSAnnual Celebration of the Fall of
the Bastille Will Be
Held July 14.On Friday evening, July 14, the
Societe Francaise de St. Louis
(French society) will hold its annual celebration of the Fall of the
Bastille at the garden and hall on the
southwest corner of West Pine and
Grand boulevard. A short

French play will be given and there
will be varied amusements and
dancing after the play and addresses.

Gus V. R. Mechlin, the president
of the society, states that for the
first time the principal address will
be by some prominent woman. Invitations to be present have been
sent to the foreign consuls, repre-
sentatives of the army, navy and
Marines, American Legion, Veterans
of Foreign Wars and other patriotic
societies.

Pennys & Jentles
BROADWAY and MORGAN ST.
WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPSFelt & Ribbon Hats
for Outing Wear

White, Jade, Orchid, Sand, Copen, Etc.
Monday Special
\$1.00 - \$1.98
\$2.98

Boys' Knee Pants



All - ribbon, all-felt, ribbon and felt and ribbon and straw combinations, prettily trimmed with natty bows, smart tassels, etc.
Men's Pants
Men's Work Pants: regular
is \$1.95 value; special
\$1.50
Boys' Overalls
Full cut; well made Overalls for
boys; sizes 4 to 13:
59c

Graphophone
Records

The biggest hits on Red Seal
Records. "I Want the World
To Know"

Special lot of Double
Disc Records; while
1000 last; each: 10c

Dressing Sacques

Women's Dressing Sacques; as-
sorted patterns; real value at
\$1.25; for Monday only: at

89c

Gowns

Special in
Muslin
Nightgowns
regular
\$1.25
slightly
soiled
79c

Envelope Chemise

Special in Envelope
Chemise; flesh and
white; perfect;
\$1.25 value at:

74c

SALE OF SHOES

The best in the city at the price; regular \$2.50
and \$3.00 values; all clean and perfect.
White canvas in all sizes
including girls' Flappers, 1
and 2 strap effects and Oxford
forms with just the heel you
want.

GIRLS' WHITE LOW SHOES
Choice of flappers, Oxfords,
1 and 2 strap styles at
economical prices.
\$1.29

GIRLS' LOW SHOES
Patent, tan and plain leathers,
also flapper style with
buckles and rubber
heads. Sizes 9 1/2 to 2.
\$2.48

TENNIS SHOES
For men, women, boys and girls.
High and low styles.
In black and white.
All sizes. Special:

98c

Extra Special
A large lot of \$5
note word and in-
cluding girls' Flappers,
stratified Music
Rolls.

10c

Music Rolls

I Want the
World to Know
The biggest hit on \$5-note word
roll.

Given Away
Free
With each \$1.25 purchase in our
Music Roll Dept.

Extra Special
A large lot of \$5
note word and in-
cluding girls' Flappers,
stratified Music
Rolls.

10c

Our Biggest Sale of 1000
VOILE DRESSES

Truly
Values
to
\$6.00
All
Colors
and
Sizes,
Also
Stouts
This is the best buy we have made
this season. Truly you must come
and see these values for yourself.
You would be willing to pay three
times the price for these wonderful
dresses. In addition to the
above several hundred gingham
Dresses slightly imperfect, for which
no cashing in Av. stores are getting
today \$5.00.

Clearance Sale
of Waists: 500
Reg. \$1.50 and
also light
col-
values
79c
.
\$3.98

49c Indian
Head Suiting
Linen with round thread white
for smart white Sun-
met wear, also for
embroidered work.
Extra special
a yard
\$1.50 Sheets
A grand lot of extra-heavy, linen-
finish, round-thread, firm, heavy
double bed Sheets have slight
imperfections, which
hardly impair the
use at all.
200 for sale
Friday at
40c
40c Bath Towels
A dozen 200 double bleached
absorbed hemmed Turkish Bath
Towels for hot
extra special:
25c
25c Pillowslips
We have just received another
shipment of odd Pillowcases,
mostly fine quality
of all sizes.
15c

\$2.00 Lace Curtains
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2 1/4
yards long; overlocked edge;
good patterns; worth \$2.00;
per pair

2.75 Curtains
Pile net Curtains, white, very
light, with plain centers and all
over effects; 2 1/4
yards long; worth
\$2.75, per pair.

4.00 Curtains
Fine quality lace Curtains, 2 1/4
yards long; good patterns;
worth \$4.00, per pair.

4.9c Madras
Drapery Madras,
green, blue, brown
and old rose, 20 in.
wide, worth
49c

1.69 Rope Portieres
Rope Portieres, made of best
hemp, with cord plain and
mixed colors, worth \$1.69.

1.98 Linoleum
Armstrong's 4-yard-wide Cork Linoleum;
has herring back (paper
back); elegant variety of patterns;
suitable for all rooms.
Regularly at \$2.50, we sell
owing to slight imperfections in
the material; for this reason we offer same at
\$1.98, per yard.

4.9c Neponset Covering
A waterproof felt base
floorcovering; cut from
mill; patterned
by mill; irregular
size, yd.

12.98 Linoleum Rugs
Armstrong's make herring
back cork Linoleum Rugs,
size 9 x 12; mill imperfect;
\$12.98.

8.75 Congoleum
Size 9 x 12 Congoleum
Square, elegant pattern
to choose from; specially
priced.

Men's, Women's & Children's
Hose, 15c

Men's, women's and children's
Hose, full seamless, remarkable
values, assorted colors, 25c value
.

1.50 White Silk Hose
Women's Silk Hose, lace top,
reinforced heels, lace
soles; seamed back; \$1.50
grade; slightly imperfect;
assorted colors; a
wonderful value
.

69c \$1.50 Shirts
Men's Shirts with soft
cuffs, hundreds of them,
in plain and fancy
fabrics; values up
to \$2. Monday
95c 59c

\$1.50 Athletic Union
Suits
Men's nainsook athletic
suits; hand embroidered
cuffs, waist, and
sleeves; a
wonderful value
.

1.50 Sneakers
Men's Shirts with soft
cuffs, hundreds of them,
in plain and fancy
fabrics; values up
to \$2. Monday
95c 59c

1.50 Dotted Voiles
Tard-wide, very fine high-grade
round thread Voiles with small
applied pink dots, white dots on
Voile, so dainty and
stylish right now.
Extra special.
.

25c Rattines
A splendid line of yard-wide fancy
check and plaid
Rattines, in the new,
brightest colorings.
.

1.50 to \$3.00 Silks
Samples of many kinds of high-grade
Silks in taffeta, satins, crepe,
messelines, Georgette,
etc., mostly 1 yard
square, all at
.

69c Pongee
Tard-wide, fine quality,
silk and lace, light
tan tussah Pongee
.

47c 25c Cheviots
Woven color, blue and white Cheviots,
plain stripes and check
patterns; to a
yard.

1.1c 22.50 22.50
50c Pongee
Another big shipment of 33-inch
very fine silk finish light tan
Pongee; very good value
again, and so much in demand for
Summer outfitting.
Dresses, men's shirts,
bungalows, aprons,
draperies, boys' waists, etc.
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again, and so

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney

Store Hours: Daily, 8:30 to 5:00; Saturday, 8:30 to 5:30.

Olive and Locust From Ninth to Tenth.

Open All Day Monday to Help Pre-Holiday Shoppers—Closed All Day Tuesday

Most of these items will be needed after the "Fourth" as well, so you will find them here on Wednesday.

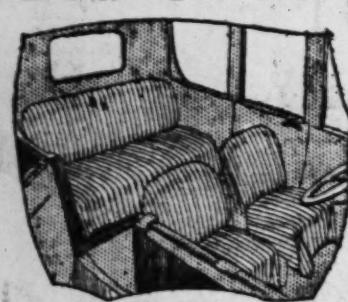
Four Extra Specials From the Furniture Shop

THROUGH the selling of the limited number of pieces listed here, very low prices prevail.



Furniture Shop—Fifth Floor.

You Owners of Fords Who Will Tour



Over the Fourth of July Will Find Cool Comfort and dust protection in

New Slip Covers Half-Price and Less

All-over Covers for Ford coupes; special \$5.75
All-over Covers for Ford sedans; special \$9.75

These very low prices can be traced to a very extraordinary purchase of new Covers, made of heavy closely-woven fabrics, in various colored stripes.

Gordon Jiffy Slip-Covers for Fords

For roadsters, special \$1.89 and \$2.85
For coupes, special at \$3.15
For touring cars, special \$4.45

These are made of light and dark wash materials to cover back and seat; easily adjusted with button headed tacks.

Ready-to-Hang Awnings—Special, \$1.95
Choice of four standard sizes, ranging from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft., made of blue and white, tan and white and khaki awning materials; complete and ready to hang. A complete selection of sizes here now.

Roll Porch Curtains to Match Awnings

Completely equipped, ready to hang, in colors to match awnings, in the sizes listed below. All are 7 ft. 6 in. long.

4-ft. \$2.10 6-ft. \$3.15
8-ft. \$4.20 10-ft. \$5.25
12-ft. \$6.35

Drapery Shop—Fourth Floor.

P. S.—See our selection of Aerolux Porch Shades.

Just in Time for the Fourth— A Special Purchase and Selling of

New White Felt Hats

In a variety of becoming styles—with unusually smart trimmings. \$5.00

Millinery Shop—Third Floor.

One of the Things That Are Universally Admired—

Is beautiful hair—hair that ripples and waves—that provides a soft, lustrous background for the face and sets off one's features to the best advantage!

Not all of us have been blessed with such hair, but all of us can have pretty coiffures when switches and transformations of splendid quality, in all colors except gray and white, are \$5.95

Hair Beauty Shop—Third Floor.

Men Want Cool Comfort

On the Fourth of July—and Every Day!

Shirts with attached collars—adequately fill the bill—here are a number of styles—all very reasonably priced.

"Fruit-of-the-Loom" Shirts are	\$1.50
Shirts of Oxford cloth \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50	
White Poplin Shirts	\$3.50
White, tan or gray "Ducetines"	\$2.25
Fine White Pique Shirts	\$4.00
Soft Silk Pongee Shirts	\$5.00
Sport Shirts, roll collars	\$1.75

White Jersey Silk Shirts, \$4.85	
Just the thing to wear with a Palm Beach suit	
and be cool, comfortable. A man will appreciate	
these values as soon as he sees the Shirts. Neck-	
band styles. All good, heavy quality silk, well	
made and full cut.	
Men's Furnishing Shop—First Floor.	

P. S.—We have just received a new shipment of (Van Jack and Van Garde) Collars of Van Heusen make, 50c each. Other soft Collars are 20c, 35c and 50c.

A Special Sale of Vandervoort Luggage

Just in Time for July Vacationists

Cowhide Leather Suitcases, \$10.25 and \$10.75

You will like these good-looking Cases	
which are well made and have reinforced	
corners, with two strong straps encircling	
each Case. Cloth lined with shirftold	
in the lid. Regularly priced at	
\$16 and \$17	

A Hat Box Satisfies, at \$7.50

There is genuine satisfaction in being able to take along	
an extra hat or two, at the same time room is furnished	
for small articles of apparel. Two to four Hats can be	
carried easily. Leather bound and cretonne lined. Lined	
in sateen	
Luggage Shop—Second Floor.	

P. S.—We are Saint Louis agents for Mendel-Dunker dustproof Wardrobe Trunks. Also for the celebrated Oshkosh Wardrobe Trunks.

Plate Glass Mirrors, \$1.89

Three Sizes—7x11, 8 1/2x12, 9 1/2x13

All perfect; all highest grade beveled plate glass with mahogany backs. A special value.

First Floor Tables.

Imported English Paper 25c to \$1.85 a Box

These prices are special. There are one and two quires	
boxes with envelopes to match, in white and tints. Some	
envelopes lined; others plain.	

Juvenile Paper; special, a box 25c

Stationery Shop—First Floor.

You Can Now Buy a New Gossard Front-Lacing Corset

Stout Models That Will Add Greatly to the Attractiveness of Holiday and Vacation Apparel—for

\$2.00

THIS is the most extraordinary offering ever been made in Gossard Corsets—and back of the Gossard guarantee you have what you have never before been able to buy at this price: A \$2.00 Corset guaranteed by a name and reputation that must be safeguarded.

If you have never worn a Gossard, this is a splendid time to find out an exceptionally becoming style and graceful comfort—for if you thought this Corset cost more than you cared to pay, here is an opportunity to know its refinements at a price heretofore unthought of for garments of such superior quality. Included are—



A truly remarkable Corset, made to average to stout figure. The comfortable top gradually to a slightly higher back to give more flesh at the shoulder blades. The medium back skin has no fullness to insure comfort through the hips and thighs. The back is characterized by these very flat back lines every fashionista is talking about these days. Made in a number of weeks today. Made of pink or white cotton.

Corset Shop—Third Floor.

A very modern Corset fashioned for the slight to medium figure. The low top curves under the bust to a slightly higher position at the back. The skirt slopes to medium length over hips and thighs to give a graceful line and gradually to a medium length unusually flat back lines. Made of pink or white cotton.

Corset Shop—Third Floor.

Just Received, in Time for the "Fourth"

Men's New Palm Beach Suits

A Special \$13.50 Value...

THESE are genuine Palm Beach Suits. We say "genuine" because we believe you know how desirable is a Suit made of this cool cloth; how comfortable for hot Summer weather; how smart in appearance when made according to the Vandervoort standard of style and quality!

It will pay you to get in on this exceptional offer early while there is a full assortment of light and dark shades in plain or striped patterns from which to choose.

Remember—choice of this assortment at \$13.50.

Men's Clothing Shop—Second Floor.



A New Tie, of Course!

—a good assortment of Four-in-	
Hands in polka dot styles—spec-	
cial at	
50c	
Grenadine Four-in-Hands in	
good colors	
50c and 95c	
Palm Beach Belts are 50c, 75c	
White Kid Belts	
\$1.00	

Men's Furnishing Shop—First Floor.

Every Family Should Own Its Radio

Radio Parts and Sets

At Prices Within Reach of Modest Purse

A RADIO Set fits easily into any home. From the complete Set at \$170 to the simple home constructed one bought piece by piece and constantly improved, we are ready to provide you with the type you wish.

Watco three-tube Regen-	
erative Radio Set	\$170.00
Watco two-step Ampli-	
fi er	\$55.00
Western Electric Loud	
Speaker	\$161.00
Magnavox Loud Speaker,	
\$45.00	
Tuska Expert Tuner,	
\$75.00	
Tuska Detector Two-Stage	
Amplifier	\$75.00
Novex Detector One-Stage	
Amplifier	\$35.00
Westinghouse Aerola Sr.	
\$65.00	
Westinghouse Aerola Jr.	
\$25.00	
Commerce Crystal Set,	
complete	\$25.00
Gilbert Crystal Set	\$15

Commerce Crystal Set, \$25.00

Gilbert Crystal Set, \$15

We carry a complete line of parts in stock. See our Radio Experts and let them advise you as to the building of your Radio Set.

Radio Shop—Second Floor.

Superior, slotted hose Iron Clubs

Brassies and Spoons \$15.00

Radite "Won't Rust" Clubs and Irons \$5.50

Popular Iron Clubs \$4.50

Pilot Iron Clubs \$3.00

Aluminum Putters \$2.50

The McGregor Master Ball

—A meridian marked Ball of the highest possible quality.

A tough, enduring Ball that will stand up under punishment.

Each \$1.00

Sporting Goods Shop—First Floor.

If You Play With the Right Kind of Golf Clubs

Oh Boy! What a Wallop!

"NO use talking, Bill—that man knows how to drive. And did you notice the way he laid his approach dead going to number nine? I'll bet he's got a whole bag full of McGregor Clubs."

You will find that it is not nearly so hard to get around with something like a respectable score if you are selected properly. The McGregor Clubs represent the acme of the clubmaker's art—the product of a quarter of a century devoted to the development and manufacture of quality Clubs.

Master Model Drivers,	\$15.00
Brassies and Spoons	\$15.00
Radite "Won't Rust" Clubs and Irons	\$5.50
Popular Iron Clubs	\$4.50
Pilot Iron Clubs	\$3.00
Aluminum Putters	\$2.50

The McGregor Master Ball—A meridian marked Ball of the highest possible quality. A tough, enduring Ball that will stand up under punishment. Each \$1.00

Sporting Goods Shop—First Floor.

P. S.—A full line of Golf Bags and all accessories always in stock.



Lenox China—the Finest Produced in the World Is Sold Exclusively in St. Louis at Vandervoort's

At one time it was generally believed that the finest China came from abroad. But the beauty of Lenox ware has gradually spread throughout the nation. The Lenox potters have become known for the highest grade China and Belleek ware that it is possible to produce. It has been their ironclad policy never to allow a single piece of China to leave their factories unless it was absolutely perfect. The most experienced connoisseurs fairly marvel at the artistry in Lenox decorations.

In our large collection of Lenox China, you will find in addition to the many beautiful Dinner Sets—service plates, luncheon plates, salad plates, party sets, coffee and tea sets, etc., which are especially desirable for gift purposes.

China Shop—Fourth Floor.



Half-Gallon Water Pitchers.

Very Special at Each

35c

Attractively shaped Pitchers in gray stone-ware, with quaint Dutch figures in blue.

China Shop—Fourth Floor.

The GLO to Be Enlarged Greater Value TOMORROW

Men's \$10 Cool Cloth Suits	...
Men's \$12.50 Mohair Suits	...
Men's \$15 Silk Mohair Suits	...
Men's \$30 2-Pants Suits	...
Men's \$5 All-Wool Blue Serge Pants	...
Men's \$1 Striped Overalls	...
Boys' All-Wool Blue Serge Suits	...
Men's B. O. Underwear	...
Boys' \$1.50 Wash Suits	...
Men's \$2 Skirt and Worelts	...
Men's \$1.00 Box Jumpers	...
Men's \$2.50 Combination	

Hours: Daily, 8:30 to Saturday, 8:30 to 5:30 P. M.

DUSBARR CO.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise
at Retail in Missouri and the West.

"Before-the-Fourth" Sale of Hosiery

Tomorrow 12,000 Pairs at Decidedly Special Prices

Holiday and all Summer Hoses can be ideally supplied tomorrow, for this sale presents the opportunity of securing the most popular far less than their regular prices. 12,000 pairs of Hose offered in seven al groups, as follows:

White Silk
Hose
Men's full fashioned
with mercerized don-
ter tops and soles;
seconds of \$2
pair, Monday, \$1Women's
Panel-Back
HOSE
\$1.65 Value at
\$1.25
Full fashioned
Hose, with wide seam-
back and lisle garter
tops; black, white,
nude, gray and polo.Women's
Silk
SOCKS
\$2.25 to \$3 Val.
\$1.59
Kayser's "Trotette"
and other makes of
glove silk Socks in
plain and fancy
weaves; discontinued
styles; not all sizes in
every style; 35c
value, pair 24c
Main Floor\$1.75 to \$2
Hose
Women's Silk Hose with
cotton tops and soles, in
black, brown and navy; all
sizes. Special Monday, the pair, \$1.35Children's
Socks
Many different kinds and
patterns in plain and fancy
effects; discontinued styles;
not all sizes in every
style; 35c value, pair 24c
Main FloorThe Ideal Garment for Romping Out of Doors
Boys' Play Suits\$1 and \$1.25
Grades 79cPlay Suits, made by the makers of the
well-known KOVERALLS. Because the
khaki was light in color, they sold us these
garments at extreme concessions. Strongly
sewed, long or short sleeves. All sizes from 2
to 8 years.Also included are Play Suits tailored
of blue denim, with red trimmings.
Second FloorA Saving Opportunity in
Satinay Petticoats\$2.98 Value—\$1 98
Monday.....Neatly made Petticoats of splendid English satinay; made double to the
hip and entirely shore proof; in white and flesh; Petticoats that
will give excellent service.White Sateen Petticoats
Shadowproof Petticoats of serviceable grade white sateen. With \$1
hemmed or scalloped bottoms. Regular sizes. Special at 1

\$5 to \$10 Beaded Bags

In envelope, vanity and regulation styles.
Also drawstring effects; every Bag nicely
lined; with self-beaded frame and handles 3.45
Main FloorFor the Fourth of July Feast
Chocolate Covered CherriesRegularly 75c—Special at, Lb. 49c
Main FloorNEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK
AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARYAny of these books will be sent
by parcel post to cardholders on re-
ceipt of postage, in order of applica-
tion:FLAMES OF FAITH. By William
L. Stidger. Studies of contempo-
rary poets, including Joyce, Kil-
mer, John Drinkwater, James
Whitcomb Riley, Edgar Guest and
Edna St. Vincent Millay.BUILDING ESTIMATOR'S REF-
ERENCE BOOK; fourth edition. By
Frank R. Walker. Contains de-
pendable estimating and cost data
on all classes of building construc-
tion.HISTORY AND NATURE OF IN-
TERATIONAL RELATIONS. Edited by Edmund A. Walsh. A
collection of 10 lectures delivered by
distinguished scholars at the
School of Foreign Service of
Georgetown University. They
comprise a wide and accurate sur-
vey of international relations from
the earliest tribal treaties down to
the present day, every period and
aspect being handled by a master
in his respective field.PRAIRIE SMOKE; second edition
revised. By Melvin Randolph Gil-
mon. The author, who is curator
of the State Historical Society of North
Dakota, has produced an interest-
ing volume of the customs, stories
and myths of the Indians of the
Missouri River regions.PEACEMAKERS—BLESSED AND
OTHERWISE. By Ida M. Tar-
bell. A faithful recording of first-
hand impressions of great personal-
ities gathered at the conference
on the limitation of armaments at
Washington.HOUSE-OWNER'S BOOK. By Allen
L. Churchill and Leonard Wicken-
den. A book of absorbing practical
interest to everyone who
owns a home, rents one or intends
building one. Will be invaluable to
loan associations, real estate
dealers and builders.HALF CENTURY OF NAVAL
SERVICE. By Seaton Schroeder.
The autobiography of Seaton
Schroeder, Rear Admiral, U. S.
Navy, retired. Of special interest
is an account of his trip around
the world taken by the navy during
President Roosevelt's adminis-
tration.THOMAS J. MCWAY
OPTOMETRIST
Now with

Goldman & Cuquet

The many St. Louisans who have
been benefited by the glasses pre-
scribed by Dr. McWay will be
pleased to meet him here as di-
rector of our optical department.
The highest grade of Optical
Service for the correction of de-
fective vision and the relief of
the associated reflexes, etc., as
headaches, nervousness, etc.Dr. Arthur W. Cuquet
Dr. Thomas J. McWay
OPTOMETRISTSGOLDMAN
& CUQUET
JEWELRY & OPTICAL CO.
609 Locust St.

KILLS FLEAS

Sergeant's Skin Plus Soap, killing
fleas on dogs, cats, etc. It kills
them but leaves skin clean, soft
and fluffy. See cake lasts long time. At drug-
store from us.FREE
DOG BOOK
Pete Miller's famous
Dog Book, 64 pages,
on care, feeding and
training dogs. \$1.00
Free blank, all-in
one book. Send 10c
for postage. "Write
to a Dog." Write
to a Dog. Standard
40 Years
POLK MILLER BOOK CO.
St. Louis, Mo.TO BUY, SELL, MEET OR EX-
CHANGE and do many other necess-
ary things daily, use Post-Dispatch
Wants.

Basement Economy Store

A Timely "Before-the-Fourth" Sale of

\$6.50 to \$7.50 New Dresses

Monday
Special.....

\$ 4 75

Regular and
Extra SizesOne of these pretty Dresses will help you enjoy that Fourth of
July outing to the fullest extent. Over 500 newly arrived garments
from which to choose. Of light and dark voiles, ratine, in white
and colors, organdie and linene and becoming combinations.
Smartly trimmed in many ways.

Basement Economy Store

\$1.48 Georgette Crepe

Monday, 89c
Yard.....An 800 yards of plain and printed Georgette Crepe, in a
large assortment of light and dark colors; woven of ex-
cellent grade yarns; double twisted quality, which will give
good wear.

Lace Curtains

\$2.75 to \$3.25
Values—Pair, at... 1 89An odd lot of 300 pairs of Curtains, two and three pairs
of a kind. Choice of flst, Scotch and Nottingham effects, in
plain and small figured designs. Wanted colors.

Basement Economy Store

W. & B. Corsets

\$3.00 \$1 85
Values.....Of pink and white coulil, in
low and medium bust models, with
elastic insert in the skirt; attach-
ed supporters. Sizes 24 to 36.

Basement Economy Store

A Before-the-Fourth Sale of
Fiber Silk Sweaters\$6.75 to \$10 \$4 95
Values at.....For that picnic or outing on the
Fourth you will surely want one of
these smart looking Sweaters. Choice of at least 20 styles, of
plain and fancy weaves. In the
popular Tuxedo coat models, with
self sashes or fancy girdles. In a
vast assortment of gray sports
shades, also the favored dark col-
ors and black. All sizes.

Basement Economy Store

Men's Shirts

Special
Values at... 89cCollar attached, coat style
Shirts of white and tan cotton
ponge; all sizes from 14 to 17.

Basement Economy Store

Women's Silk Hose

Seconds of
\$1.50 Grade at 78cSemi-fashioned thread Hose, with
lisle garter tops and reinforced feet.
Black, white, colors.Fancy Socks
Children's mercerized Cotton Socks,
with fancy colored turnover tops. Sec-
onds of 35c grade. 35cMen's Silk Hose
Pure thread Silk Hose, with
lisle tops and reinforced feet. Black,
white and colors. Sec-
onds of 55c grade at 55c

Basement Economy Store

Women's Low Shoes

\$3 to \$4 \$1 95
Values at...Smart Oxfords, one and two straps
of patent, also black and tan leather.
Also white canvas and buck sports Oxf-
ords and straps with Cuban or mili-
tary heels. All sizes from 2 1/2 to 8 in
one style or another.

Basement Economy Store

Women's Silk Hose

Semi-fashioned Silk Fiber
Hose with lisle garter tops
and reinforced feet. Black,
white and colors. Sec-
onds of 33c grade at 33c

Basement Economy Store

19c Sea Island Cotton

Unbleached Cotton, 39 inches wide, excellent
quality for mattress covers, sheets, etc., yard

12 1/2c

60c Sheeting
Genuine Pepperell 94 unbleached
Sheeting; mill remnant 2
to 7 yards long; ex-
cellent value; yard 40cAmoskeag Gingham
Neat checks and plaids, as well as
solid colors; 32 inches wide; mill
remnant 2 to 10 yards long; yard 25c75c Imported Batiste
Made of good English cotton mer-
cerized in the yarn; light grounds with
neatly printed figures; 45 inches wide;
per yard 29cBed Sheets
Mill seconds; seamless and pure
bleachedPlisse Crepe
Plain white or pink; 31 inches wide;
10 to 20 yard lengths; requires no
ironing; splendid for underwear;
per yard 25cBelgian Linen
Yard wide, in a good assortment of
tab-proof colors; suitable
for porch and street
wear; yard 89c75c Sports Ratine
Made of splendid quality reed.
With beautiful cretonne upholstery
and loose-cushion seats; plain
finishes 59cNew Percales
Attractive designs for house dresses
36 inches wide; genuine
Bradford four-star
brand; yard 17cWhite Voiles
Yard-wide crisp voiles in neat
checks and plaid designs; 29c
for blouses, frocks,
etc.; yard 29cDiaper Cloth
Bed Star brand; 30 inches wide;
good quality bird's-eye; put up in
10-yard pack-
ages; per
yard 1.98

Basement Economy Store

"White Nurse Oxfords"
WITH CUSHION INSOLESGenuine black kid;
hand-turned soles;
rubber heels, the
most comfortable
dress Oxford to be
had. Widths B to E.Steel Arch Support
Special \$3.00
Value... *3.50"Nurse Oxfords"
TIP OR PLAIN TOESGenuine black rub kid;
hand-turned soles;
cushion inner
soles, with low
rubber heels. All
sizes. Our
price... \$3.00
Our
Special... *3.00

"Ladies' White Low Shoes"

The Season's Most Popular Footwear
Extra
Quality
\$2.25
ValueA special sale of ladies' beautiful
snow-white Canvas Low Shoes in one-
straps and Oxfords. Made over smart
new lasts, with flexible soles. Choice
of Cuban, military or low heels.
Choice of all styles, \$2.25.

"White Canvas Pumps"

FOR MISSES AND GIRLS
Snow-white, close-woven white
canvas one-strap Pumps; medium
and leather sole.Childs' 8 1/2 to 11. \$1.25
Misses' 11 1/2 to 2. \$1.50
Big Girls' 2 1/2 to 7. \$1.75

"Girls' Sport Oxfords"

NEW LOW-HEEL LACE
Color of white canvas, tan trim-
med, leather sole
Oxford or white
canvas, black trim-
med, rubber sole.

Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. \$2.00

"Champion Keds"

RUBBER-SOLE PLAY SHOES

Girls', Misses' and
Boys' white or black
Play Oxfords; all
sizes.Men's sizes... \$2.50
Boys' sizes... \$2.25
High Shoes... \$1.25

"Men's Canvas Oxfords"

FRENCH, ENGLISH OR ROUND TOE LAST

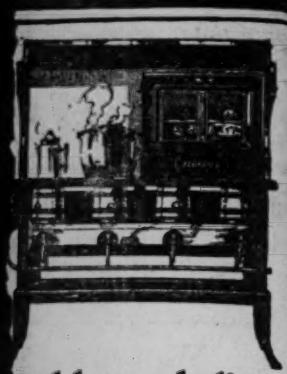
Ideal for Summer wear; cool, comfortable, stylish. You may choose
fromWHITE, PALM BEACH OR GRAY
In three grades.Extra quality; superior
weave; well-sewed 4.00

Special value; well-sewed 3.00

Machine-sewed, high or
low shoes 2.00Offered at a Radical Saving, Are These 9-Piece
Dining-Room Suites\$250 Value \$189
Offered at.....These Sets consist of a 66-inch buffet, 48x60-inch table, china
cabinet, five chairs and one armchair, upholstered with genuine blue
leather slip seats.\$25 Chairs or Rockers
Made of splendid quality reed.
With beautiful cretonne upholstery
and loose-cushion seats; plain
finishes \$11.75\$17 Bird Cages
Well made and with those daint-
ly lines which add so much to the
parlor or living room; variety of
finishes \$7.95

Seventh Floor

Florence
Oil Cook Stoves
are sold by
Ellring & Grimm
16th and Washington
Sixteenth and Cass



Would you believe
your own eyes?

Is there anything about an oil
stove that you have doubts
about?

Well, there is only one way to
out to your complete satis-
faction.

So into any store where Florence
Cook Stoves are sold and make
stove itself answer your ques-
tions.

There you will find one filled
with kerosene ready for use.
Operate it yourself and remove
your doubts.

Florence Oil & Gas Stove Company

Gardner, Mass.

FLORENCE
OIL COOK STOVES

More Heat
Less Care

We have a Complete Line of
Florence Stoves and Ovens
STOCK-PETERMAN
Housefurnishing Company
719-21-23 N. 14th St.
Between Farmer and Salsbury

Don't STICK IN A HUT—reach out
for bigger, better things. Make use
of Post-Dispatch Wants.

DIAMONDS
WATCHES ON CREDIT
LOFTIS



Sylvia
Diamond
Ring
An Exclusive
Loftis Model

WONDERFUL VALUE
AT OUR SPECIAL PRICE

Net weight blue white, in perfect
Genuine Diamond, set in a
splendid hand-carved, and pierced
mounting, latest style octagon top
with 14-k Gold White Gold
Ring.

\$75 CREDIT TERMS

Others at \$100, \$150, \$200 up

WEAR A HANDBOME, GENUINE
DIAMOND OR GUARANTEED
WATCH WHEN YOU GO ON
YOUR FOURTH OF JULY OUT-
ING.

NOTHING DOWN
Pay by the Week

White Gold Wrist Watch

Illustration of a white gold wrist watch.

Just the Gift for the Girl "Back Home":
14-k White Gold engraved
5-leaf Imported movement
guaranteed Ribbon Bracelet. Cased in
handsome box. A bar
gain at \$25

Terms \$2.50 a Month

Rectangular shape, 15-k solid
White Gold, 17 Jewels, \$45; 14-k
Solid White Gold, 18 Jewels, \$55
Credit Terms.

WATCH REPAIRING AND SPECIAL ORDERS

Watches repaired; all work guar-
anteed. Diamonds removed and
replaced. Remodelled
designs and estimates for special
orders cheerfully furnished free.

Open Daily, 7:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

Phone 3405. Call or write for Catalog No. 5002.

Or Bell, Main 971, and salesman will
call.

LOFTIS
BROS. & CO. LTD.

The Old Reliable Credit Jewelers

Second Floor Carlton Building
308 N Sixth St., Near Olive.

Illustration of a diamond ring.

RUPTURE

Use the latest invention, and the
most dramatic, the RUPTURE.

Charles Gorges, 436 Lake Av.; Gust
Kroth, 2803 S. Broadway; William
Weston, 341 M. G. Chamberlain,
Cote Brillante; Charles J. Price, 4537
McDonald Av.; John Waugh Jr.,
321 S. L. Otto, General
Hardware Co., and thousands
more.

Call for free consultation, between
10 and 4; Saturdays 4 to 6. Or write
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1001 Pine St., St. Louis. Ma-
chine Cured, the Knife.

EFFICIENT OFFICE WORKERS
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patch Wants.

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The Quick and Easy Way

To Make Blackberry Jam

Makes Two-Thirds More Jam From Same Amount of
Fruit, and Never Fails

Uses Ripe Fruit, Takes Only One Minute's Boiling and
Saves All the Flavor and Color

Buyers, who like fresh blackberry
jam, will love this Certo. Particularly when all the flavor and color
is preserved in the jam. Such
a new and never-failing method has
been discovered with which anyone
can make quality quickly and
economically. The new Certo
jam is a pure fruit product—contains
no gelatin or preservatives. It is
only time and fruit, flavor of rice fruit
and guesswork. It makes all the fruit
jam you have never made before. It
is highly endorsed by all cooks who
try it. It is a great time-saver. This long boiling-down
process is a farce. It is a farce.
Jams and jellies keep as well as any other
jams. Get a bottle of Certo and recipe
book from your grocer or druggist.
Copies free copies of Certo Book of
Receipts, write Sales Co., Inc., 131
East Av., Rochester, N. Y.

Start the new
sure, quick,
economical
way of
making
jam and
jellies. You'll never
hit the old
method.

The new Certo process for making
jam is very simple: Crush well
ripened berries, including the
lemon, and add to the Certo. Add
the sugar and water, stir
thoroughly and bring to a
boil. Boil for two or three minutes
and remove from fire and add 1/2
bott.

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thoroughly and bring to a
boil. Boil for two or three minutes
and remove from fire and add 1/2
bott.

Now Certo process for making
jam is very simple: Crush well
ripened berries, including the
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GERMAN MARK CARRIED TO NEW LOW BASIS IN SLUMP PAST WEEK

LONDON EXPECTS
GOLD SHIPMENTS
IN DEBT FUNDING

Everything Is Dominated by
Easy Money — Investors
and Speculators Continue
to Buy Securities and
Prices Are Advancing.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch
and New York Evening Post.

LONDON, July 1.—Arthur W. Kidder, editor of Bankers Magazine and financial editor of the London Morning Post, in today's financial review:

"Everything is dominated for the present by easy money. Some observers, however, take a gloomy view of the entire picture, outlook and conditions. The conclusion of the war at the moment was favorable for a general peace movement continued chaos dispelled that favorable atmosphere. Such a situation they believe is not in itself serious economically as well as socially and politically, because budgets cry aloud for the abandonment of unnecessary military expenditure."

"Nevertheless, in spite of these quieting political, investors and speculators continue to buy securities and both investment and speculative descriptions are now advancing. The explanation of this phenomenon is partly in the other direction, but the movement also denotes real optimism in some quarters. Time alone can show whether these political factors are really sufficient to check trade and drive into investment securities, or whether developments are sufficient to occasion financial trouble."

"Generally speaking, the outlook in Europe is not encouraging. Germany is drifting to an impossible, and although the famine in Russia has been relieved by the period of the year, the financial situation there is beyond control and looks the slightest prospect of improvement. Hence it is impossible to expect any early and great revival in an international trade."

Bond Market.

In today's short bond market prices were unimportant. Some firms buying came into Mexican oil bonds, but it was more than the usual reports of the kidnaping of Americans was the main factor.

French Republics were steady and their two fractions advanced in price.

Spain was steady, but Standard Oil of California was an exception, running up sharply to the low figure of a week ago.

The market closed steady but very quiet with the exception of the Mexican oil bonds.

It is perfectly obvious that Germany cannot go on piling up its paper currency without causing a general collapse.

Eventually it would get in the class of bankruptcy. Austria, when taken 16,000 crores, was an American dollar, and had little attention, but Standard Oil of California was an exception, running up sharply to the low figure of a week ago.

Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The principal point of interest in the market today was the attitude which Wall Street took toward the railway strike news. Had an absolute hold on the market, but seriously counted upon, the failure to break away from the shares, which had an adverse effect, but as the day went on, the railway shares showed the least concern. The market was held by the stocks bid up for reasons relating to the railway strike. Railway stocks merely hung fire with gains and losses. As to be the Wall street regulars already bid up the market was very small.

General Motors was one of the few episodes in the market, but the Exchange. The main point about this movement was that it had occurred despite the talk of the German mark. Copper had risen recently. Coca Cola and American Tobacco were up.

German marks were again very weak, but still held up. Gold was up, but it had been even more than the other exchanges were up.

French francs were compared with their recent low of 8.30.

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Financial Notes.

The total of utility utility bonds and notes due in 1923 is \$261,921,600. This compares with \$111,623,240 in the corresponding period of 1922, and \$160,729,000 in 1920.

The output of the Packard Motor Car Company in the first quarter of 1922 was 40,000 units, and the total output of the first quarter, it was reported.

The bituminous coal production increased this week to 3,600,000 tons.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has 186,342 telephone lines in 1920, up from 181,921 in 1919. This gives the company the largest line of shareholders in the world, it is said.

Wall Street News and Comment
—SPECIAL DAILY—

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

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ADVERTISEMENT

DEPOSITS IN SECURITY
NATIONAL ARE GUARANTEED

How? By ample capital and surplus; capable directors; experienced management; United States Government supervision (Member Federal Reserve); all loans secured by United States Government Bonds; no loans to individuals (no unsecured loans of any kind); no loans to officers or directors; list of securities owned open for inspection or public at all times (See page 203 Bell phone book for details.)

We know of a safer plan to follow we would adopt it. Remember our name and location—See National Bank, Eighth and Olive, Olive and Locust. We welcome and appreciate checking savings and time deposits. Only National Bank open daily to 2 P. M. Saturday to 5 P. M.

"BANK WITH SECURITY"

ADVERTISEMENT

Cured Her
Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. Hurst, who lives at 506 Olive Street, St. Louis, has written: "I do thank you at having cured herself out of pure sympathy. I am about to get rid of these sufferers just as you did, so that their torture by a simple way at home."

She has written: "I am so grateful to you for your help and address, and she will be forever grateful to you for your entire free. Write her at once before you forget."

Soothing-Healing-Penetrating
HINKLE KIDNEY
BLADDER CAPSULES



No Goods Delivered

INJUNCTION SOUGHT BY
H. CLAY PIERCE DENIED

He Applied for Writ to Prevent Enforcement of \$300,000 Judgment Against Him.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a decision announced yesterday, denied the application of H. Clay Pierce, wealthy oil dealer, for an interlocutory injunction against the enforcement of a judgment against him held by the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis for \$300,000, the unpaid portion of a judgment for \$700,000 which was affirmed by the Missouri Supreme Court in January, 1920.

The issue of the suit, which has been contested since 1916, was whether 19,000 shares of stock in the Nashville Terminal Co., held by the bank, was collateral security for promissory notes totaling \$700,000 held by the bank.

The present decision was written by United States District Judge Trierer of Arkansas and has the effect of making due the unpaid \$300,000.

The National Bank of Commerce has pending in the Circuit Court of St. Louis a suit against the Maryland Casualty Co., surety of Pierce on his appeal bond to the Missouri Supreme Court, to collect the unpaid portion of its \$700,000 judgment, or the sum which the United States Circuit Court of Appeals now has refused to stay.

ENTERTAINMENT AT COLUMBIA

Ben Hassan Humbers on Bill First Half of Week.

The Columbia for the first half of the week bills the Ben Hassan troupe of tumblers; Bob Hardie, virtuoso on one-string instruments; Brady and Mahoney in "The Fireman and the Chief"; Charles Deland and Kathryn Blair, in "Breaking It Gently," and the Royal Sidneys, in

"The Parlor Pedals." The film feature is "The Yellow Stain," with John Gilbert. The new program starting Thursday, will offer five Miss Granville, saxophone player, in vaudeville acts, and a picture, "The Juvenility," and Rassow's Midgets.

Black Bag," with Herbert Rawlinson.

The Grand's nine-act bill features

Miss Granville, saxophone player, in

vaudeville acts, and a picture, "The

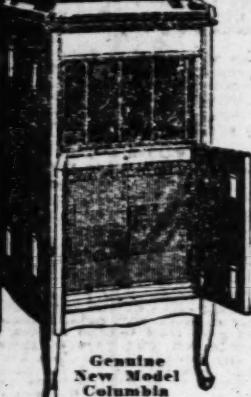
Juvenility," and Rassow's Midgets.

125 "Superettes" 58
125 "Columbia" 78
25 "Portable" 12
115 "Dalon" 47
165 "Columbia" 98
175 "Superette" 98

And 37 More Very Wonderful Values.

Monday—July Sale of PHONOGRAPHS

Going at Half Price and Less !!



Genuine New Model Columbia Gramophone

\$1.50 Weekly
Soon Pays for One.
Liberal Discount for Cash.

43 Phonographs go on sale Monday at the lowest prices ever quoted for really high-grade instruments such as these. The best makes are included. Many are brand-new. All instruments that are not new have been carefully tested and are guaranteed by Widener's. This is your opportunity to save some money and get a Phonograph that will give you satisfaction in every way.

Early Selection or Reservation Advisable

Widener's
1008 OLIVE STREET

BOYD'S SUBWAY STORE

Dependable Merchandise—Sub-Normal Prices—Always
Subway Sells for Cash Only

The Subway Offers
Exceptional Values for July

SPECIAL—Tropical Suit Sale

Palm Beaches . . . \$11.75

Gabardine Suits . . . \$19.50

Tropical Worsteds . . . \$16.50

Mohair Suits \$14.50

Special Leather Belts
35c

50c, 75c and \$1.00 Qualities

Included are bridle Belts, tubular cowhide belts, stitched and lined cowhide; blacks, tans and grays.

Grenadine Neckwear, 55c

Three for \$1.50

Seconds of \$1.00 and \$1.25 Qualities

Solid colors, Marquises, ombre patterns and figured patterns.

Knitted Neckwear, 35c

Three for \$1.00

Seconds of 55c, 65c and 75c Qualities

Fiber silks, narrow shapes, graduated shapes, in mesh and jersey weaves; solid colors, figures and stripes.

Seconds of 60c
Silk Mixed Hosiery
35c

Black and plain colors; all sizes.

Seconds of 75c and 85c
Pure Silk Hosiery
45c

Black and plain colors; all sizes.

White Shirts, \$1.85

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Qualities

Collar attached and neckband style; Oxford, mercerized pongee and madras.

Extra Special—Pajamas, \$1.45

Three for \$4.00

Seconds of \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00
and \$5.00 Pajamas

Included are woven madras, sols, corded madras, crepes and satins; desirable patterns; plain colors and whites.

Soft Collars, 15c

35c and 50c Collars

Madras, silks and imported piques, in a big variety of styles; all new, clean, boxed stock.

Union Suits, 85c

Seconds of \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
and \$2.00 Union Suits

V-neck style athletic Union Suits, in desirable summer fabrics.

Shirts & Drawers, 45c a Garment

Seconds of 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 Qualities

Ribbed athletic shirts, cut and sewn athletic shirts and drawers, in desirable summer fabrics.

No Mail Orders
in the
Subway

Boyd's
BOYD-RICHARDSON
OLIVE and SIXTH

Store Hours:
8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
5:30 P. M. on Saturdays.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

GET IT AT

WOLFF-WILSON
DRUG CO.

SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON

HOW TO ORDER—Send personal check, postage order or express money order. We ship same day order received.

SPECIAL SUMMER SALE

Ladies' Regular \$6.00 All-Wool

Bathing Suits

Made from the finest worsted yarns, guaranteed to be the best value to be found in this city. These Suits will give lasting satisfaction; come in fast and assorted colors; regular \$6.00 value.

\$3.98

Special Offer of Men's All-Wool Bathing Suits; regular \$7.00 values; all colors \$4.98

Children's Bathing Suits; all colors; regular \$5.00 values \$2.98

Special Sale Electric Fans

All beautifully constructed and finished; essentially an individual Fan for use in either office or home.

**\$10.00 EMERSON
"NORTHWIND"**

Eight-inch, for use anywhere; will operate on both direct and alternating current; complete with cord and plug; \$6.98

Six-inch Polar Cub, complete with cord and plug; \$3.69

Eight-inch Polar Cub, complete with cord and plug; \$6.19

\$20.00 Northwind Oscillating 8-inch Fan, complete with cord and plug; will operate on any current. \$15.98

Sales price

**Special Sale
Nursery Violet Talcum**

Full 1b. can, sprinkler top. 25c

Peechee White or Nuway Polish

19c All Odors. 17c

\$1.10 Othine

Double Strength (To Remove Freckles) 89c

Blue Jay Corn or Bunion Plasters

19c All Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Tablets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Hinkle's Cascara Tablets. 100 Woodbury's or Cuticure. 100 Bland Pills. 100 Bayer's Aspirin Caplets. 100 Epsom Salts. 100 Boric Acid Powder. 100 Sugar Milk. 100 Borax Powder. 100 Egg Saver. 100 Aromatic Cascara. 100 2-oz. Ext. Iodine. 100 Calomel Tablets. 100 Bland Pills.

HOUSES, HOMES, REAL ESTATE, FARM LANDS, FINANCIAL

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Apartments Wtd.	2	Business Chances.....	9	Dwellings Wtd. to Buy	3	Financial	8	
Apartments Wtd. to Buy	2	Business (F. S. Wtd.)	8	Dwellings For Sale	6	Flats for Rent	2	
Baldwin's Columns	3	Business (F. S. Wtd.)	8	Dwellings Wtd. to Rent	3	Flats Wanted	2	
Bus. Prop. F. R. (Sub.)	3	Business Side Property	4	Dwellings, For Sale	6	Flats, Etc.—For Colored	3	
Bus. Prop. (For Sale)	4	Business Side Property	4	Dwellings, For Sale	6	Flats for Rent (Furn.)	2	
Bus. Cottages (Kent)	3							

A THREE-TIME AD COSTS LESS, PRODUCES MORE.

DE MUN TRACT IS
SOLD ON BASIS OF
\$5500 PER ACRE

Syndicate Represented by
Charles de Largy Buys
This 30 Acres on West
Side of Skinker Road for
\$165,000.

TO BE DEVELOPED
AS SUBDIVISION

This Improvement Will Com-
plete Continuity of Resi-
dential Growth Between
Wydown Boulevard and
Clayton Road.

By Berry Moore.

What is known as the De Mun tract, having a frontage of 1000 feet on Skinker road, opposite Forest Park, by a depth extending west to De Mun avenue, a distance of 2000 feet more or less, was bought yesterday by a syndicate represented by Charles de Largy. The tract comprises approximately 30 acres, or 6300 front feet, and is virtually the only ground on Skinker road between Wydown boulevard and Clayton road not subdivided and built up.

The sale was made on a basis of \$5500 an acre or \$165,000 for the whole, and was engrossed by William R. Cade, real estate officer for the De Mun heirs. The tract extends from Hillcrest on the north to Hi-Pointe on the south. All except the western part is within the city limits. It is one of the few tracts, if not the only remaining one, adjacent to the city eligible for a high-class residential addition.

The type or character of the subdivision under contemplation by the purchasers has not been disclosed, but it probably will conform with that of Hi-Pointe, which was laid out by De Largy and which comprises apartments and residences as well as flats. The syndicate may elect, however, to develop and place the tract on the market as a subdivision, exclusive for the highest class of residences.

With the improvement of this tract, the continuity of residential development between Wydown boulevard and Clayton road virtually will be complete.

Price Comparatively Low.

While \$5500 an acre at first blush is an imposing price for land in the crude, west of Forest Park, it is regarded as relatively low compared with \$4000 an acre for land on the Clayton road in the vicinity of the Log Cabin Club.

Incidentally, an option has been taken, it is understood, on ground on De Mun avenue, at the northeast corner of the tract, as a site for a Clayton school now under consideration.

The 40 acres acquired by the De Largy syndicate originally was a part of a tract of 110 acres owned by the De Mun heirs. The other 70 acres, extending west from De Mun avenue, was sold by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. a year or so ago to the Cardinals, the other Theological Seminary. This institution is erecting on the site a group of buildings, including an administration building, a lecture hall, a chapel, dormitories and 12 or 15 residences. More than \$1,000,000 has been subscribed to defray the cost of these buildings, which are being constructed under the supervision of Dean John C. Fritz.

This section is served by the City Limits line, which traverses De Mun avenue from north to south, and which connects with the Market street line at a point just north of Clayton road, and with the Delmar line at Delmar boulevard and the Hodlauer and Easton avenue lines.

Schollmeyer Tried to Get It.

A. Schollmeyer, a former president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and a towering figure in the subdivision field, was an aggressive rival of De Largy for the De Mun tract. The result was that De Largy was forced to pay a much higher price than otherwise would have been the case. Schollmeyer was the dominant spirit in the syndicate that subdivided and marketed Hillcrest, which was a notable success. He now is marketing Gravels Home and Parkade, two medium priced tracts in Southwest St. Louis, which also have been well received. De Largy's purchase, according to Cade, will give new proportions to the volume of subdivision and building operations in the territory connected to Clayton and to Skinker.

Moorelands is being absorbed rapidly, while Westmoor is no drug on the market. The Westmoor company has augmented its forces of salesmen for Sunday and for July the Fourth in anticipation of a grand rush of buyers on those days.

Two Six-Family Apartment Buildings
Purchased by Morris Steinbaum



740-46 EASTGATE AV...

MORRIS STEINBAUM has purchased the two six-family apartment buildings at 740-46 Eastgate avenue in North Parkview.

through the Glick Realty Co., under whose supervision they were erected.

These are six and seven-room apartments, with Pullman breakfast rooms as a feature.

The buildings which were only recently completed, were sold for the Melvin-Donald Investment Co.

work of the Leon L. Hull tract of 160 acres, Speeds and Lades road, to Joseph S. Calfee, vice president of the First National Bank, has been consummated by the Martin-Britt Real Estate Co.

This tract was bought about 5 years ago by Leon L. Hull. The property is located six miles west of Forest Park and one and a half miles west of the St. Louis Club. It consists of about 100 acres clear, 50 acres of wooded land and 10 acres of various fruit trees. The purchaser has not stated the purpose for which he intends to use the land.

The Martin-Britt Real Estate Co. negotiated the sale for the account of the Lizzie L. Hull estate.

The Waite Scott Realty Co. reports the following sales: Ten-room brick residence, 2362 Westminster place, to Florence O'Conor of Springfield, Ill.; four and four single flat, 3507 Evans avenue, to Henriette Hauk; five-room bungalow, 6827 Hamilton avenue, to Dorothy Scott; eight-room brick residence, 2612 North Market street, to B. R. Rowland; four and four single flat, 4152-4154 Botanical avenue, to F. W. Praeger; 10-room brick residence, a client of this office to Mrs. Florence E. Lanigan; 23 South Leonhard avenue, two-story brick single flat of three and four rooms, for Charles T. Frances; 4062-64 Finney avenue, a two-story brick double flat; 4054-56 Finney avenue, a two-story brick double flat of three and four rooms, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Geler; 5250 and 5252 Thrush avenue, two one-story brick cottages of four rooms, for a client of this office to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bacon.

The company also reports having made sales aggregating \$5,000.

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**ET
ACE**
location.
St. Louis County.
Acres
ments.
Club. Located on both
north of the Gravois
Missouri.
Planned and divided by
Fair Landscape archi-
tects.
Built.
Per Acre.
tions.
Realty Co.
venue
Victor 3309L.

ALE

SALE

Northwest
681-69 NATURAL BRIDGE,
1000 ft. above sea level, fireplaces, elec-
tric, gas, central heat, \$2,000. C. MORFITT, 807 Chestnut.
8289 Union av., 5 and 6 rooms, fire-
place, electric, heat, \$1,000. Double lot, 100x130.
LOT & OBERMEYER, 6170 Easton.
REAL MOTOR DISTRICT FLAT,
1000 ft. above sea level, 5 rooms, \$1,500.
1st fl., 50x125, easy terms, \$350.00.
TS, \$2076—PRICE, \$12,500.
1000 ft. above sea level, 100x130.
LOT & OBERMEYER, 317 Fullerton Bldg.
North St. Louis Flat
3915 MARCUS AVENUE
and 1000 ft. above sea level, 5 rooms, bat-
h, heat, electric; lot 50x100.
W. KUEHN, 8521 N. Broadway.
1000 ft. above sea level, 100x130.
LOT & OBERMEYER, 317 Fullerton Bldg.

North

MENT-1917 East, well-con-
tained 6-family, open porches, in
outlets of building, \$2,000. C. MORFITT, 807 Chestnut.
MENT-4 family, stone front, 5 rooms, bat-
h, heat, electric, \$1,500. Double lot, 100x130.
MENT-4 family, stone front, 5 rooms, bat-
h, heat, electric, \$1,500. Double lot, 100x130.
MENT-4 family, stone front, 5 rooms, bat-
h, heat, electric, \$1,500. Double lot, 100x130.
INVESTORS ATTENTION!
RENTS \$3000. Equity \$3000.
4000 ft. above sea level, 2+2+2, double
lot, 100x130, easy terms, \$350.00.
JAMES H. MAGUIRE, REAL ESTATE,
810 Chestnut st.

SELL IT NOW

North End Single Flat
2000 FRANKLIN AV.

912 1/2 room brick flat; bat-
h, electric; 23' floor; vacant; price
\$1,000. M. CANTINTE E TRUST CO.,
810 Chestnut st.

2 Dwellings, \$5,000

Corner west; 7x10; 6 and 8 rooms;
40x40; rent; \$600. J. H. GUNDLACH & CO.,
810 Chestnut st.

Lawton Near Jefferson
Double 10-room dwelling, 2+2+2, well-
rented, desires to sell, \$1,500. Double lot,
100x130. JAMES H. MAGUIRE, REAL ESTATE,
810 Chestnut st.

A GOOD HOME

3-3 Single Flat

6750 Labadie, 3 rooms, bat and furnace;
electric, heat, \$1,000. FRANCISUS REALTY CO.,
810 Chestnut st.

10 ROOMS, \$3500

3122 Franklin av.; large 10-room dwl-
ing, bat; lot 50x125. This is a bargain.
BARGAIN & SPECHT, 112 N. 7th st.

Vacant, Inspect Today!

1000 ft. above sea level, 1918 East
1000 ft. above sea level, 4200 N. 11th st. Inquire
about double frame, bungalows. See owner.

Bargain; good condition; 1617-25

10th st. Owner on premises.

4 and 5 rooms; 1710 Edgewood

1000 ft. above sea level, 3 rooms, \$1,500.
Apartment upstairs, 100x130.

4215 N. 9th st., 4 and 5 rooms, 2+2+2,
1000 ft. above sea level, easy terms, \$1,500.

DEER JONES, 1000 ft. above sea level,
1000 ft. above sea level, 4 rooms, \$1,500.

Modern; 5 and 6 rooms, in good
condition, \$1,500.

2000 N. Spring, 3 and 5 rooms, with
big studio; lot 50x125.

3840-51 Laubale, 4+family, 4-5
rooms, bat; rent \$1,000; terms, \$1,000.

2214 Madison, 3 and 4 rooms, good
terms, \$1,000. Olive 2125.

1212 W. MAMAS, 712 Wainwright Bldg.

4 rooms, bat; rent \$1,000. Double lot,
100x130.

1425 Sullivan, 3 room single,
good condition; \$1,000.

1000 ft. above sea level, 4 rooms, \$1,000.

1036 North Market 3 and 4 rooms,
and electric, \$1,000.

1000 ft. above sea level, 4 rooms, \$1,000.

1033 Howard, single, 3 and 4 rooms,
finished attics, \$1,000.

1000 ft. above sea level, 4 rooms, \$1,000.

2210 Warren, 3 tenement brick
with 3 brick stables; water, gas, electric,
reasonable; rent for \$750 per year.

4536 Kosuth, 2-family, modern,
rooms; 4500 Evans, 2-family, modern,
rooms.

O. REELLER, 3531 N. Broadway.

1000 ft. above sea level, 4 rooms, \$1,000.

1000 ft

WTD.—WOMEN, GIRLS

Non-Athleties, between age of 25 & 35, who like to take position with Sparta Co.; outdoor work; short hours; good pay. Box 50, P. D.

N—General housework; excellent and good appearance; a willing and good worker; \$100 per week. I also want a good cook; give references. Box 208, P. D.

N—Colored. Apply National Wool Co., Main and Madison.

N—Middle-aged; good housewife.

N—Middle-aged; good housewife.

N—Colored, to run power, during

nights, also neck band from man.

N—Tough, experienced; \$200 a week.

N—Thoroughly experienced in real estate business opportunity. Box G-56.

N—To assist in general housework; before 12 o'clock Sunday. Mrs. R. F. P. Box 208, P. D.

N—Experienced, middle-aged woman, like charge of elderly woman. Call 208, P. D.

N—Restaurant work, in small

near St. Louis; good pay, room and apply Sunday or Monday, a.m., at

housewife preferred.

N—General housework; I with

other prefered, take care of chil-

dren, housework, etc. Box 104, P. D.

N—For general housework; a good

housewife, while mother and

husband are away; more for home

than wages; reliable need; apply

Sunday or Monday morning before

10 o'clock. Monday morning before

10 o'clock. Wednesday. Morris &

18, 21 St. Louis.

N—Middle-aged; to care for yard

and do housework, while mother and

husband are away; more for home

than wages; reliable need; apply

Sunday or Monday morning before

10 o'clock. Monday morning before

10 o'clock. Wednesday. Morris &

18, 21 St. Louis.

N—Middle-aged; to work in our fam-

ily department; \$10 per week to start.

N—For seamstress; good sewing.

N—Seams for hand sewing; in ad-

dition department; steady work for right

man; apply. Monday morning before

10 o'clock. Wednesday. Morris &

18, 21 St. Louis.

N—Middle-aged; good housewife.

N—To work in our family de-

partment; \$10 per week to start.

N—For seamstress; good sewing.

FOR SALE—WTD

Solid orange, 55¢ lbs.; out-of-town
50¢ doz.; 50¢ Sunday; minimum 2
doz. Three or more insertions to
date discount.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

LAWN MOWERS

Full height, height, high wheel, four tem-
pered blades, regular, 45¢; light, 40¢; very
special, 40¢.

WTD HARDWARE CO., 811 N. 6th st.

must sell, \$110. 1040 N. Grand.

LAWN MOWERS—German, cost \$300;

must sell, \$110. 1040 N. Grand.

MIXED NAILS

100-lb. box, mixed nails, \$1.50 per kg.

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO., 811 N. 6th st.

NEW CITY man, just out, snowing amount
of every car line; every street indexed and
postpaid, \$25. Foster's, 205 Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS TRAYS

For cafeteria, \$1.00. Wester's, 1009 Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS TRAYS

100-lb. box, 50¢; 100-lb. box, 50¢.

MISCELLANEOUS TRAYS

AUTOMOBILES

Automobiles For Sale—Miscellaneous

Automobiles For Sale—Miscellaneous

Celebrate the Holidays
AND THE
FOURTH OF JULY

By buying one of our REBUILT and USED CARS. All prices have been reduced for three days, and we are making this one of the largest sales in the history of our business.

Come in at once, make your selection, as they will be picked up in a hurry.

CASH, TRADE, TERMS

Hudson Touring.....	\$ 90	Dort Touring.....	\$ 275
Oldsmobile Touring.....	150	Oldsmobile "8" Trig.....	410
Studebaker Roadster.....	165	Oldsmobile "6" Trig.....	475
Reo Touring.....	185	Oldsmobile "8" Rdstr.....	575
Chevrolet Touring.....	215	Oldsmobile "6" Trig.....	600
Studebaker Cabriolet.....	245	Oldsmobile "6" Rdstr.....	750
Oakland Touring.....	285	Oldsmobile "6" Coupe.....	850
Hupmobile Touring.....	300	Oldsmobile "4" Trig.....	875
Overland Touring.....	325	Oldsmobile "8" Trig.....	1050
Chevrolet Touring.....	345	Oldsmobile "6" Roadster.....	1050
Ford Coupe.....	390	ster, new.....	\$1100

ALL CARS GUARANTEED IN GOOD MECHANICAL CONDITION. SOME HAVE BEEN REBUILT AND REPAINTED.

De Luxe Automobile Co.

3101-05 Olive St.

Bomont 2811X. Central 380.

Open Sunday Till 1 P. M. Open All Day Monday.

Open Tuesday, July 4th, Till 1 P. M.

SACRIFICE SALE!
10 DAYS ONLY!

We are crowded for space. In our USED CAR DEPT. you will find the best cars at the lowest prices.

Hudson Speedster, 1920.....\$250

Rebuilt and Refinished.

Hudson Sedan, Super Six, new Henderson

cord tires.....\$200

Essex Coach, 1922 model, small mileage.....\$250

Detroit Electric.....\$250

Hudson Speedster, 1918.....\$200

Rebuilt and Refinished.

Essex Touring, 1922.....\$250

Small Mileage. Cannot Tell From New.

Stutz Bearcat, 1918.....\$250

Oldsmobile Touring, 4-Cylinder, 1921.....\$175

Oldsmobile, 7-Passenger, 8-Cylinder, 1919.....\$125

Lexington Touring, 1918.....\$125

Eleg. Sport Model, 1920.....\$125

Chandler Coupe, 1919.....\$125

Ford Coupe, 1920.....\$100

Ford Coupe, 1921.....\$125

Olympian Coupe, 1920.....\$125

Kissel Chummy Roadster, 1916.....\$75

Overland Coupe, 1916.....\$50

All the above cars are in first-class condition and guaranteed. Don't pass this chance to buy at these prices. First here buys these cars. Open evenings and Sunday.

Diesing Motor Sales Co.

Delmar 600. 3929 Laclede Av. Lindell 795

Authorized Dealers Hudson and Essex. (c7)

Trucks For Sale

10 FORD TON TRUCKS

Late models. All steel body; easy terms. Open Sunday, 2811X. Olive.

FORD TRUCKS

New and used with and without steel bodies. On body or chassis. All steel bodies. Open Sunday, 2811X. Olive. Delmar 1000. Open Sunday, 2811X. Olive. Delmar 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

OLD HICKORY

Old truck with Old Hickory body. Good. Sales Co., 2838 Olive. Delmar 1733.

20 FORD TRUCKS

For light delivery; late models, any style body. Open Sunday, 2811X. Olive. Delmar 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

FORD TON TRUCKS

With starter; fine condition; modern. Used in every detail; only \$450. DEEDS AUTO BODY CO., 100 S. 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

FORD HUCKSTER TRUCK

With starter; fine condition; modern. Used in every detail; only \$450. Used in every detail; only \$450. Used in every detail; only \$450. DEEDS AUTO BODY CO., 100 S. 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

INDIANA TRUCK

With new truck chassis; new body. Brand new. Used in every detail; only \$450. DEEDS AUTO BODY CO., 100 S. 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

INDIANA TRUCK

With new truck chassis; new body. Used as demonstrator 2 months; \$300. DEEDS AUTO BODY CO., 100 S. 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

KOehler TRUCK

1 1/2-ton, in A1 shape. Good. Used in every detail; only \$300. DEEDS AUTO BODY CO., 100 S. 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

MASTER TRUCK

1 1/2-ton, stake; good. Used in every detail; only \$300. DEEDS AUTO BODY CO., 100 S. 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

FORD HUCKSTER TRUCK

With starter; fine condition; modern. Used in every detail; only \$450. Used in every detail; only \$450. DEEDS AUTO BODY CO., 100 S. 12th St. Opposite City Hall. (c7)

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900 ROOMS FOR RENT. With and Without Board — Is the place you have been seeking advertised here today?

SUNDAY.
JULY 2, 1922.

ROOMS FOR RENT—OCTOBER

EASTON, 3069A—Neatly furnished sleeping room; running water; gas, heat, etc.

EIGHTEEN, 814—Nice, airy room; open all around; \$2.50, \$3, \$5; one room, \$6; phone and bath free. Oliver 2745.

EIGHTH, 835 S.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; gas for cooking; reliable place.

FRANKLIN, 616—Housekeeping room; gas, heat, water, laundry.

FRANKLIN, 3435—Rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences; gas, heat, water.

FRANKLIN, 2712A—Large front room; housekeeping room; also connecting room.

MICHIGAN, 7800—Furnished light housekeeping room; also connecting room; gas electricity.

FRANKLIN, 3501A—Rooms for housekeeping; bath, electric, laundry.

FRANKLIN, 2503A—Rooms and connecting housekeeping rooms; gas, range, etc.

FRANKLIN, 1400—Grand Franklin—Desirable rooms; electric, all conveniences.

FRANKLIN, 3400—Near Grand; houses, inc. or sleeping; a few conveniences; single or connecting.

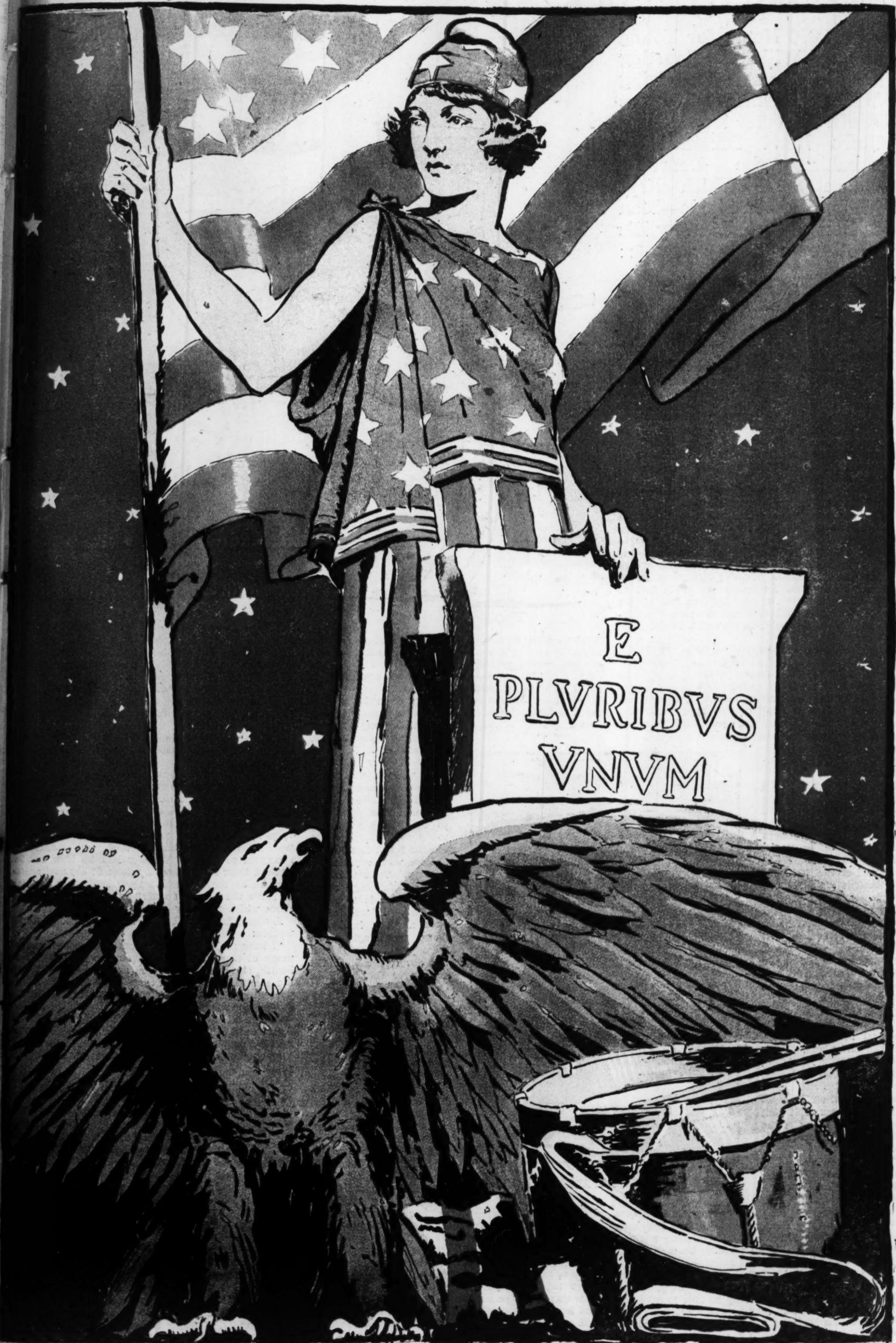
GARDNER, 616A—Nice, nicely furnished room; electric heat; every convenience.

CHURCH, 2091—Nicely furnished room for rent; or couple.

FRANKLIN, 419A—5—6—7—8—9—10—11—12—13—14—15—16—17—18—19—20—21—22—23—24—25—26—27—28—29—30—31—32—33—34—35—36—37—38—39—40—41—42—43—44—45—46—47—48—49—50—51—52—53—54—55—56—57—58—59—60—61—62—63—64—65—66—67—68—69—70—71—72—73—74—75—76—77—78—79—80—81—82—83—84—85—86—87—88—89—90—91—92—93—94—95—96—97—98—99—100—101—102—103—104—105—106—107—108—109—110—111—112—113—114—115—116—117—118—119—120—121—122—123—124—125—126—127—128—129—130—131—132—133—134—135—136—137—138—139—140—141—142—143—144—145—146—147—148—149—150—151—152—153—154—155—156—157—158—159—160—161—162—163—164—165—166—167—168—169—170—171—172—173—174—175—176—177—178—179—180—181—182—183—184—185—186—187—188—189—190—191—192—193—194—195—196—197—198—199—199—200—201—202—203—204—205—206—207—208—209—210—211—212—213—214—215—216—217—218—219—220—221—222—223—224—225—226—227—228—229—230—231—232—233—234—235—236—237—238—239—240—241—242—243—244—245—246—247—248—249—250—251—252—253—254—255—256—257—258—259—260—261—262—263—264—265—266—267—268—269—270—271—272—273—274—275—276—277—278—279—280—281—282—283—284—285—286—287—288—289—290—291—292—293—294—295—296—297—298—299—299—300—301—302—303—304—305—306—307—308—309—310—311—312—313—314—315—316—317—318—319—320—321—322—323—324—325—326—327—328—329—330—331—332—333—334—335—336—337—338—339—340—341—342—343—344—345—346—347—348—349—350—351—352—353—354—355—356—357—358—359—360—361—362—363—364—365—366—367—368—369—370—371—372—373—374—375—376—377—378—379—380—381—382—383—384—385—386—387—388—389—390—391—392—393—394—395—396—397—398—399—399—400—401—402—403—404—405—406—407—408—409—410—411—412—413—414—415—416—417—418—419—420—421—422—423—424—425—426—427—428—429—430—431—432—433—434—435—436—437—438—439—440—441—442—443—444—445—446—447—448—449—450—451—452—453—454—455—456—457—458—459—460—461—462—463—464—465—466—467—468—469—470—471—472—473—474—475—476—477—478—479—480—481—482—483—484—485—486—487—488—489—490—491—492—493—494—495—496—497—498—499—499—500—501—502—503—504—505—506—507—508—509—510—511—512—513—514—515—516—517—518—519—520—521—522—523—524—525—526—527—528—529—530—531—532—533—534—535—536—537—538—539—539—540—541—542—543—544—545—546—547—548—549—550—551—552—553—554—555—556—557—558—559—559—560—561—562—563—564—565—566—567—568—569—569—570—571—572—573—574—575—576—577—578—579—579—580—581—582—583—584—585—586—587—588—589—589—590—591—592—593—594—595—596—597—598—599—599—600—601—602—603—604—605—606—607—608—609—609—610—611—612—613—614—615—616—617—618—619—620—621—622—623—624—625—626—627—628—629—630—631—632—633—634—635—636—637—638—639—639—640—641—642—643—644—645—646—647—648—649—649—650—651—652—653—654—655—656—657—658—659—659—660—661—662—663—664—665—666—667—668—669—669—670—671—672—673—674—675—676—677—678—679—679—680—681—682—683—684—685—686—687—688—689—689—690—691—692—693—694—695—696—697—698—699—699—700—701—702—703—704—705—706—707—708—709—709—710—711—712—713—714—715—716—717—718—719—719—720—721—722—723—724—725—726—727—728—729—729—730—731—732—733—734—735—736—737—738—739—739—740—741—742—743—744—745—746—747—748—749—749—750—751—752—753—754—755—756—757—758—759—759—760—761—762—763—764—765—766—767—768—769—769—770—771—772—773—774—775—776—777—778—779—779—780—781—782—783—784—785—786—787—788—789—789—790—791—792—793—794—795—796—797—798—799—799—800—801—802—803—804—805—806—807—808—809—809—810—811—812—813—814—815—816—817—818—819—819—820—821—822—823—824—825—826—827—828—829—829—830—831—832—833—834—835—836—837—838—839—839—840—841—842—843—844—845—846—847—848—849—849—850—851—852—853—854—855—856—857—858—859—859—860—861—862—863—864—865—866—867—868—869—869—870—871—872—873—874—875—876—877—878—879—879—880—881—882—883—884—885—886—887—888—889—889—890—891—892—893—894—895—896—897—898—899—899—900—901—902—903—904—905—906—907—908—909—909—910—911—912—913—914—915—916—917—918—919—919—920—921—922—923—924—925—926—927—928—929—929—930—931—932—933—934—935—936—937—938—939—939—940—941—942—943—944—945—946—947—948—949—949—950—951—952—953—954—955—956—957—958—959—959—960—961—962—963—964—965—966—967—968—969—969—970—971—972—973—974—975—976—977—978—979—979—980—981—982—983—984—985—986—987—988—989—989—990—991—992—993—994—995—996—997—998—999—999—1000—1001—1002—1003—1004—1005—1006—1007—1008—1009—1009—1010—1011—1012—1013—1014—1015—1016—1017—1018—1019—1019—1020—1021—1022—1023—1024—1025—1026—1027—1028—1029—1029—1030—1031—1032—1033—1034—1035—1036—1037—1038—1039—1039—1040—1041—1042—1043—1044—1045—1046—1047—1048—1049—1049—1050—1051—1052—1053—1054—1055—1056—1057—1058—1059—1059—1060—1061—1062—1063—1064—1065—1066—1067—1068—1069—1069—1070—1071—1072—1073—1074—1075—1076—1077—1078—1079—1079—1080—1081—1082—1083—1084—1085—1086—1087—1088—1089—1089—1090—1091—1092—1093—1094—1095—1096—1097—1098—1099—1099—1100—1101—1102—1103—1104—1105—1106—1107—1108—1109—1109—1110—1111—1112—1113—1114—1115—1116—1117—1118—1119—1119—1120—1121—1122—1123—1124—1125—1126—1127—1128—1129—1129—1130—1131—1132—1133—1134—1135—1136—1137—1138—1139—1139—1140—1141—1142—1143—1144—1145—1146—1147—1148—1149—1149—1150—1151—1152—1153—1154—1155—1156—1157—1158—1159—1159—1160—1161—1162—1163—1164—1165—1166—1167—116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The POST-DISPATCH SUNDAY MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 2, 1922.



Bachelor Wills Beau Parlors to Working Girls

New \$700,000 Home for Young Women Will Make Courting Easy and Board and Lodging Will Be Furnished Without Profit—Former Department Store Head Dreamed of Breaking the Boarding House Spell Which Kept Young Women Single—Plan Is Being Carried Out by His Brother :: :: ::

AS A RESULT of the kindly reflections of a bachelor who believed there were altogether too many old maids in New York and that landladies of boarding houses were mostly to blame, a handsome home for working women will rise this summer from a huge hole in the ground at Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue.

This home, which will be known as the Webster Apartments, will house 400 women. One of its peculiarities is that it will be operated without profit. Another is that it will be run on the theory that a girl's principal business outside working hours is to have a good time, which means that she should get acquainted with a number of eligible young men, invite them to her home and eventually select one of them for a husband.

The home is a legacy to unmarried working women of New York under the will of the late Charles B. Webster, for many years senior partner of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. Webster died in 1916, leaving a fortune of about \$4,000,000, most of which goes to his brother, Josiah L. Webster, who is now carrying out the provisions of the will with regard to the working women's home. Webster made a study of every important home for women he could find in New York or elsewhere, and he believes that all the best points of existing homes and some excellent innovations, too, are included in the architectural plans he has approved.

He does not know about any other home that is run without profit and supported by an endowment fund as this one will be. A clause in the will provides that it shall be built "solely for the purpose of providing unmarried working women with homes and wholesome food at a small cost to them," and that the expense of maintaining the apartments in excess of receipts from the small rentals and the restaurant shall be met from the endowment fund.

The building, which will be a twelve-story structure of red brick and stone, will cost about \$700,000, and after the house has been furnished and opened a fund of \$750,000 invested in state and municipal bonds will be available for the endowment.

Beau parlors, to the number of ten, will be an important feature of the Webster Apartments. These rooms will be on the main floor, near enough to the reception rooms and the main parlor to insure a pretty constant supply of sentimental or jazzy or classical music from the victrola and piano. They will be prettily furnished, with soft-shaded lamps, attractive sofas and chairs and a general air of easy-going hominess that will be calculated to make the average young man feel at home.

"I have been warned of one danger in the Webster Apartments, but I do not take it seriously," said Webster, bending over sheets of blueprints that were spread open on his desk. "My attention has been called to the questionable wisdom of making working girls so comfortable in an all-woman's home that they may hesitate to leave it to get married.

"But I am not afraid of that. For I imagine that no matter how happily a woman may be placed or how much of her salary she may be able to save, she will continue to look on marriage as a desirable goal. We expect the Webster Apartments will give her a chance to be courted under charming surroundings.

"I feel as my brother did on this question—that



what working women in New York need more than anything else is a home atmosphere, good food and a place where comfort and beauty are combined. After a girl has worked all day it must be ghastly to go at night to an unattractive room.

"The house will be run with very few rules, almost none, in fact. It would hardly do for a man like me to set up a lot of rules to govern a colony of about

400 young women. Life in New York in these times is very different from what it was when my brother and I were boys in Providence, R. I. It would hardly be fair to the young people of today to expect them to toe the mark to a standard we were expected to observe. Take the subject of dancing, about which there is so much scolding. If we danced once a week in Providence we imagined we were pretty gay. It will not surprise me if the girls over there will be dancing every night."

In less than a year, hundreds of young women will be abandoning the lonely hall bedrooms and skylight rooms which they occupy now. They will discard their little alcohol heaters, now kept hidden in trunks, and the pieces of string which serve for clotheslines, from which articles of apparel flap disconsolately in the midnight breeze between a tack beside the window and the handle of a chiffonier

drawer, after a surreptitious hour of laundry work. Leaving all but the memory of these things behind them, they will saunter through the lobby of their new home and announce the floor to the elevator man. There will be no necessity for surreptitious laundry work or for cooking in the Webster Apartments, since every third floor will have its laundry, where the girls may spend as much time as they please, washing and ironing. On the first floor will be a kitchen, the last word in culinary appointments, and a handsome dining room, where a staff of cooks and waitresses will relieve the girls of all worry about their meals.

On the second floor, immediately above the parlors, there will be a large library, which the architect plans to make the handsomest room in the house with windows on three sides and a skylight. On the same floor will be the assembly room, which may be used for lectures or for dancing. Writing rooms for the girls and a large coatroom for men guests are provided in the plans.

From the third to the eleventh floors, inclusive, the building will be divided into about 400 bedrooms, all supplied with running water, and there will be a bathroom for every three rooms.

The twelfth floor will contain an infirmary, a kitchen, nurse's room and the superintendent's apartment, and there will be a garden on the roof.

The house is to be the donor's answer to observations he made in the years when he was employed by women. Girls who thought they were comparing strangers to Charles Webster had no idea that he noticed their faces assume a look of abysmal apprehension as they turned in their books and prepared to leave the scene of activity to go to some room which probably looked out on a brick wall.

A clause in the will says, with regard to single women:

"I have realized that the domestic environment of many of them are not conducive to their moral health, and I have concluded to endeavor to improve the condition of some of them by giving them an opportunity to live in clean, well-ventilated, comfortable and attractive apartments."

One of the very few rules governing the Webster Apartments is that men will not be allowed above the second floor, but there is a definite understanding that they are to be encouraged to make use of the beau parlors.

A Market for Live Fleas

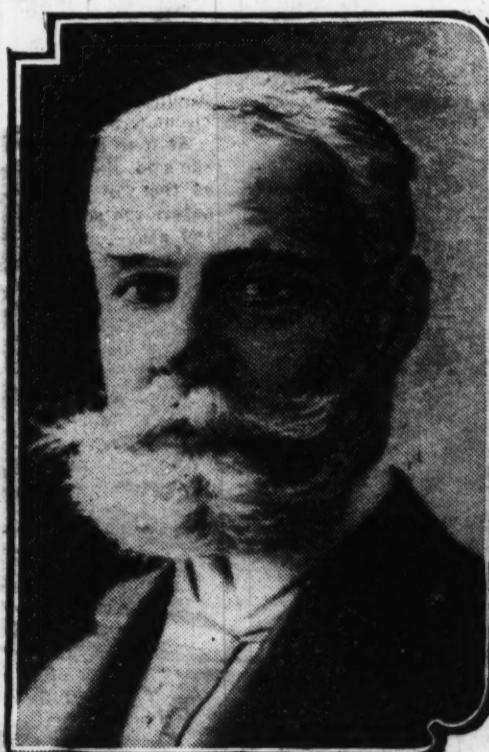
"IBUY live fleas at three francs per hundred. No less quantity taken." This announcement appears on a sign recently installed on the premises of a man named Vaissier, in the Rue Geoffroy, Saint Hilaire, Paris. It marked the beginning of a new trade—that of flea merchant.

Vaissier is reported to be making a good deal of money, reselling the fleas to peddlers of flea powder, who use the insects in demonstrating to hesitant customers the efficiency of their preparations. No amount could be more moving, in a group of thirty housewives, than the spectacle of live fleas actually being vanquished by the peddler's powder.

According to Vaissier, the most difficult part of his business is in counting the fleas, especially since he does not care to bother with less than 100 of the insects at a time.

Eventually, Vaissier hopes to start a flea-raising farm, from which to supply the peddlers. He believes there is a fortune to be made that way.

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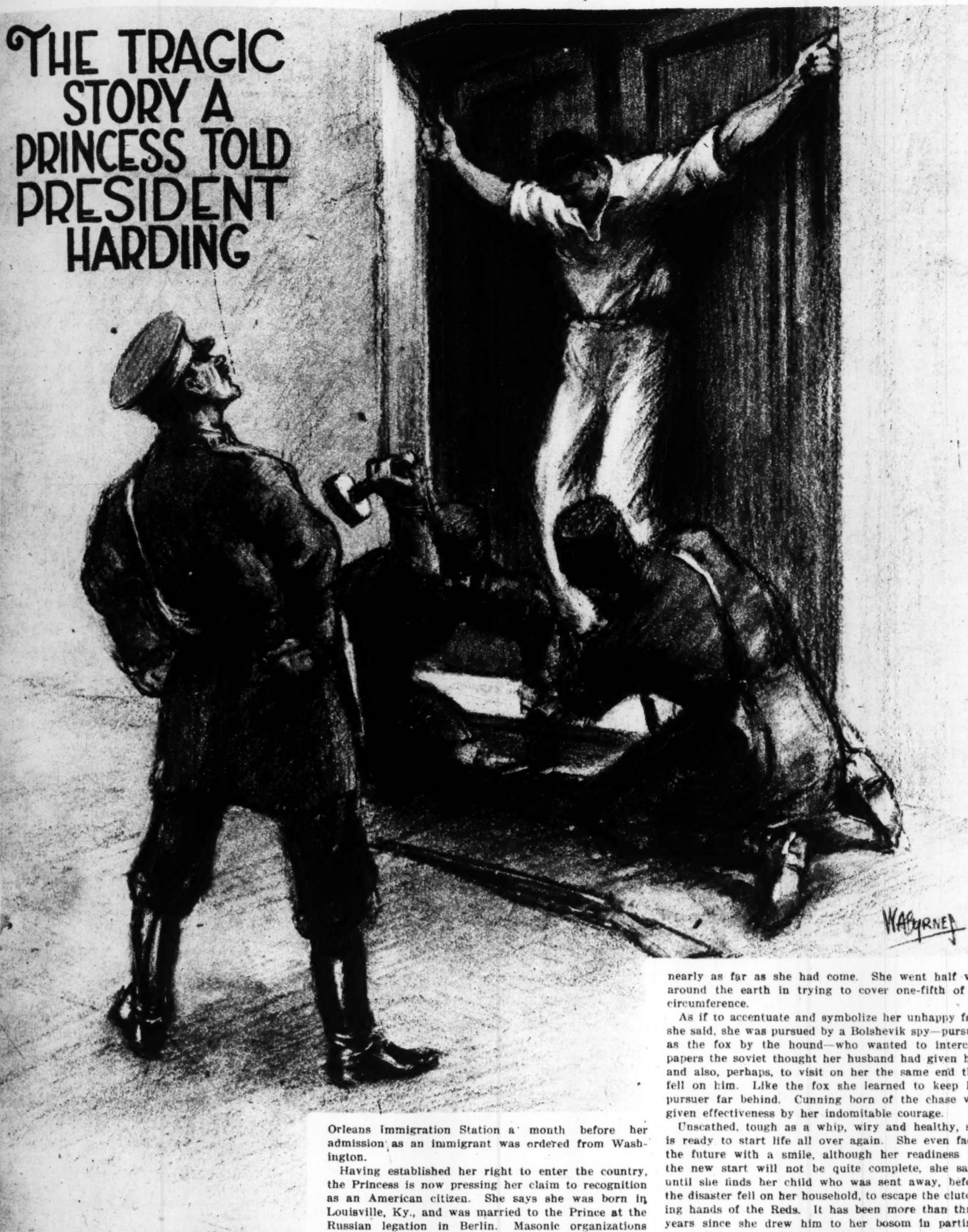
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THE TRAGIC STORY A PRINCESS TOLD PRESIDENT HARDING



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***Murder and crucifixion of her husband,
Prince Ivan Tchernitchev, her
flight across Germany, and her
transfer from one ship to another
after vain attempt to reach Ameri
ca as a stowaway are highlights in
unusual recountal of adventures***

PRINCESS ELIZABETH TCHERNITCHEW of Russia visited President Harding at the White House the other day and told him a remarkable story of her flight from the vengeance of the Bolsheviks after they had crucified and murdered her husband, Prince Ivan Tchernitchev.

The Princess arrived at the port of New Orleans last February, after a terrifying experience at sea when her effort to reach America as a stowaway was thwarted and she was transferred in a small boat from one ship to another. She was held at the New

Orleans Immigration Station a month before her admission as an immigrant was ordered from Washington.

Having established her right to enter the country, the Princess is now pressing her claim to recognition as an American citizen. She says she was born in Louisville, Ky., and was married to the Prince at the Russian legation in Berlin. Masonic organizations are aiding her. Before recounting her strange experiences to President Harding, the Princess was interviewed by a correspondent of the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine in Washington.

She told a tale of transition from Princess to stowaway, from mistress to servant, from royal splendor of a Russian palace to grimy darkness of a coal bunker on a cargo ship, from death to life—from red-handed bolshevism to America!

This, at a glimpse, is the story of one of the most remarkable flights from peril that ever fell to the lot of any human being, whether man or woman. No epic ever described a braver spirit. No playwright ever conjured a more daring plot or devised encounters more hellish.

The Princess in this epic was tossed and tumbled in the broil and bubble of a revolution that reaches back for its parallel to the upheaval in France at the outset of the last century. She wandered in disguise through seething Europe for nearly two years before she was lucky enough to find refuge in the gas-filled coal bunker of a ship. She was tossed for months on the billows of the Atlantic. Almost in sight of her goal—America—she was snatched from it and carried at the behest and command of a surly sea captain

nearly as far as she had come. She went half way around the earth in trying to cover one-fifth of its circumference.

As if to accentuate and symbolize her unhappy fate, she said, she was pursued by a Bolshevik spy—pursued as the fox by the hound—who wanted to intercept papers the soviet thought her husband had given her, and also, perhaps, to visit on her the same end that fell on him. Like the fox she learned to keep her pursuer far behind. Cunning born of the chase was given effectiveness by her indomitable courage.

Unscathed, tough as a whip, wiry and healthy, she is ready to start life all over again. She even faces the future with a smile, although her readiness for the new start will not be quite complete, she says, until she finds her child who was sent away, before the disaster fell on her household, to escape the clutching hands of the Reds. It has been more than three years since she drew him to her bosom in parting. He is the only relative remaining.

Seated in a softly cushioned divan in the drawing room of the New Willard Hotel in Washington, where she arrived to make her fight for a clear title as an American citizen, Princess Tschernitchev looked anything but a descendant of the Romanoffs, or the golden-haired Princess of poetry and fairy tale—or yet the heroine of a world tragedy.

She was insignificant in all that gay company of wonderfully dressed and bejeweled women gathered in Peacock Alley for 6 o'clock tea. To a casual observer she might have been a delegate to a W. C. T. U. convention or a charity worker. She wore a simple Quaker gray silk dress. A cream lace collar of the old-fashioned high kind fitted snugly around her neck. She had no ornaments. Her dark brown hair was braided around her head. For a Princess she seemed strangely out of place.

She took in the scene with an amused expression. Once she stopped in the midst of her story and exclaimed:

"How the women do show their backs! I was shocked when I first got here." A gaily clad lady had just swept down the Alley.

Princess Elizabeth spoke quickly and clearly. None

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By JAMES NO

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in that company could have shown a more flashing intellect. She is democratic in manner and thought. That characteristic was in her handshake. And the hand the Princess offered, shapely though it was, was hard as of one who has dredged. It was a mute witness to the truth of her story of hardships. As the long, artistic fingers of her right hand danced on the back of her left in perfect rhythm to the orchestra music they also were witnesses of better days, for the Princess is a musician. Of haughtiness there was none. Of the lady born there were many evidences.

Imagine a slender, girlish figure, a shapely head, more long than wide, a medium-sloping forehead, and straight, high nose, tanned and weather-worn skin, and gleaming light blue eyes, and you may have a concept of Princess Tchernitchev. The brightness of her eyes, more than anything else, reminds you of the Princesses you have read about. Redness of the eyelids told their own story. She slyly wiped them with her fingers and began to review the events that brought her here.

The beginning was the visit of a band of Reds to Grassno Castle near Novgorod, which is south of Petrograd, on the night of Nov. 18, 1919.

"My husband, Prince Ivan Tchernitchev (it is spelled Tchernitcheff in English) and I were sitting in Grassno Castle in the evening," she said. "It was about 10 o'clock. There came a knock at the door and we heard that the Reds were there. My husband helped me change into servant's clothes and pulled me by the hair across the drawing room as if I were a servant so they would not recognize me. He left me in a corner as they rushed in. They took him out and crucified him against the front door.

"Why? For no reason at all. For the joy of it! For the fun of the thing! They tear children and women to pieces. There's no reason for that. They had nothing against him. We thought all our people were loyal. We had been good to them and, if I may say so, they seemed to like us. Someone must have been treacherous.

"My personal maid and Alexi, my husband's body servant carried me down to the sleds, and with their help I crossed through Russia in a sled in the deep of winter to distant relations of my mother, the Count and Countess Dusterlohe, near Riga.

"There I stayed from February, 1920, until early in 1921, when their place was attacked. Count Dusterlohe and two children were killed and almost all the servants.

"I was sick with typhoid fever and unconscious. Countess Dusterlohe saved me and her baby boy and one man servant. How she did it I do not know. I was unconscious.

"When I woke up I was in Frankfort-on-the-Oder in Germany and there I stayed until I was a little better. Then I tramped across Germany to the Belgian frontier, the whole way on foot."

Of that journey she hesitates to speak. She shuddered as she recalled it. Day after day of tramping. Sick when she started she soon was footsore, and sore all over. No work was too hard for her to undertake, she said. She labored as a farm hand in the fields. She sewed. She cooked and washed dishes. She slept where a servant must sleep.

"I worked at everything," she said, "to make a living. I worked as a farm hand and as a seamstress and I did all sorts of things."

She started in March, 1921. She arrived in Antwerp, Nov. 8. The journey of eight months was somewhat lightened by the fact that it was the warm weather period. Otherwise she couldn't have made it. She stayed at one place only long enough to earn her board and keep and enough food or money to last her while she walked until she had to stop.

"And I want to say this about the Germans," she said. "They were very heartful and very kind. I can't speak very much German, and in spite of knowing that I was an American (I certainly did not consider myself a Russian) they did all they could to make the trip easy. I always considered myself an American even after I moved to Russia to live."

Here the orchestra struck up a lively air and the Princess paused while her fingers beat the time.

"Oh, no," she said in reply to a question. "I am not very much of a musician, but I'm very fond of music. I know it more by feeling than by talent."

And then she resumed the thread of her story at Antwerp. Though she had found friends in the 700-mile journey from Frankfort-on-the-Oder she now entered upon an even more trying experience. She had discovered in Germany that she was followed.

"A man had been sent after me," she said, "to prevent me from reaching the United States by hook or by crook. I was supposed to have very valuable documents with me and they wanted to prevent me taking them to Washington."

Time and again she had narrow escapes, but always she was able to outwit the spy. She made frequent detours, doubled back and went out in the country away from the main thoroughfares as she journeyed.

In Antwerp she had presented her case to the American consul in the hope of getting permission to board a vessel for the United States. She was waiting for results from her interview. She was having a hard time. No ship captain wanted to take her, with the risk she might be denied admission at some immigration station. She was disheartened when she discovered that the spy was in Antwerp.

It was then that she took the only chance she had and, disguised as a man, boarded a ship she found in the harbor and slipped down into the bunker. It was the Gasconier, a cargo vessel bound for New York,



Portrait of Princess Elizabeth Tchernitchev.

her old home. The day she became a stowaway was Dec. 27, 1921, and she remained hidden five days and five nights.

"And in all that time," she said, "I had not a thing to eat or drink—NOT A THING! You ought to have seen me when I came out. I read the other day that someone had volunteered to stay in prison seven days on bread and water. I could go a month on that.

"When I went aboard there was not a soul about the ship to be seen. I walked around the deck, looked all over it and then climbed down to the bunker. I could have stolen the whole ship."

In the bottom of the ship she watched all that was going on. From her hiding place in the dark she could see and hear the men at work. She heard all their conversation and learned all their secrets, and finally, unable to stand the heat and gas any longer, she crawled out.

"I was so weak," she explained. "It was not the question of food but of fresh air and of getting away from all the gases of the engines. That was worse than anything else.

"The bunker is the most interesting thing about a ship. I know. You see everything. Not a thing is hidden. I heard all the secrets of the crew from captain down."

"I crawled out to the engine door. A man found me and carried me up to the deck. There they leaned over me to bring me to. And then my cap flew off. The first officer dropped down on his knee and cried, 'Good Lord, it is a woman!' I shall never forget his face as long as I live. I never saw such an expression. He almost collapsed. They cared for me then to a certain extent."

Princess Elizabeth laughed at the ease with which she had fooled the ship. But she had a grudge against its captain.

"After they started out," she continued, "they examined the bunkers. They flashed their lights right in my face and didn't see me, and I grinned right at them. I was so black, I guess, they could not distinguish me from the coal. I thought I would never get white again."

Discovered on the fifth day, she was overcome with disappointment and chagrin on the sixth. She underwent the experience of being transferred in wild mid-ocean to a ship going the other way.

"The captain," she said, "decided he could not send me to the United States. I was so mad I could have killed him. If I had been a man I would have fought him. There must have been something wrong with him and the whole ship."

She was transferred on the sixth day out to the Texandria. This, like the Gasconier, was a wheat-carrying vessel.

"That captain," she cried indignantly, "sent me to the other ship in a little rowing boat in midocean in a raging storm. He would not use a lifeboat. He risked the lives of six sailors in a simple rowing boat to send me back. They thought we were lost."

The European-bound vessel did not go to Antwerp, but way around to Germany, and she once more saw the land across which she had struggled under such difficulties.

"The captain of the Texandria was not so bad. He called the master of the port. The captain said, 'I am not going to put you off in Germany. You have legal rights to a certain extent—being a stowaway.'

The officer who was called in told the captain to take her along. They first went to England. The captain of the Texandria made her a stewardess, and finally the consul authorized him to take her along as an American citizen.

After a long, long journey the ship arrived at New Orleans. She had wanted to go to New York. It was Feb. 20, 1922, and on the 21st she was taken to the New Orleans immigration station.

She was there four weeks and finally on March 17 was released unconditionally by order of Secretary of Labor Davis.

She had finally succeeded in tracing a cousin, Carl Schlich, a banker in Foley, Ala. He went to the immigration station with his sister, Mrs. F. H. Shepard. After her release she rested until she started for Washington, spending the time with the Shepards, and with Mrs. M. Hollis and Mrs. Ruth Lacour, matron of the immigration station who, she said, "was more than kind."

Elizabeth Schlich, for that was her maiden name, says she was born 40 years ago in Louisville, Ky. Her parents, she says, were Frederick Schlich, whose occupation she does not recall, and Sascha Countess Petropavlovsk, a Russian. They had gone to Louisville on a visit.

When she was four weeks old they returned to New York, where her father died two years later. Of him she remembers nothing. He was of German descent. She was educated here and abroad.

"Until I was 10 I had a governess and afterwards a tutor," she said.

She met Prince Ivan Tchernitchev in Berlin in 1912, she said, and in that year was married at the Russian embassy and at the Russian Church. She returned to her mother the next day and after a seven sickness they came back to New York in September, 1902, remaining until 1909. She did not see her husband in that period of seven years. The reason she will not discuss. Evidently it has long since become a closed chapter in her life.

"My mother wanting to die in her native home, we returned to Russia and after the funeral I went back to my husband," she said. "Our boy was born in 1910. His name is Harold. In 1918, when the Bolshevik uprising came, we sent him out of Russia.

"I don't know where he is. I may have some small inkling of what neighborhood he is in. From both sides of his family the child is a descendant of the Romanoffs. Prince Tchernitchev's grandmother and my great-grandmother were of that family. My mother's father and the Prince's mother were brother and sister and their mother a Romanoff. We were related on both sides. Maybe you can figure it out. Perhaps it was double second cousins."

The Princess takes pride in her achievement in reaching America.

"I don't think many women could stand it," she said. "I believe I was able to because of special training I had from babyhood and from having a body that is simply not to be killed. You will not find many women who can make 700 kilometers across Germany at the rate of 90 kilometers a day."

She does not like to recall conditions in Russia and she does not believe they will last. She was especially reticent about Grassno Castle and when it was suggested to her that the place must have been "very pretty" she exclaimed: "Oh, pretty is not the word—it was very beautiful. It was some 200 years old and rested on a hill overlooking the plains that stretched all around skirted by woods and the grounds extended farther than the eye could see."

She looks forward to the day when the estates shall be returned.

She does not believe Bolshevism will last long. "I will give the present Government about two years to live," she said. "The change will come overnight."

And then she uttered one of the those philosophic observances her mind is capable of. "A destructive force," she declared, "cannot live; it takes creative force to live."

She believes in time the Russians will build a wonderful civilization. "As yet they have just scratched the surface," she declared. "You must remember it is much larger than the United States and is in a peculiar position of being both in the Orient and in the West. The country retains all the savagery of the one and thin crust of civilization of the other."

The Russian peasant retains the superstitions of a thousand years. The average Russian is kind, he is sympathetic, he is trusting. He is cunning, he is ignorant, he is vicious, he is savage. When around he is irresistible. A cold hard country makes a cold, hard people. When they wake up and turn against those who are in charge the present situation

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Shamed by Bible Experts of the South Seas

How a white man had to fraudulently recite an English ballad, as eleventh chapter of Leviticus, for benefit of islanders during a contest in repeating Holy Scriptures, is described in second article by famous aviator in World War and author—On the atoll of Reka Reka, a translation of the Bible is their only book and they know it amazingly well—Memory tests are a frequent diversion.

By JAMES NORMAN HALL.

I DON'T suppose that there are many Americans in these days who could recite, offhand, the eleventh chapter of the book of Leviticus. It is even possible that men, passing as intelligent, well-informed members of society, might be found who could not say with any assurance who or what Leviticus is or was.

Imagine, then, landing at one of the loneliest islands in all the South Pacific Ocean, to find the brown-skinned savages of the place gathered in the shade, quoting from memory, one after the other, this fragment of Old Testament history. And not only the eleventh chapter, but the entire 27; and going on with increasing zest through Numbers, Deuteronomy, Judges, Kings.

I confess that I was more than mildly surprised at having just this experience. It happened at the island of Reka Reka, where Samson's battle with the Philistines is still a fresh topic of conversation and the genealogies of Shem, Ham and Japheth, sons of Noah, are the familiar nursery rhymes of children in arms.

I had never heard of Reka Reka until the day when I first saw it, a low fringe of land rising out of the sea, about eight miles to leeward of the trading schooner on which I was traveling. We were on our way to the southward then, but being so close to the island the captain altered the course.

"We'll go have a look at it," he said, "but I'm not sure that it will be safe to send a boat ashore."

I felt a pleasant thrill of excitement at this, for I was new to the islands then, and had more or less conventional ideas about their uncivilized inhabitants. I asked the captain whether it would not be well to take my revolver ashore in case I should be wandering about alone.

"Lord, man!" he said, "it's not the natives you need worry about. It's the reef. There is no boat passage in to the lagoon, and if you land you will have to ride the surf over one of the worst reefs in the 72 islands. However, it may be possible on the lee side. I'll have to stay with the schooner, but you and Willie can go, and if you can manage the landing it will be worth your while. It's a curious place, Reka Reka. As for the natives, you will be as safe with them as you would be in a church. Eh, Willie?"

Willie, the super-cargo, a weather-mellowed little Scotchman of 50, agreed gravely that this was true. "Aye," he said, "they're queer places, these islands, but not so queer as the ideas that folk at home have about them. I suppose that a good many still think the natives are pure heathen, and like enough they are, in some ways. But man! It would astonish you to hear them quoting the Scriptures.

"You see, they have but one book, the Bible. It was translated into their language a matter of 50 years ago, maybe longer than that. And they've read it and studied it and learned it by heart. For downright knowledge of it they haven't their equals anywhere, not even in Scotland."

I was much interested. I had often—who has not?—discussed with friends the choice of the book to be taken if one were to be marooned for life on a lonely island and could have but one volume. There is always a wide variety of opinion, ranging from Shakespeare, complete, to the New York city directory or a mail order catalogue. Here was an island where the matter had been put to the test. The people of Reka Reka had chosen the Bible—or it had been chosen for them—and if Willie were to be believed—but having heard others of Willie's stories, I decided to reserve judgment until I could see for myself.

When we were close inshore, the schooner's whale-boat was lowered and with Willie at the steering oar and four Polynesian sailors pulling like mad, we were caught by a tremendous comber and carried over the reef and far up the beach. No one met us there, the village being a mile and a half distant toward the windward side of the atoll. Leaving the sailors with the boat, Willie and I set out for the settlement.

The land itself was a mere fringe of coral gravel, not more than a quarter of a mile across, well planted with cocoanut palms and completely encircling the lagoon. A few chickens, startled at our approach, took the air with a whir of wings like so many partridges and, circling high overhead, settled at length



An islander, trying to remember the eighth verse of the second chapter, Book of Daniel.

A South Sea Island chief and his family. Notice the book under the Chief's arm, which is a Tahitian Bible.

"They want you to recite," he said.
"Not Leviticus!" I said.

"No, no! Of course not. Just some story about America. You know how these Paumotuans are. They have any amount of old legends about their history and they think we have, too. It doesn't make any difference what you say; none of them understand English. But recite something. The chief has asked you to. It will please them and they expect it."

I knew a good deal of verse, of one kind and another, but, as it usually happens on such occasions, my mind was a blank. I couldn't even remember the beginning of Paul Revere's ride. And everything was quiet, everyone waiting expectantly. Then, as luck would have it, I recalled the first stanza of a ballad which was legendary enough, and having come to the surface of consciousness it refused to submerge again. It was a shameful thing to do, on such an occasion, but being hard pressed I was forced to stand and tell the dignified assembly that—

A capital ship for an ocean trip
Was the walloping window blind.
No wind that blew dismayed the crew
Or troubled the captain's mind.
The man at the wheel was made to feel
Contempt for the wildest blow;
And it often appeared when the weather had
cleared.

That he'd been in his bunk below.

Having gotten a fair start, verse after verse of this immortal ballad came to mind, and I recited without a halt to the end. The Reka Rekans seemed pleased. I noticed, however, that the old chief's mind was still on the Scripture contest, for he continued reading his Bible. But even he looked up from time to time and nodded encouragingly.

For all that, I felt, as I say, thoroughly ashamed of myself. There was I, a member of a presumably superior race, imposing in this cheap manner upon an audience of so-called savages. The superficial advantage was with me, but the credit was wholly theirs. They thought I was telling some old tale of my forefathers, and although they couldn't understand, they gave me courteous attention. Willie didn't mend matters any by the explanation which he gave of the nature of the story.

"It's all right," he said, when I had finished. "You did fine and they liked it. I told them it was about a ship that had all her sails blown away, and the sailors went mad with thirst before they were picked up by another vessel."

Afterward the Biblical contest was resumed, and it was still going on at sundown when Willie and I were compelled to leave. We had a good deal of difficulty in getting the boat through the surf, but we succeeded at last, and the sailors rested on their oars while we waited for the schooner to come up. Willie chuckled softly to himself, and after a moment of silence he said:

"I didn't want to tell you before, but, you see, it was Leviticus you recited. It was the eleventh chapter. The old chief—Wait! You don't understand! Let me explain. For some reason or other the natives in this group have a fine opinion of white men, and a better one even of Americans. Maybe it's because they don't see too many of them, or maybe it's because the Bible was brought to them by American missionaries.

"Anyway, the old chief simply took it for granted that you would know the Bible as well as they do if not better. So out of courtesy he asked me to ask you to recite a bit of Scripture while he followed the text in his own language. What was I to say? It wouldn't have done to tell them the truth. They would have lost all respect for you if I had. You may want to come back here some day, and in that case—you see? You'll have some standing—intellectually I mean."

I forgave Willie, but I doubt whether I would ever be forgiven by the Reka Rekans if they knew. Later, as a silent apology to them, I read all of Leviticus, and I was interested to learn that the fourth chapter is concerned with the sacrificial offerings to be made by those who have committed sins of ignorance.

Queen Elizabeth was not so bad after all

After 17 years' legal practice Frederick Chamberlin goes abroad to write a conventional biography of the famous woman sovereign to whom history for more than three centuries has imputed gross immorality—He finds a clue causing him to doubt history's verdict, follows it up, becomes her earnest advocate, and produces a book in which he claims to have proved that England's "Great Queen" was chaste—"The Private Character of Queen Elizabeth" results from eight years' researches, the author having discovered much documentary material hitherto unused by historians or biographers—He presents a new Elizabeth, morally and politically, declaring that all other writers have slandered her

IT HAS remained for an American lawyer, after more than three centuries of slander blowing unchecked about the world, to acquit Queen Elizabeth of immorality. Frederick Chamberlin, after practicing law in Boston for seventeen years, went to England and the European Continent in 1912 to write a biography of the great Queen in whose reign were laid the foundations of the British Empire. Setting aside all other affairs, he planned the usual chronological work that would unfold her career from her birth to her death. But the book he has published is another thing altogether.

Being a trained lawyer instead of a historian, Mr. Chamberlin has produced a book which is essentially a brief for Elizabeth. As counsel for the defense he has dug most diligently into history, and—what is far more important—into sources of history hitherto overlooked or ignored by historians and biographers. His argument is a reversal of very much of what has been accepted as history. England's great Queen emerges from the hearing with a private character purged of the impurities imputed to it by the scriveners of nearly 400 years; for the first aspersions against her morality were cast upon the windy roads of gossip when Elizabeth was a girl of 13 years, and she was born in 1533.

On the last page of "The Private Character of Queen Elizabeth" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), Mr. Chamberlin presents the plea of the defendant. She was replying to those who accused her of illicit relations with Robert Dudley, later Earl of Leicester. Says her 1922 advocate, the author:

"The great Queen has something now to say to you, across the centuries. Let her close this book:

"I am young, and he (Dudley) is young, and therefore we have been slandered. God knows, they do us grievous wrong, and the time will come when the world will know it also. My life is in the open, and I have so many witnesses that I cannot understand how so bad a judgment can have been formed of me. But what can we do? We cannot cover everyone's mouth, but must content ourselves with doing our duty and trust in God, for the truth will at last be made manifest. He knows my heart, which is very different from what people think, as you will see some day."

"Is not her prophecy now fulfilled?" asks the author. "Do you not now know that the world has done her grievous wrong? Is not the truth at last made manifest, and do you not now know her heart?"

These queries are put to the reader after the author has presented a prodigious array of evidence on both sides of the question as to the private character of Elizabeth. In his introduction he remarks that he has been accredited with writing a new kind of history, wherein facts are laid before the reader and the latter is left to form conclusions. Nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlin, lawyerlike, has taken pains to analyze all evidence for and against the defendant; and it must be admitted that this is done with such skill that the jury—otherwise, the reading public—will be inclined to render verdict giving a clean bill of moral health to this most illustrious lady, upon the testimony presented for both sides and the argument made by learned counsel for the defense.

That being granted, we have now before the world a new Elizabeth, not only morally but intellectually, and also politically; a truly great historical personage whose achievements, considering her antecedents and her environment, challenge the unqualified admiration of mankind; a woman and a monarch vastly in advance of her times; and upon "the spacious times of great Elizabeth" is shed by this fierce white light of full publicity a radiance hitherto denied, enabling us of today to understand, as never before, how the relatively unimportant little kingdom of England which "Bloody Mary" left to her half-sister, Elizabeth, began in the reign of that sovereign to develop into a world-girdling empire.

Accepting the Chamberlin conclusions, which are based upon an eight-year study of the case, one is not inclined to cavil at the author's enthusiasm when he says he believes Elizabeth is "by far the greatest woman of history; not only the greatest monarch who has ever occupied the throne of England, but, with the exception of Alexander, Napoleon and Caesar, the greatest monarch who has ever occupied any throne." And this book, he claims, is the first study of her private character.

"I was, at the beginning," he says, in his introduc-

tion, "in the attitude of the average individual toward the morals of Elizabeth. I hope that dignity will not suffer if I illustrate this by the composition of the little English girl who ended her compulsory impressions of the monarch in this style: 'Queen Elizabeth was a very improper person; but by reason of great tact she succeeded in being called a Virgin Queen after she was dead.'

"I had never doubted that Elizabeth was the mistress of Leicester, of Essex, of Raleigh (Sir Walter Raleigh), of Hatton, etc., and such is at the present moment the practically unanimous opinion of mankind. Such it has been since the death of Elizabeth's contemporaries, and their immediate posterity; and, as we shall see, no other verdict could have been expected in the light of the existing histories."

Again, in the body of the book, the author says: "We began to study Elizabeth in the belief that if there were one thing known about her beyond cavil it was her immorality. It was only after three years and more of constant research into her career that the first doubt as to the soundness of this position came upon us."

Mr. Chamberlin begins his book proper with this sentence: "The chastity of Elizabeth seems to have been the subject of gossip when she was only 13 years of age, and, while it would appear that no charge was seriously made by anyone adequately informed, still we are not at liberty to omit the occurrence, accompanied by the necessary word of her previous history."

This necessary word strings out over sixteen pages and may be condensed here to a few paragraphs. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, second of Henry's six wives. When the child was 3 years old her father had her mother beheaded in the Tower, married Jane Seymour within 24 hours, and about the same time had Elizabeth declared illegitimate. The child was an outcast, "without even sufficient clothing, banished to a relative of her mother some 30 miles from London."

Early in 1547, when Elizabeth was 13, her father died of the disease which also carried off his son and successor, Edward VI, at the age of 16. Elizabeth became a member of the household of Henry's widow, Katherine Parr. Edward VI was but 10 when he ascended the throne. Edward and Thomas Seymour, brothers of his mother, Jane Seymour, dominated him. Edward Seymour made himself Lord Protector. Thomas became Lord High Admiral. He thought to enhance his fortunes by marrying the little half-sister of the boy King, her rights to the succession having been restored. He made love to Elizabeth. Kate Ashley, her governess, "took the story to the lady most interested, the Admiral's new wife," who once found her husband "having her (Elizabeth) in his arms."

Says Chamberlin: "There was, however, no greater guilt than these words exactly state," and the Admiral "laughed and acted the part of the innocent big brother." However, when his wife died, three months later, Seymour again made love to Elizabeth, "whose affections would appear to have been really intrigued," and again the handsome Admiral sought her hand in marriage. But his brother, the Lord Protector, threw him into the Tower, he was convicted of high treason under Henry VIII's notorious bill of attainder, the attempted alliance with Elizabeth being one of the most prominent clauses supporting the charge, and he was beheaded.

This end to the romance took place when Elizabeth was 15. The "Seymour affair" appears to have thrown the young girl into a state of nervous prostration. Her possible affection for the Admiral, and her sensitivity to the slanderous tales told of the affair, proved too much of a shock for the child to withstand. Just here does Chamberlin find beginning for certain revelations as to the health of Elizabeth which provide a measurable degree of shock. From an abundance of documentary evidence adduced by this advocate it appears that Elizabeth never fully recovered from that illness, but was all her life, with some intervals of apparent good health, virtually an invalid. The world has been led to believe that she was an Amazon-blonde-giantess creature, with the rugged constitution of a most virile male instead of the delicate physical structure of a neurotic woman. Piece after piece of testimony to her frequent serious illnesses is presented. She is known to history as a strenuous hunter and dancer. The hunting of that day meant merely standing in a covert and taking a shot at the game that



Queen Elizabeth as a young woman. Portrait in collection at Windsor Castle.



Queen Elizabeth, from mi
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Queen Elizabeth, from portrait by Marcus Gheer
erts the Younger. The portrait is now owned
by the Earl of Radnor.

Elizabeth's remarkable chir
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For the enlightenment of
that Elizabeth, intellectually

after all

—An American Lawyer's Brief for the Defense



Queen Elizabeth, from miniature by Nicholas Hilliard, in Duke of Buccleuch's collection in Victoria and Albert Museum.

young woman. Portrait in colors. Windsor Castle.



Elizabeth's remarkable chirography is shown in these two reproductions. Above is the ending of a letter she wrote at the age of 15 to the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector. Below is the ending of a letter written at 64, nearly 50 years later, after many years of ill health.

Question No. 7, "Is any of her ill-health due to her father's disease, and if so, in what particulars?" was answered variously.

"The ulcer is the only suspicious feature," said Dr. Oster, alluding to a sore on her leg which persisted for nine years, inducing lameness. Sir Clifford Abbott found "no evidence" of Henry's malady. Dr. J. A. Howard said there was just a possibility that the illness, which lasted, with intermissions, from 15 to 19 years of age was a manifestation of hereditary disease. Sir Arthur Keith found no evidence that she inherited the virus of Henry's disease, nor any that she manifested symptoms thereof.

Chamberlain thus presents a monumental mass of testimony tending to bolster the theory that a woman of such persistent invalidism hardly could have been inclined to the wholesale amours commonly attributed to her. The record, it cannot be disputed, finds for defendant on the medical issue. Upon that finding Elizabeth was neurotic, but distinctly not erotic.

"All the opinions were given gratuitously," says the author, "and there is no possibility that any of these experts could be guided by any motive except that of discovering the true physical and mental condition of the Great Queen."

Again: "Such was the health of the Princess and of the Queen Elizabeth, and it will not have to be urged that as a consequence of this discovery all present opinions upon her character, accomplishments and career must be revised and re-written. The reader can but wonder how such a disastrous history could so long have remained unknown. * * * But no matter how much we may elucidate and conjecture, the vitality for more than three centuries of the Amazon-blonde-giantess theory of Elizabeth will always remain one of the most curious literary misunderstandings of all historical writings."

For the enlightenment of those who hold the notion that Elizabeth, intellectually and politically, was a

weakling or a fool, Chamberlain presents much testimony as to her wisdom and her learning, but this paragraph must suffice here:

"When Elizabeth ascended the throne she was two months beyond her twenty-fifth birthday; and, except for her physical weakness, no woman or man can be imagined better qualified for the gigantic tasks that confronted her for the next 45 years. She was as learned as anybody could be then or can be now. She knew modern languages well enough to speak and write them perfectly and fluently. She knew Latin equally well; and Greek she had thoroughly mastered. History, especially political history, she had reflected upon and studied unwearily. She had pursued every prominent branch of learning until there remained little more that could be taught her."

"The Direct Charge Against Elizabeth" is the caption over Lawyer Chamberlin's chapter in which he permits the prosecution to have its inning. But, lawyerlike again, he prefaces the prosecution's presentation of the case with the closing words of the opinion of one of the medical experts, Sir Arthur Keith:

"She had neither the instinct of sweetheart nor mother—for these instincts are impossible in such a frame as hers. * * * I think her selfishness—for her crown and her kingdom as much as for herself—must be sought in her really sexless condition."

Chamberlin in a later chapter names 53 authors who deal wholly or in part with the career of Queen Elizabeth, virtually all of whom adhere to the tradition of her unchastity—with variations or qualifications here and there. But it is with John Lingard, Catholic clergyman historian of England, and James Anthony Froude, Protestant clergyman historian of England, that Chamberlin deals mostly in his inquiry into the alleged falsifying of facts which should have been history long ago.

"Lingard," says the author, "should always be designated as the Catholic historian, and Froude as the Protestant historian. Each wrote for only one object—to glorify his own side of a life and death controversy—and woe will be the part of the student who does not make due allowance for his fact!"

In a footnote he quotes from a letter written in 1819 by Lingard to another Catholic priest: "In my account of the Reformation I must say much to shock Protestant prejudices. Whatever I have said or purposely omitted has been through a motive of serving religion."

Chamberlin says of Froude: "The unexpected thing is that, while making Elizabeth out to be a fool, he makes her out to be chaste—a choice which, to his astonishment, might not have met with much enthusiasm from the lady most concerned." Then he quotes from Froude's preface: "The attacks of Lingard and others upon her personal purity I believe to be gratuitous and unjust. I intended, as briefly as I could, to undertake her vindication."

Readers should bear in mind that Elizabeth, a Protestant, succeeded Mary, a Catholic; that the matter of succession was a fierce fight between Catholicism and Protestantism for dominance in England; that Protestantism won; that throughout the long reign of Elizabeth efforts of the religious opposition were directed against her with the purpose of discrediting her both as a sovereign and as a woman; and that Lingard, who wrote a century ago, employed in his attacks upon her personal purity the stories circulated by Ambassadors at London through her reign, not to speak of certain derogatory tales which Elizabeth herself is said to have caused to be circulated against her at courts of Catholic monarchs for political purposes of the moment.

Efforts were made to marry the Virgin Queen to several Catholic Princes, from time to time, and it appears that the astute female politician was quite willing to have her Catholic suitors balked by their objection to union with a supposedly unchaste Queen. Elizabeth, Chamberlin insists, was deeply patriotic, holding the welfare of England above all.

The Spanish Ambassador, De Quadra, Catholic Bishop of Aquila, was one of the most inveterate enemies of Elizabeth. His correspondence is quoted at length, to prove his animus. This attitude, considering his religious connection and his post as representative of the Catholic nation which until certain well-known events in Elizabeth's reign was the leading nation of the world, is not a matter of wonder. Anything that could discredit England's Queen would discredit and weaken England. Spain's foremost rival of the period.

One of De Quadra's letters to his sovereign, Philip

II, informed the King that according to common belief Queen Elizabeth "lived with Dudley." That was when Elizabeth was 28 years old. Chamberlin has discovered a resume of a letter or letters printed in 1832 at Madrid in which this is said: "The rumors that Elizabeth now indulged in illicit relations with Leicester (Dudley) became so prevalent that in one of the audiences which she gave the Ambassador Quadra she tried to exculpate herself by showing him the arrangement of her apartment and bedchamber, seeking to persuade him that the reports were unfounded and calumnious."

Twenty-six charges, including the one comprised in the claim of Arthur Dudley that he was the son of the Earl of Leicester and Queen Elizabeth, are set forth by Chamberlin, who then proceeds to cross-examine these direct charges. Chamberlin takes up each charge and proceeds to refute it by documentary evidence.

"Even Mary Stuart," says Chamberlin, "desirous as she must have been to find the accusations true, could not believe them. Had Mary Stuart believed in these or in any other stories to the same effect, she would have informed the Pope, Philip II and the Catholic monarchs of France. There is not, however, and never has been, so far as anybody is able to determine, the slightest evidence that Mary ever did anything of the sort; and once again we repeat that Mary Stuart KNEW. The matter, then, comes to this—that Lingard believes the charges, and Mary Stuart does not, for she says so twice, in so many words."

In "The Queen's Defense" chapter, Chamberlin quotes leading contemporaries as to Elizabeth's private character. One of these is William Cecil (Lord Burghley), her renowned Minister. Burghley wrote to Sir Christopher Mundt in 1564, the matter of the Queen's possible marriage being under discussion:

"I see and understand that she only takes pleasure in him (Leicester) on account of his most excellent and rare qualities, and that there is nothing more in their relations than that which is consistent with virtue, and most foreign to the baser sort of love. And this I write to you in good faith, so that you may surely understand from me what the truth is; and this I wish you to believe and to assert boldly amongst all when the occasions demand it."

Our author quotes the French Ambassador, in 1565, in reporting upon his negotiations for the marriage of Elizabeth and Charles IX, then on the throne of France: "The said Cecil assured me with many oaths that the Queen, his mistress, had no desire to marry the Count of Leicester or anyone else in this country, and he was quite sure of this, and he would wage his head it would not happen. It was true she loved the said Count for his virtues and merits, not as a subject but as a brother, and desired his welfare and grandeur, and she would be well pleased if he should be preferred and advanced."

"Is it at all likely that Burghley," asked Chamberlin, "if Elizabeth had been the notoriously loose woman we have been led to believe her, would have had the hardihood to say a thing like this to an Ambassador resident in London, where nothing could take place in the Queen's life that would be unknown to him? But, aside from this, we know that these were Burghley's real sentiments. The letter to Mundt alone shows that beyond peradventure, as does the letter we are now to present." Another Burghley letter:

"Of my Lord of Leicester's absence, and of his return of favour to others here, if your man tell you the tales of court or cities, they be fond (meaning foolish) and many untrue. Briefly I affirm that the Queen's Majesty may be, by malicious tongues, not well reported, but in truth she herself is blameless, and hath no spot of evil intent. Marry, there may lack specially in so busy a world circumspection to avoyde all occasions."

Chamberlin at length introduces as a witness the Queen herself. "She supposed, and everybody about her supposed, that she was in extremis, with the smallpox, in 1562. De Quadra, the Spanish Ambassador, reports to Philip II: 'The Queen protested at the time that although she loved and had always loved Lord Robert dearly, as God was her witness, nothing improper had ever passed between them.'"

A piece of evidence which the author says has reposed for three centuries in the Royal Library at Stockholm and never before has been in print, or known or mentioned by any historian, is a report by Nicholas Gilderstern, Chancellor of Sweden, who had been sent to London by the Crown Prince, later King Erick, to inquire into the character of Elizabeth with a view to an offer of marriage from the future King.

"I saw no signs," writes Gilderstern, "of an immodest life, but I did see many signs of chastity, of virginity and of true modesty; so that I would stake my life itself that she is most chaste. She is beautiful and eloquent, and wholly worthy your majesty, in my judgment, at least, if there is any in all Europe who is."

Francis Bacon is one of the illustrious contemporaries put on the witness stand by counsel for the defense. In his essay on the Queen he writes:

"Some of the graver sort may, perhaps, aggravate her levities; in loving to be admired and courted, nay, and to have love poems made on her; and continuing this humor longer than was decent for her years; yet to take even these matters in a milder sense, they claim a due admiration; being often found in fabulous narrations; as that of a certain Queen in the Fortunate Islands, in whose court love was allowed, but just banished. * * * This Queen was certainly good and moral; and as such she desired to appear."

Pity the Little Pekin Emperor

After picking the beautiful Lady Jang and Lady Tuan for his brides the marriage is held up because there is no money in the treasury—The Son of Heaven sits disconsolate in his Forbidden City palace and bewails bachelordom

By Patrick Gallagher.



the huge purple walls of the Forbidden City in Pekin, China.

His majesty is 16 years 4 months and some days old, according to our way of counting. In Asia, the baby is a year old at birth, so Hsuan Tung is over 17 in his own country. That is the least of his troubles. He has picked out two little Manchu ladies to be his brides, to love and cherish forever and afterwards, and he wants to do the thing or things right. The bankrupt but disunited Chinese republic insists upon getting in his majesty's way. Under an agreement promising him \$2,000,000 a year for abdicating the throne in 1912, it admits owing him several millions, but it says it cannot pay. Between the lines of these sentimental and sordid facts a pathetic comedy has been written into the annals of the court of Pekin.

Young Hsuan Tung is a slender, pale youth; short for his age; but with the long, oval face of his Manchu family. He has large, dreamy eyes and a slender nose. Manchu eyes are not uplifted, like those of their Chinese kin. They have preserved many marks of resemblance to the parent Jewish stock, to which some people say they belong.

His father, Prince Chun, is the younger brother of the late Emperor Kwang-Hsu, who was poisoned in November, 1908, by order of the Great Dowager Empress when she was told she was dying. She chose Chun's little baby, Pu Yi, as successor to the throne and in accordance with old custom he was given a new name, Hsuan Tung, because it is highly improper even to whisper the personal name of the Son of Heaven, whose job it is to pray for the people at the great white marble altar of heaven and see to it that the rain comes at the right time for the farmers and keep the dog from eating the moon, or the sun—on occasion of eclipses. The name Hsuan Tung was supposed to bring the baby Emperor good luck, but all the luck he has had has been very bad, indeed.

The two little girls to whom Hsuan Tung has engaged himself are the Lady Jang and the Lady Tuan. The latter is a grandchild of a Manchu hero. He was given the choice of joining up with Sun Yat Sen or having his head cut off by a rebel with a long and ugly sword. He knelt down without hesitation and off went his head. Americans who knew him were very sorry, because this faithful old fellow who gave his life for his wicked and foolish masters had risked his head to save American missionaries during the Boxer murders of 1900.

The Lady Jang is said to be quite a Chinese beauty. She is a jolly girl, too, according to court gossip.

The palace cooks are famous for the wonderful things they can do with food and tradesmen's bills.

The grass grows high between the broken marbles at the palace gates. Inside the young Son of Heaven is choosing two wives from the season's crop of Manchu buds.

His imperial majesty is seated on a high chair. Several officials and one or two ladies of high rank stand close to him. A troop of little Manchu misses, all duly certified, are led in.

The girls mince before "The Lord of Ten Thousand Years." They know they are on parade. All desire to catch and hold his majesty's eye. Which among them may become Empress and order the others about?

Their mammas have told them all about their great day of opportunity and each has been dressed up in her best, looped into the stiff embroidered robes of state, scented and painted and powdered; the long, black hair twirled around a bangle placed flat on the crown of each little head, and on top of all, the tall, flapping headdress, with its beaded "rabbits' ears."

His diminutive majesty looks them over with an air of assumed boredom—but he picks out the beauties. As times are so hard, he is limited to two, where his ancestors have sometimes indulged in scores, and more than one in hundreds. He makes his choice very carefully, nods to the Chamberlain, and the girls prostrate themselves many times and back out.

Later, the chosen damsels are presented to the Em-

PAGE EIGHT SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—JULY 2, 1922.



Hsuan Tung, the deposed Chinese Emperor, as he looks today.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, author of "America's Aims and Asia's Aspirations," "The Far Eastern Question" and many well-known Asiatic fiction stories, lives close to the Imperial Palace in Pekin. He has been writing about Oriental affairs since 1902, when he first went to China for British-American newspaper syndicate. He was an American Far Eastern adviser during the war, diplomatic and Asiatic representative of the New York Herald at the Paris conference and is now in the United States writing a new book about the piquant Pekin-ese. The facts told in this story were obtained at first hand by this American author, who is known to every living Asiatic of any historical importance.

peror for a final test. Then the astrologers take charge.

How about the horoscopes? Do the exact hours and conditions of birth unite properly with the imperial chart of fate?

I was in Pekin when the betrothal preliminaries were being arranged, and I was told that the court astrologers disagreed over the Emperor's choice. This was given as the cause of a terrible scene in the palace, when the Princess Chun, mother of Hsuan Tung, called one of the women of the palace "an old cai." This woman took her revenge in the Forbidden City way. She gave the Princess Mother an overdose of opium, and that ended the argument.

The Princess died. The Emperor suddenly discovered that he was a little boy, robbed of his mother. Prostrate beside the corpse, he wailed and begged death to give her back to him.

For a full month Pekin was in mourning. The body was removed to the Chun Palace near the Drum Tower in the West City. Manchus came from near and far to give reverence to the imperial dead.

A month after the crime, about 2 o'clock in a star-



The boy Emperor as he was when forced off the throne. Photo by courtesy of Asia Magazine.

light night, Mrs. Gallagher and I stood close to the red coffin as 30 stout servitors carried it from the Chun courtyard. Paper prayers fluttered and glistened like flies about the flaming torches. Bands with ancient instruments played an old-time Manchu dead music that sounded very much like the howling of tortured hyenas. Small fat boys on shaggy Mongol ponies, with harmless bows and quivers and little wooden swords, acted the part of the famous banner men, figures of a power that is past. Manchus and Chinese prostrated themselves in the dust. Dim shadows of a power that may come.

And now, only a few months later—so brief is Manchu grief!—the young Emperor wants to have wedding and things, but he hasn't the price.

What? M

Mystery of two to Broughton, "father invented boxing g first rules for fi One tablet is in another in the chu Suggestion of a one place and the empty coffin at the berland, first back who held champ years ::

W AS John Br Westminster prompted by recutting of tered resting trious dead terest in E printed special articles and following immemorial cust papers have written letters some suggesting that Brou funerals the same day, at on only in spirit.

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The resulting controversy that until now all biograp have held it to be a matter was buried in the church at a tombstone which is supp though its inscription is no old histories the inscription o

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Die Octavo

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Which, translated in Eng Broughton, the greatest pug eighth day of January in the the age of 85."

Contemporary history we details of his funeral, which of considerable importance Broughton even then was kn of boxing."

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What? A Prizefighter Buried in Westminster Abbey!

Mystery of two tombstones for John Broughton, "father of boxing," who invented boxing gloves and drafted first rules for fistic encounters—One tablet is in the Abbey and another in the church at Lambeth—Suggestion of a secret funeral in one place and the interment of an empty coffin at the other, possibly at the behest of the Duke of Cumberland, first backer of Broughton, who held championship eighteen years

AS John Broughton, pugilist, buried in Westminster Abbey? This question, prompted by the recent restoration and recutting of a tombstone in this cloistered resting place of Britain's illustrious dead, has aroused great interest in England. Newspapers have

printed special articles and editorials about it, and, following immemorial custom, the readers of those papers have written letters to the editors about it, some suggesting that Broughton may have had two funerals the same day, at one of which he was present only in spirit.

Kings, nobles, great soldier and sailor fighters, poets and painters have been honored with interment in the abbey, but the apparent evidence that John Broughton, for 18 years champion pugilist, was a recipient of this signal honor came as a surprise to many and a shock to some.

The resulting controversy is complicated by the fact that until now all biographies and reference books have held it to be a matter of history that Broughton was buried in the church at Lambeth, where there is a tombstone which is supposed to mark his grave, though its inscription is no longer legible. As given in old histories the inscription on the Lambeth stone read:

**Hic Jacet
Johannes Broughton
Pugil. Aevi Suae Praestantissimum
Oblit
Die Octavo Januarii
Anno Salutis 1789
Aetatis Suae 85**

Which, translated in English, is: "Here lies John Broughton, the greatest pugilist of his age. Died the eighth day of January in the year of salvation 1789, at the age of 85."

Contemporary history went so far as to give some details of his funeral, which must have been an event of considerable importance in sporting circles, as Broughton even then was known to fame as "the father of boxing."

It was noted by the chroniclers of the time that Broughton left a fortune of about \$25,000 to a niece, that his burial in the Lambeth Church took place Jan. 21, 1789, and that at his request his pallbearers were noted prizefighters—Humphries, Mendoza, Big Ben, Ward, Ryan and Johnston.

So much for the Lambeth funeral of this first pugilistic champion, who added to his achievements the invention of boxing gloves and the drawing up of the first rules to govern fistic contests.

But what of the burial in Westminster Abbey? The recently recut stone unmistakably proclaims to the world that John Broughton was interred there Jan. 21, 1789, the same date as the one given for his burial at Lambeth.

The agreement of the dates on the two tombstones has given rise to interesting speculations by English professional and amateur writers, some of whom have suggested the possibility that when the prizefighter pallbearers thought they were carrying the champion's body to its last resting place in Lambeth they were in reality carrying an empty coffin, weighted to deceive them, while Broughton's body was on its way to Westminster for less public, but more glorious, burial at the behest of the Duke of Cumberland, who for years had been the patron and backer of the great pugilist.

Those who have ventured this theory have pointed to Broughton's picturesque career in support of it.

Broughton was born in London in 1705. His father was a waterman on the Thames. The son also followed this calling until in a fight with a rival waterman he discovered his prowess with his fists. There were rough men along the London waterfront then as now, and the roughest of the lot was the one whom Broughton, at the age of 24, knocked out in a fair fight with fists.

This exploit won great renown for Broughton along the waterfront and in sporting circles. Up to that time fists had not been the favorite British agency of offense and defense. There had been some fighting of a rough-and-tumble sort, with James Figg as champion, as early as 1719, but fencing and quarter staff

as he was when forced off the

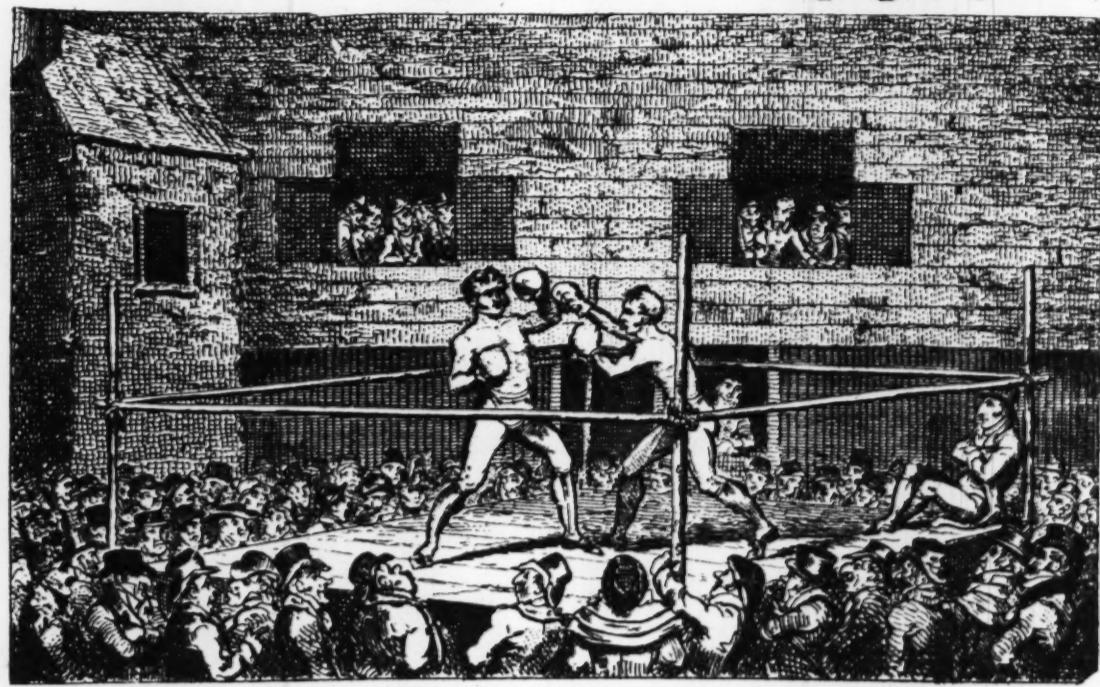
by courtesy of Asia Magazine.

together and I stood close to the big

few months later—so brief is Man-

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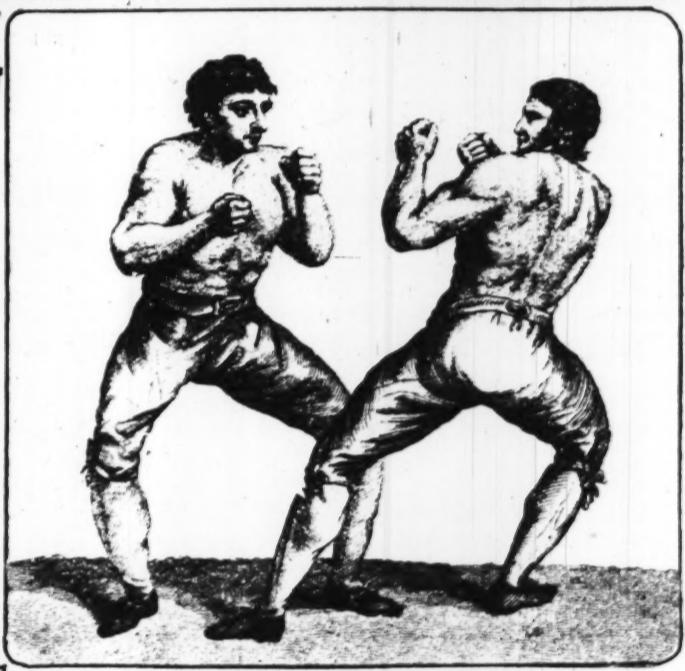
haan't the price.



An English sparring match in the early days of the sport.



John Broughton when champion—from an old print.



Contemporary drawing of a fight between Dan Mendoza and Richard Humphries who were pallbearers at Lambeth funeral.

fighting were still the favorite sports.

There were no large gymnasiums in London in those days, but there were booths to which nobles and gentlemen might repair to try their prowess with the fencing foil or the quarter staff and where, also, on occasions, waterfront fighters with grudges to settle and "public bruisers" went to pummel each other with their fists in most unscientific fashion.

John Broughton, after his successful fight with the rival waterman, attached himself to one of these booths operated by George Taylor and announced that he would meet all comers. He laid down the first formulated rules for boxing. The most vital of these were:

"That a square of a yard be chalked in the middle of the stage; and every fresh set-to after a fall, or being parted from the rails, each second is to bring his man to the side of the square and place him opposite to the other, and till they are fairly set to at the lines it shall not be lawful for one to strike the other.

"That, in order to prevent any disputes, the time a man lies after a fall, if the second does not bring his man to the side of the square within the space of half a minute, he shall be deemed a beaten man."

Nobles and young bloods who visited the booth to fence or fight with sticks became deeply interested in the new game of boxing. They were eager to try it, but did not relish the idea of having their faces battered. The value of an aristocratic interest in the sport was quickly recognized by Broughton and in order to foster it he invented boxing gloves, so that "Lords and Gentlemen" might indulge in the sport without too great physical risk. For a long time the "public bruisers" continued to fight with bare fists.

Among those who early showed an interest in the new "English Scientific School of Boxing" established by Broughton was the Duke of Cumberland, closely connected with the then reigning family, and known as England's leading royal patron of sport. The Duke became Broughton's financial backer and obtained for him an appointment as Yeoman of the Guard, a post of honor which the first great prizefighter held until his death. For 18 years the Duke was one of Broughton's stanchest supporters, but there was an estrangement when, in 1750, at the age of 45, Broughton lost the

championship to Jack Slack in a terrific fight in which Broughton was vanquished only after both his eyes had been closed by his opponent. The Duke of Cumberland lost \$50,000 on this fight and it has been said that he never forgave Broughton.

The discovery of the Broughton tombstone in Westminster Abbey has led to interesting conjecture by English writers as to whether the powerful Duke of Cumberland did not relent after the death of Broughton and use his influence to have the prizefighter's body interred in the abbey.

One of these writers, giving free rein to his bent for speculation, has suggested that in a spirit of "noblesse oblige" the Duke, after Broughton's death, arranged with great secrecy for the removal of the body from Lambeth to Westminster Abbey. There would have been strong reasons for secrecy in such a move in those days. The Duke, no doubt, would have felt that it would be undesirable to have a horde of fight followers and "public bruisers" present at a Westminster Abbey burial, as this unquestionably would have brought forth a storm of criticism. To have the abbey burial and protect its secrecy, the English writer suggests, there was but one safe course of procedure. This was to let the Lambeth funeral proceed as scheduled, with all the principals there except the lamented deceased champion. This may all be fantastic speculation, but, whatever the facts may have been, it cannot be denied that the existence of the two gravestones presents a most fascinating mystery.

No less an authority than E. F. Knapp-Fisher, receiver at Westminster Abbey, said in a recent interview that there could be no doubt of Broughton's burial in the abbey. In the funeral book there is this entry:

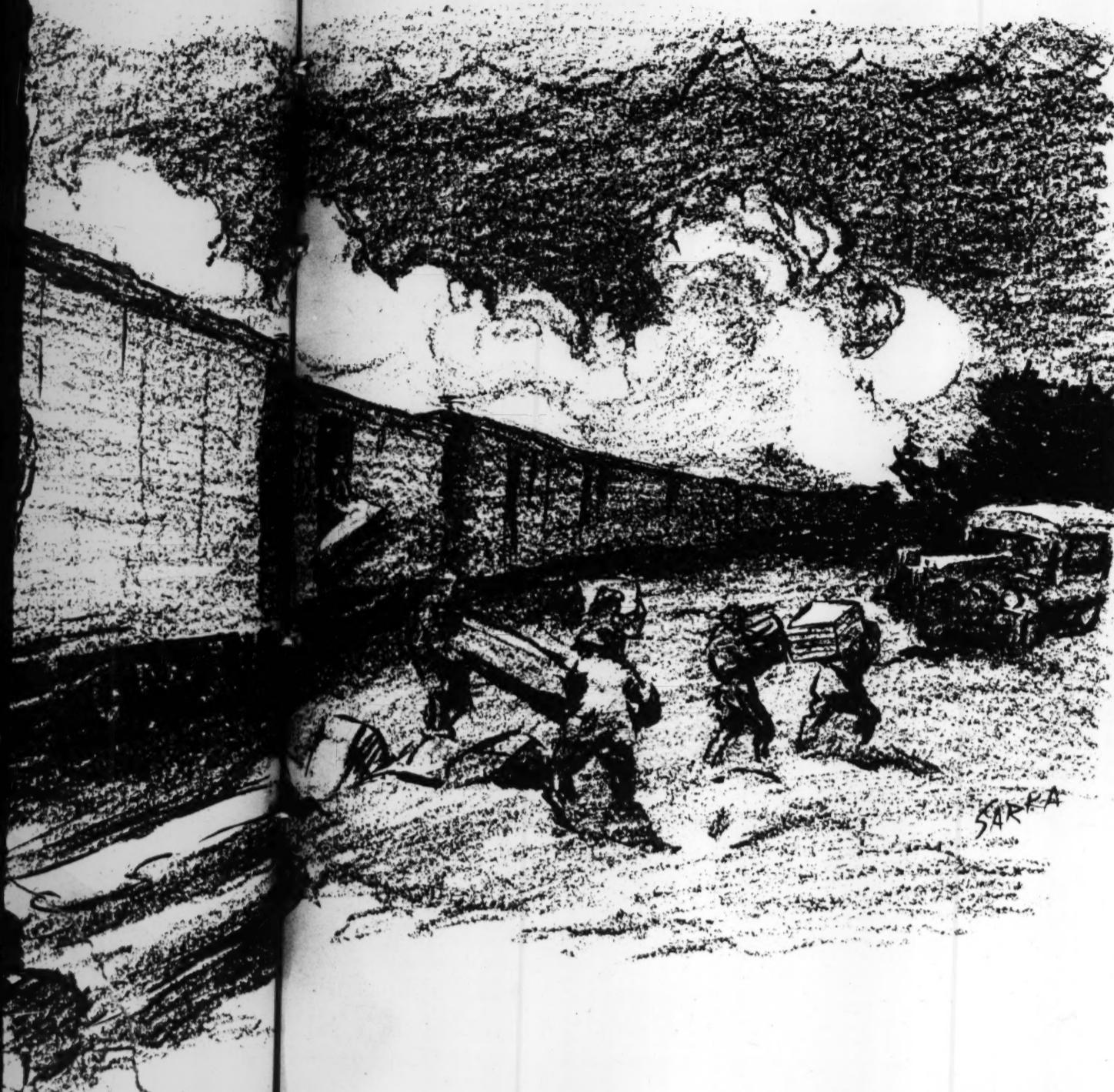
"1789, Jan. 21, Mr. John Broughton, Yeoman of the Guard; died the 8th, aged 86; in the west cloister."

"The abbey register confirms this, making it certain beyond any shadow of doubt that Broughton was buried here," said Mr. Knapp-Fisher. Pointing to the tombstone of the prizefighter, he added: "In the large blank space left after the name it was intended to refer to Broughton's pugilistic prowess, but the dean would not allow it."

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FELS
1 N. Euclid—Room 200
American plan.
613 Pine st.; dental
and medical
3127 Locust.

d Randazzo

ACCOUNT OF A DETECTIVE'S WORK IN THIEF-CATCHING



and transact, in and out of these primitive, mysterious business. They millions in stolen goods that New York every year and are converted as honest merchandise.

Levy went down into the East with a sample case, an accent on his eyes. He wandered in and out with the rest, eating the food of newspapers and showing his whom he might. He played rooms and lost his money. He was new acquaintance motioned to Levy to quit the game and follow him, so the detective cashed in with the man.

"What interested in?" asked the stranger, standing in a sheltered corner outside the door.

"Nothing," said Levy. "I buy what comes

of deduction here, no scientific brevity, none of the trap or performances, none of the pantomimes, none so often described in the newspapers. The imaginations of simpletons used in catching a crook."

Levy was the focus of the stolen goods his railroad was losing. He was likely to come upon the men who had taken him, which are pretty soon and to think upon it.

"Meet me here tomorrow at 5," said the other man. They parted.

Levy went back to the stumps game, to divert any notice. Several hours later he quit playing and lost himself in the crowd, so that he might not be trailed.

Then he set out for the Erie police to find out who this man might be. The stranger was difficult to locate. He appeared on the payroll railroad as Tony Randazzo, special officer, and was watching the cars in the freight yards and them against burglars and thieves.

He gave the impression that he was to go to police headquarters and looked through the gallery for such a man. He found him

without much search: Tony Rossi or Rosso, alias John Randazzo, alias Tony Randazzo, alias several other similar cognomens. The man had been a criminal all his life. He had begun with an appearance in the children's court at the age of 13, followed a little later by a term in an institution for juvenile offenders, then had been sent to Sing Sing for burglary and was arrested later for counterfeiting. His name appeared upon the blotters in a dozen places. And he had not been out of prison long.

How such a man came to be employed as an officer by a railroad that was trying with all its power to stop depredations costing it millions of dollars annually is a question too ramified to be considered here, but there he was, obviously using his job to plunder cars.

Levy met Tony Randazzo in the stumps room the next afternoon at the appointed hour and satisfied the thief that he was, in fact, a receiver and disposer of stolen goods. The method for convincing Tony had been arranged in advance and all the ground prepared, just how being better unwritten. At any rate, Randazzo was reassured and took Levy down to a private house, where he displayed fifteen or twenty thousand dollars' worth of silks and linens in the bolt. He repeated that the stuff was worth \$19,000. The two men haggled and fought over the price to be paid for it. Finally they came to an agreement and Levy left the place, saying:

"I'll come back with a truck and the cash and take the stuff away. Wait here."

Instead, Levy went out and telephoned to Detective Sergeant Oliver, who hurried to the place with other members of the regular police. This posse descended upon the house and broke in, but Randazzo, either warned or grown suspicious, had flown. His silks and linens were loaded into a van and taken to police headquarters and there the case rested while the police sought the missing Randazzo.

A few weeks later Levy himself ran into the missing criminal as he was coming up out of a Hudson River tube. The two men closed and fought desperately, rolling down the gutters of the street for nearly a block in a deadly wrestle before a traffic officer came to the aid of the detective and took Randazzo in charge.

Randazzo and his stepfather were shortly indicted for receiving stolen goods and later released on bail. Randazzo then brought a civil action to replevin the goods from the police, setting up the claim that his mother had bought them legitimately from peddlers, but the linens and silks were identified in court as those stolen from the railroad and the action was thrown out.

Then Randazzo disappeared, his bail was forfeited and the case against him still stands on the prosecutor's calendar "waiting disposition," which means that the man has never been found.

The detectives sought this man for more than a year, because he was considered an important figure in the thieves' organization that was operating against the railroads. But seek as they might, there was no clew to his whereabouts and no rumor of him. Finally the search was abandoned, after a strange and bloody thing had happened.

Most people are not familiar with the method by which freight cars are burglarized while in motion. Car burglars, professionally called rattler prowlers, board freight trains as they move out of the yards and terminals, having been previously informed by confederates which of the cars contains precious merchandise. When the train gets out into the open country at night, the burglar creeps along until he comes to the marked car.

He lets himself down its sides by means of a rope ladder, tied to the running board on top of the car. Then he cuts the seals and opens the door. Entering the car, he waits till the train reaches a spot which has been agreed on with his confederates. This spot is always on a stiff grade, where the train must run slowly.

As soon as the grade is reached the burglar in the car throws out as rapidly as possible the bales, boxes and packages of goods—silks, woolens, leathers, whatever the prize may be. The confederates, waiting along the right of way, gather up the bundles, load them into a truck and drive off for the nearest fence, who takes the goods and disposes of them through the thieves' exchange on the lower East Side.

One night a gang of rattler prowlers attacked a Lehigh Valley train running westward from New York, with a car of raw silk in its length. On a downgrade, over in the Jersey meadows, where the train must have been pounding along at its highest speed, the track walkers found next day the terribly mutilated body of a man. Beside him lay a torn rope ladder. The man had been a rattler prowler, and he had failed to fasten his rope ladder securely to the top of the car. So it had parted as he swung himself down the side of the car and he had plunged and been thrown to a horrible death under the wheels of the rushing train.

Detectives of the railroad identified the dead man as the long-sought Tony Randazzo. And so the story ends.

Why Airplane Ride Has Cured Speech Defects

ALL the genuine cures of speech defects which have been made by sending patients on airplane flights probably could have been brought about through psycho-analysis, declare scientists at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Charles H. McEnerney, executive officer of the United States Public Health Service, and the first physician successfully to treat speech disorders by regularly prescribed airplane flights, says that the cases he has treated in this way are those which previously he had definitely diagnosed as hysteria and was perfectly certain that what was required was to make the patient forget himself. The object of the air trip was to scare him so as to overcome the inhibition which prevented his talking.

Dr. C. E. Seashore, head of the division of psychology of the National Research Council, says that this matter of shocking the nervous system into a normal condition is entirely possible, but that the psychologist could do the same thing by the use of hypnotism or merely through ordinary suggestion.

"No mere riding tamely along in a passenger plane on an even keel is likely to cause a person to regain his talking powers," Dr. McEnerney says. "When the patient feels himself being taken up 12,000 or 14,000 feet or more, and then suddenly the machine does a nose dive or a loop-the-loop, the sufferer from hysteria is likely to forget his other troubles in the presence of danger."

"I selected the airplane for my work because it was the most convenient means at hand. The same thing might have been accomplished by tying the patient to the railroad track. The novelty, surprise or scare is the main feature of the cure. Aviators could not be helped because they would be used to the air thrills."

"There may also be some beneficial effect from the high altitude. It is generally recognized in the treatment of throat trouble that high, dry atmosphere is advantageous. The upper air is rare, germless and pure, and aviators claim that they feel much better when they are aloft."

"When I take a patient airplaning, I accent the possibility of the rare gases of the upper atmosphere helping him. They may, you know. As far as we know definitely, however, the airplane flight makes a man talk by scaring him, and it might also render a talking man speechless in the same way."

Humorous Tales From Jewish Lore

The Gentle Highwayman.

SHOLEM YANKEL was a professional messenger. All the cash and documents and important messages which were to be delivered from the little Warsaw suburb to the big city were carried by him.

He was on one of his errands, and it required not only unimpeachable integrity but also great physical strength, for holdup men infested the roads leading to the Polish metropolis. And Sholem Yankel, "der meshulach," possessed both.

He was on one of his errands, and, as usual, stopped at a tree and closed his eyes to say the "Minchah" prayer.

"Your money or your life!" roared a gruff voice in his ears.

Opening his eyes Yankel beheld a huge peasant pointing a shotgun at him.

Resistance was out of the question, and the trustworthy messenger, with mortal anguish, delivered the public treasure to the bandit.

As the plunderer was departing Sholem Yankel turned to him and with tears in his voice, said:

"My friend, I am ruined. Nobody will believe me. They'll think I've taken the money for myself. Now the least you can do for me is to shoot through my cap so that I have proof of my encounter with a robber."

The thief was moved by this plea and hanging the victim's cap on a branch fired a shot through it.

"Please do me a favor," entreated the distressed messenger, "and fire another shot at my overcoat."

The freebooter granted his request.

"I don't know how to thank you for your kindness," said the patriarch, with deep emotion; "but will it be too much if I ask you to fire one more shot at my gaberdine?"

"I'd gladly do it for you," responded the kind-hearted highwayman, "but I have no more shot."

"Aha!" exclaimed the stalwart Israelite, brightening up. "You have no more shot? Then"—he finished with his fists. The robber was sent sprawling to the ground, and, taking the rifle as a souvenir, the messenger continued his way.

Both Lion and Bear True Israelites.

The circus which arrived in the small Lithuanian town was about the most perfect the inhabitants could expect. There were a wolf, a bear, a tiger, an elephant and a monkey. Only a lion was missing, but the skin was there, and the manager offered five rubles to anyone who would be a lion.

Five rubles a night and a chance to go on the stage was an attractive offer, and a middle-aged Israelite with histrionic inclinations agreed to act.

The first performance was an event of absorbing interest. Everybody was going to the circus. The house was packed to capacity. The audience was waiting with breathless interest for the "great show." The "lion's" wife and his nine daughters had seats near the stage.

The curtain finally rose and out came the lion. He was prancing and roaring like the ferocious beast he pretended to be. His game of football with the tamer drew wild applause.

Then, suddenly, a bear appeared on the scene. It was



a huge, savage beast, furious and surly. It proceeded straight toward the lion, and the "king of the beasts" and his large family nearly fainted.

It looked as though he was doomed. "Shema Yisrael," murmured the lion in terror. It was the old Hebrew prayer for times of distress.

"Adenoy Eolheinoo, Adenoy Echad," mumbled the bear. It was the end of that same traditional prayer.

The Miser and His Money.

The wealthy miser had lost his purse and following his wife's advice posted a notice in the synagogue announcing his loss and promising a generous reward to the one that would return it to him.

A poor man found the purse. He went directly to its owner and waited for the "generous reward."

When the avaricious man had finished counting the money he exclaimed with feigned horror: "You have not returned all the money you found. The purse con-

A SECOND selection from the rich store of anecdotes by Rabbi Jacob Richman, head of the Hebrew School at Asbury Park, N. J., a Russian who is an authority on the Talmud and post-Talmudic Hebrew writings and has lived in America only eleven years. Both wit and wisdom make these brief stories bright.



tained 500 rubles and here is only 300 rubles. You shall not get any reward.

It was a clever ruse on the part of the tightwad to cheat the poor fellow, and the honest man went home disappointed, wondering when honesty was a good policy.

He complained to the rabbi of the community.

The venerable sage was indignant at this abuse of honesty and confidence. Stroking his patriarchal beard he began strolling back and forth along the large room, which served as study and courtroom. Every other while he would pause before the long table, open a musty tome and peruse a paragraph here and there. Suddenly he exclaimed: "I have it. Everything will be all right. Yudel," he motioned to his messenger, "go straight to that shameless ingrate and tell him to come to me immediately."

Shortly the "shammash" returned with the magnate of the small community.

"How much money did your purse contain?" demanded the clerical Magistrate in a stern voice.

"Five hundred rubles," replied the skinflint, rather timidly.

"And how much money was contained in the purse you found?" queried the divine of the hoodwinked fellow, who had been watching the proceedings with breathless interest.

"Three hundred rubles," he meekly responded.

"Then," declared the ecclesiastic Judge, "then the purse this man found is not yours. You will please return the purse and the 300 rubles to him, and he will keep it till the rightful owner appears."

A Chip Off the Old Block.

"Anything to eat?" asked the weary traveler of the village innkeeper, arriving late at night.

"Sorry, sir," replied the owner of the tavern, "but my wife is already asleep, and I know nothing about the kitchen. I have a room for you, though, right near mine."

An hour later the proprietor of the hostelry was aroused from his slumber by his terrified wife. "Listen, Sam," she whispered in terror.

The guest who had been assigned to a room adjoining theirs was heard through the thin wall pacing up and down the room, muttering menacingly: "If I don't get something to eat I'll do the same as my father did."

The hotel keeper jumped out of bed and started cautiously for the stranger's room. Timidly he opened the door and peeped in. The hungry guest, with hair disheveled, looked wild. He kept on striding across the room repeating his threat.

"Tell me, please, what is it that your father did?" finally ventured the host, courageously.

"My father," declared the violent man. "My father, when he got no supper, went to bed hungry."

Fulfilling His Vow.

Reb Yudel was anything but wealthy. A single cow, which supplied milk to his multitudinous family, was his chief earthly possession.

Once his wife took ill, and like a good pious man he made a vow that if she recovered he would sell the animal and contribute the proceeds thereof to a charitable institution.

The vow seemed to have a miraculous effect and a speedy recovery followed.

Now he was in duty bound to fulfill his vow. But the

prospect of cutting off the milk supply of his numerous progeny alarmed him. After long and profound meditation he arrived at a satisfactory solution of the problem.

He led the consecrated animal to the market and took a large rooster along. There he stationed himself at an advantageous point and waited for customers.

"How much is it?" inquired a local cattle dealer, putting his hand over the back of the good cow.

"One ruble," gloomily replied the owner.

"He must be crazy," murmured the prospective buyer to himself, "or perhaps I misheard him."

On repeating his inquiry the cattle merchant was sure that the price of the cow was one ruble and he dug into his hip pocket to find a ruble bill.

"But you can't get the cow unless you also buy the rooster," added the faithful Israelite.

"And how much is the fowl?" asked the pained buyer.

"One hundred rubles," responded the salesman.

The price for the rooster was indeed enormous, but in conjunction with the cow it was a good bargain and the transaction was concluded.

The ruble Yudel received for the cow he cheerfully contributed to a charitable institution, as per his vow, while the 100 rubles received for the rooster he invested in a new cow.

For His Wife's Honor.

Reb Zalmen was a good, kind soul, patient and enduring. His wife was just the reverse, stubborn and irritable—a veritable shrew.

"I wish I was dead," she wailed. "I wish I don't rise tomorrow."

The long-suffering husband rose from his chair, came over to his spouse and administered a slap on her face which reverberated through the house.

"Silence, shrew!" thundered the hemecked husband, menacingly. "Silence. As long as you were cursing and abusing me I did not mind. But now you are cursing my wife. I tell you I am not going to stand for that."

The Thief and the Wise Rabbi.

For many centuries in European countries the Jewish rabbis were not only the religious guides of their people, but also their Magistrates and arbiters in civil cases. The wisdom and thorough comprehension of world matters some rabbis displayed and the just and sagacious decisions they rendered attracted the attention of the outside world. Very often Gentiles came with their disputes to the rabbi for a settlement and cheerfully abided by his decision.

A Russian who lived in Pohost, a small Lithuanian town, had invited three guests to dinner and discovered soon after they had departed that his silver cigarette holder, an heirloom, was missing. He had been using it after the repast, and as there were no other strangers in the house, he was sure that it had been purloined by one of the visitors.

"I would take them to the Jewish 'rabbi,'" said the Russian's wife. "He is such a holy man and he'll surely detect the thief."

The good husband consented, and the three gentlemen were summoned to the rabbi.

"My friends," commenced the rabbinic Magistrate, "Mr. Ivan Ivanowitz, who entertained you at his house,



has a suspicion that one of you, due undoubtedly to absent-mindedness, has taken the host's cigarette holder. Unquestionably you are all eager to prove your innocence. Now you have a chance. I have a magic candlestick. It is standing on a table in a dark room. I shall blindfold each of you and one by one you will enter the room and touch the candlestick, which you will have no difficulty in finding. The guilty one, upon touching said candlestick, will feel a terrific pain and will begin to scream, which will betray his guilt. Are you satisfied to take the test?"

All assented.

Thereupon the three suspects were blindfolded and one by one they entered the mysterious chamber to touch the magic candlestick. The first two came out with soiled hands; for the rabbi had daubed the mystic vessel with soot; the third one, apparently afraid to touch it, emerged from the dark room with hands unsoiled.

"This man has purloined the silver vessel!" declared the divine, pointing at the bewildered culprit. "Bring it right back to Ivan." And he did.

GETTIE

A Canadian hunter's narrative he secured in the Big Bear Columbia River—Three charging when he shot them carcass had to be pulled A new law limits hunting in a whole season

By J. W. FRENCH of

FOUR grizzlies in one shooting standpoint while charging I may be pardoned pride. For the moment the North American dangerous beast, a hunter has spent several weeks mountainside forest without one, to say nothing of actus to shoot.

Crowd into that busy day four grizzlies, the additional three four silver-tips charge fortunate enough to have snapshot, puts this record-breaking class worthy of recounting—photographic evidence of each will not be repeated, since the British Columbia game act, a number of grizzlies that may only two in a whole season.

This big was secured on the tributaries of the turbulent portion of the Big Bend district.

With my hunting companion in three weeks of rather indolent big silver-tips. We had rapids in the Columbia to get mountain stream of many difficulties.

After selecting a camp site we had gone up one broad side of tracks. And such tracks which we traced in the waniganus. For they were so large hunting boats were a fraction of their full length. Darkening them very far.

Next day we were up by day slide again just as the sun of the Gold range—and seven had warmed the slope of brought out bears. In going small sloughs at the foot of going suddenly up the long shot tracks. The big fellow was dense brush—a place, I notice to disappear by taking a couple of roots, slowly and leisurely.

He was uphill about 60 yards away from us. We walked yards, which was as close as losing sight of him, owing

Taking careful aim for the monster, I fired. The monster then groggily got up on his hind legs, roaring and looking at me again, hitting him in seemed to arouse him to action. legs, roaring and looking at me again, hitting him in seemed to arouse him to action.

In a few seconds he emerged with his massive head and his feet in the water of the sniffling and growling and leaping some sixty feet away. I stone which landed with a thud and he needed no further came swimming across the s

The bear first swam for along the bank yelling, then turned and headed for me. 15 feet and moved along the turning and coming for me he could turn to get more no mistaking the fact that charging in real earnest.

By this time the bear paws on the shore and made the bank, which was only a level. I quickly exchanged the muzzle of the weapon from the grizzly's neck—for dera out of the water by the—and was greeted by an empty shell with a cartridge mechanism ever worked, than six inches from the b

PAGE TWELVE

A.Y.
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TELS
S. N. Euclid—Room and
American plan
1615 Pine St.; telephone
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set to find a ruble bill.

the cow unless you also buy the

faithful Israelite.

the fowl?" asked the puzzled Rus-

s," responded the salesman.

rooster was indeed enormous, but

the cow it was a good barg'n and

concluded.

ceived for the cow he cheerfully

itable institution, as per his vow,

ceived for the rooster he invested

Honor.

good, kind soul, patient and en-
s just the reverse, stubborn, loud

shrew.

," she wailed. "I wish I don't

husband rose from his chair, came
and administered a slap on her face

through the house.

undered the henpecked husband.

As long as you were cursing
not mind. But now you are cur-
you I am not going to stand for

The Wise Rabbi.

In European countries the Jew-
only the religious guides of their
Magistrates and arbiters in civil
and thorough comprehension of
abbis displayed and the just and
they rendered attracted the atten-
world. Very often Gentiles came
the rabbi for a settlement and
is decision.

in Pohost, a small Lithuanian
ee guests to dinner and discov-
had departed that his silver ciga-
room, was missing. He had been
ast, and as there were no other
e, he was sure that it had been
e visitors.

to the Jewish 'rabbin,'" said
He is such a holy man and hell

"
consented, and the three gentle-
to the rabbi.

enced the rabbinic Magistrate,

he entertained you at his house,



one of you, due undoubtedly to
taken the host's cigarette holder
are all eager to prove your in-
ive a chance. I have a magic
ing on a table in a dark room.
you and one by one you will
ch the candlestick, which you
finding. The guilty one, upon
will feel a terrific pain and
which will betray his guilt. Are
a test?"

suspects were blindfolded and
d the mysterious chamber to
ick. The first two came out
e rabbi had daubed the mystic
ird one, apparently afraid to
the dark room with hands un-
ed the silver vessel!" declared
the bewildered culprit. "Bring
and he did.

GETTING FOUR GRIZZLIES IN ONE DAY

A Canadian hunter's narrative of the record bag
he secured in the Big Bend district of the
Columbia River—Three of the bears were
charging when he shot them, and one big
carrass had to be pulled out of a slough—
A new law limits hunters to two grizzlies
in a whole season

By J. W. FRENCH of Vancouver, B. C.

FOUR grizzlies in one "perfect day"—from a shooting standpoint—and three of them shot while charging the writer, is a record that I may be pardoned for relating with some pride. For the monarch of all big game on the North American continent is a shy but dangerous beast, and many an experienced hunter has spent several weeks in a British Columbia mountainside forest without even having a glimpse of one, to say nothing of actually getting close enough to shoot.

Crowd into that busy day of stalking and shooting four grizzlies, the additional thrills of having three of these four silver-tips charge the writer, and to be fortunate enough to have snapshots to prove this assertion, puts this record-breaking accomplishment in a class worthy of recounting—particularly when one has photographic evidence of each incident. The record will not be repeated, since recent amendments to the British Columbia game act, passed last year, limit the number of grizzlies that may be shot by a hunter to only two in a whole season.

This bag was secured on Eight-Mile Creek, one of the tributaries of the turbulent Columbia River, located in the heart of the wildest and most inaccessible portion of the Big Bend district of the Columbia.

With my hunting companion, Leo Tennis, I had put in three weeks of rather indifferent luck in search of the big silver-tips. We had run some of the worst rapids in the Columbia to get to Eight-Mile Creek, a mountain stream of many snowslides and great possibilities.

After selecting a camp site and unloading our canoe, we had gone up one broad side and seen plenty of grizzly tracks. And such tracks! One set in particular which we traced in the waning light, almost fascinated us. For they were so large that my 81-2 hob-nailed hunting boots were fraction of an inch shy of marking their full length. Darkness prevented us from following them very far.

Next day we were up by dawn and reached this snowslide again just as the sun was lighting up the peaks of the Gold range—and several hours before the sun had warmed the slope of the huge snowslide and brought out bears. In going around one of the several small sloughs at the foot of the snowslide, Leo, looking suddenly up the long slope, saw the owner of these tracks. The big fellow was in a small opening in the dense brush—a place, I noticed, that gave him chances to disappear by taking couple of jumps. He was digging roots, slowly and leisurely, as some old bears do. He was uphill about 60 yards and some 300 yards away from us. We walked carefully up to within 150 yards, which was as close as we could get without losing sight of him, owing to intervening brush.

Taking careful aim for the region behind his shoulder, I fired. The monster slowly sank to the ground, then groggily got up on his feet, facing up the hill. I fired again, hitting him in the hindquarters, which seemed to arouse him to action, as he rose on his hind legs, roaring and looking angrily all around. Another shot took him at the base of the neck, knocking him down and making him bawl louder than ever. But he was soon up again, sniffing and roaring, and started on a run through the brush in our direction.

In a few seconds he emerged from the thick brush with his massive head and foreshoulders showing and his feet in the water of the slough. There he stood, sniffing and growling and looking intently across at us, some sixty feet away. I yelled, whistled and threw stones which landed with a splash right in front of him, and he needed no further encouragement, for he now came swimming across the slough at us with loud woofs.

The bear first swam for Leo, but upon my moving along the bank yelling, the infuriated beast quickly turned and headed for me. I focussed my camera for 15 feet and moved along the bank, with the bear always turning and coming for me, and I snapped him before he could turn to get more of a side view. There was no mistaking the fact that he meant business and was charging in real earnest.

By this time the bear was placing his huge front paws on the shore and maneuvering for a leap out on the bank, which was only a few inches above the water level. I quickly exchanged camera for rifle and, placing the muzzle of the weapon only a couple of feet from the grizzly's neck—for he had his neck and shoulders out of the water by this time—I pulled the trigger—and was greeted by an empty click. I replaced the empty shell with a cartridge just about as fast as that mechanism ever worked, placed the rifle muzzle less than six inches from the bear's neck and fired.



Wounded, this huge silver-tip was swimming across the slough to attack the hunter when photographed. He was killed as he clambered up the bank.



The grizzly cub's leg had been broken by a rifle bullet, but he attacked the hunter as bravely as an adult bear.



Mrs. Grizzly Bear and her cub, after both had been added to the day's bag.

The dripping beast was almost up on the shore, but at the shot he slid back into the water. I watched him with considerable relief as he gallantly tried to come back, bawling faintly now and gurgling as his head sank beneath the water. His huge head was so heavy that it almost sank the rest of the body, there being just a little hair of his back showing above the water.

We sat down on the bank to discuss the best means of getting the huge brute out of the water onto the bank. While talking I happened to look across Eight-Mile Creek at the beautiful green slopes where the warm spring sunshine had brought out the greenest of green growth, and while I looked I thought I saw something move. Quickly getting out my field glasses and focusing it on the spot, I made out a large female grizzly and a cub.

Leaving the first bear in the water, we started to stalk the female and cub. About half-way up to where we had sighted the pair, I exchanged my hob-nailed boots for tennis shoes and left everything except my rifle and camera with Leo, who was anxious to clean his rifle. My objective was a rock which I had marked as close by where I had last seen them.

After reaching the rock, I poked my head cautiously over the snowbank, expecting to find the grizzly about 50 yards away, but got a real thrill to find that she was less than 50 feet from me and was slowly munching a root she had just dug up, all unsuspecting any impending danger. I commenced to get my camera in action, judging that I could make at least one snapshot before having to resort to the rifle. Just as I was pushing my camera into position, Mrs. Silver-Tip suddenly threw up her head and began sniffing the air.

Now, a charging grizzly is a terrible animal to face in the forest, but a charging female in defense of her cub is the worst possible combination to tackle, and I decided that photo taking might be carried too far. I laid down the camera, picked up my rifle, aimed at her shoulder and fired. Not being securely balanced, and having no time to get a good footing, the recoil knocked me backwards, and in falling behind the snowbank I caught a glimpse of the bear rolling over.

Quickly regaining my feet I boldly climbed on top of the snowbank and saw the bear standing on her hind legs looking around. I again fired at her side, spinning her around, but not off her feet. She laid back her lips, showing her long, gleaming teeth in a snarl, and biting at her side.

The cub now came running up, but received a swipe from her paw which sent him rolling down the hill a hundred yards or so before he could stop his mad descent. He was a much-bewildered cub when he quit rolling, and no doubt wondered what he had done to merit such punishment. The mother grizzly was still standing on her hind legs facing me, and as I aimed for her chest she caught sight of me.

She recognized at once I was the cause of her misfortune, and, emitting a terrible roar, was dropping on her forefeet as I fired. The bullet crashed into her brain and the bawl died away in a gurgle in her throat and her lifeless body went rolling down the hill, making the still wondering cub sidestep her as he came painfully up the hill.

Realizing that I would need Leo's assistance I became so engrossed with the prospects of capturing the animal alive that for a time I failed to notice Leo, who, having seen the old bear lodge in a snowbank, was trying to get my attention. He shouted gleefully and pointed down and across the creek. I shouted back to hustle up and help capture the cub, but the young grizzly, becoming frightened at my voice, started across the snowslide on the jump, very much after the manner of a frightened rabbit.

Considering him too young to fend for himself and fearing that he was going to get away after all, I fired, and the bullet evidently broke his hind leg and stopped his progress. Leo, coming up just then, gave an exclamation of disgust and inquired why I wanted to shoot a cub when a good-sized grizzly was waiting to be shot.

With the field glasses Leo finally relocated the bear he had seen, and as I caught sight of him, he proved to be a beautiful three-year-old, apparently wandering aimlessly about. He was several hundred yards up creek from where our first big grizzly lay, and as he emerged into a clear, open space, I saw his long, silken, silver coat glisten in the rays of the morning sun.

We started to stalk the fourth grizzly and got within about 200 yards of him, when he disappeared in some scrub. We only had about a 10-minute vigil when the grizzly again emerged from the brush at a distance of about 250 yards from us.

With a careful aim, I fired, the bear dropping to the shot; but he was quickly on his feet again and bawling angrily. Five more times I hit him, and each time he went down, each time taking a little longer to rise. Knowing that he must be mortally wounded, and having only one more shell left, I had to desist from further shooting then, although his bawls and roars came faintly to us across the creek as we climbed the hill to skin the female and the cub, the latter having died about where we left him.

Before we started skinning operations, I looked down at the fourth bear and was amazed to see him running smartly and vanishing in the dense brush. For a moment I thought it was still another bear, but on realizing it could not be, I felt that our day's sport had been spoiled.

Leo shared my disappointment, remarking: "By all rights that bear ought to be dead now, with all that lead in him."

We made a quick job of skinning the female and cub, there being no brush to hamper our movements. Shouldering the hides, we descended and forded the creek in pursuit of the wounded three-year-old. His crimson trail led through the dense brush where a dozen feet was the farthest one could see and it was with some apprehension I followed the tracks, with Leo trailing behind me—and only one lone shell in my rifle to deal with a bear of very uncertain temper. This trailing continued for nearly 300 yards in dense scrub—with the signs getting fresher all the time. Then, suddenly, we almost stumbled over him, still warm, where he had expired in a criss-cross tangle of wet, marshy brush.

As soon as we got the splendid pelt off this three-year-old we moved down to where the first and the biggest grizzly of the four was still floating in the slough. Getting him out of the water and onto the bank, which was fortunately only a few inches high at that point, was a job for a derrick, really. We almost gave it up several times and discussed the possibility of skinning him in the water. After the huge carcass had slipped back on us a couple of times, we finally managed by the aid of a pole slip-way and rope and a lot of leverage and straining of muscles, to land him dripping on the bank just clear of the water.

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THE BAR SINISTER

by RICHARD
HARDING
~DAVIS~

I LEARNED my fighting from my mother when I was very young. We slept in a lumber yard on the river front, and by day hunted for food along the wharves. When we got it, the other tramp dogs would try to take it off us, and then it was wonderful to see mother fly at them, and drive them away. When I was able to fight we kept the whole river range to ourselves. I had the genuine, long, "punishing" jaw, so mother said, and there wasn't a man or a dog that dared worry us. Those were happy days, those were; and we lived well, share and share alike.

But one day a pack of curs we drove off snarled back some new names at her and mother dropped her head and ran, just as though they had whipped us, and though I hunted for her in every court and alley and back street of Montreal, I never found her.

One night, a month after mother ran away, I asked Guardian, the old blind mastiff, whose master is the nightwatchman on our slip, what it all meant.

Then he tells me that my father was a great and noble gentleman from London. "Your father had twenty-two registered ancestors, had your father," old Guardian says, "and in him was the best bullterrier blood of England, the most ancientest, the most royal; the winning 'blue-ribbon' blood, that breeds champions. But, you say, the trouble is, Kid—well, you see, Kid, the trouble is—your mother!"

"That will do," I said, and I got up and walked away holding my head and tail high in the air.

But I wanted to see mother that very minute, and tell her that I didn't care.

Mother is what I am, a street dog; there's no royal blood in mother's veins, nor is she like that father of mine, nor—and that's the worst—she's not even like me. For while I, when I'm washed for a fight, am as white as clean snow, she—and this is our trouble, she—my mother is black-and-tan.

When mother hid herself from me, I was 12 months old and able to take care of myself, and one day the Master pulled me out of a street fight by the hind legs, and kicked me good.

"You want to fight, do you?" says he. "I'll give you all the fighting you want!" he says, and he kicks me again. So I knew he was my Master, and I followed him home. Since that day I've pulled off many fights for him, and they've brought dogs from all over the province to have a go at me, but up to that night none, under thirty pounds, had ever downed me.

But that night, so soon as they carried me into the ring, I saw the dog was overweight, and that I was no match for him. It was asking too much of a puppy.

The ring was in a hall back of a public house. I lay in the Master's lap, wrapped in my blanket, and, while the menfolks were a-flashing their money and taking their last drink at the bar, a little Irish groom in garters came up to me and give me the back of his hand to smell, and scratched me behind the ears.

"You poor little pup," says he. "You haven't n-show," he says. "That brute in the taproom, he'll eat your heart out."

I never could just remember what did happen in that ring. He give me no time to spring. He fell on me like a horse. He closed deeper and deeper, on my throat, and everything went black and red and bursting; and then, the handlers pulled him off, and the Master give me a kick that brought me to. But I couldn't move none.

"He's a cur!" yells the Master, "a sneaking, cowardly cur." And he kicks me again in the lower ribs, so that I go sliding across the sawdust. He picked me up by the tail, and swung me for the menfolks to see. "Does any gentleman here want to buy a dog," he says, "to make into sausage meat?" he says. "That's all he's good for."

Then I heard the little Irish groom say: "I'll give you 10 bob for the dog."

"Ten shillings," says the Master, and his voice sobered a bit; "make it 2 pounds, and he's yours."

But the pals rushed in again.

"Don't you be a fool, Jerry," they say. "You'll be sorry for this when you're sober. That dog's got good blood in him, that dog has. Why, his father—that very dog's father—is Regent Royal, son of Champion Regent Monarch, champion bullterrier of England for four years."

But the Master calls out: "Yes, his father was Regent Royal; who's saying he wasn't? But the pup's a cowardly cur, that's what his pup is, and why—I'll tell you—because his mother was a black-and-tan street dog, that's why!"

Some way I threw myself out of the Master's grip and fell at his feet, and turned over and fastened all my teeth in his ankle, just across the bone.

When I woke, after the pals had kicked me off him, I was in the smoking car of a railroad train, lying in the lap of the little groom, and he was rubbing my open wounds with a greasy, yellow stuff, exquisite to the smell, and most agreeable to lick off.

"Well—what's your name—Nolan? Well, Nolan, these references are satisfactory," said the young gentleman my new Master called "Mr. Wyndham, sir." "I'll take you on as second man. You can begin today."

My new Master shuffled his feet. "Thank you, sir," says he. Then he choked. "I have a little dawg, sir," says he.

"You can't keep him," says "Mr. Wyndham, sir," very short.

"E's only a puppy, sir," says my new Master; "he wouldn't go outside the stables, sir."

"It's not that," says "Mr. Wyndham, sir." "I have a large kennel of very fine dogs; they're the best of their breed in America. I don't allow strange dogs on the premises."

The Master shakes his head, and motions me with his cap, and I crept out from behind the door. "I'm sorry, sir," says the Master. "Then I can't take the place. I can't get along without the dog, sir."

"Mr. Wyndham, sir," looked at me that fierce that I guessed he was going to whip me, so I turned over on my back and begged with my legs and tail. "Why, you beat him!" says "Mr. Wyndham, sir," very stern.

"No fear," the Master says. "He never learnt that from me!" He picked me up in his arms, and to show "Mr. Wyndham, sir," how well I loved the Master, I bit his chin and hands.



"Mr. Wyndham, sir," turned over the letters the Master had given him. "Well, these references certainly are very strong," he says. "I guess I'll let the dog stay this time. Only see you keep him away from the kennels—or you'll both go."

"Thank you, sir," says the Master, grinning like a cat when she's safe behind the area railing.

"He's not a bad bullterrier," says "Mr. Wyndham, sir," feeling my head. "Not that I know much about the smooth-coated breeds. My dogs are St. Bernards. What's the matter with his ears?" he says. "They're chewed to pieces. Is this a fighting dog?" he asks, quick and roughlike.

I ran to the Master and hung down my head modest-like, waiting for him to tell my list of battles, but the Master, he coughs in his cap most painful. "Fightin' dog, sir," he cries. "Lor' bless you, sir, 'e's just a puppy, sir, same as you see; a pet dog, so to speak."

"Well, you keep him away from my St. Bernards," says "Mr. Wyndham, sir," "or they might make a mouthful of him."

"Yes, sir, that they might," says the Master. But when we gets outside he slaps his knee and winks at me most sociable.

The Master's new home was in the country, in a province they called Long Island.

"Now, Kid," says the Master, "you've got to understand this: When I whistle it means you're not to go out of this 'ere yard. These stables is your jail. And if you leave 'em I'll have to leave 'em, too, and over the seas, in the County Mayo, an old mother will 'ave to leave her bit of a cottage. For 2 pounds I must be sending her every month, or she'll have naught to eat, nor no thatch over 'er head; so, I can't lose my place, Kid, an' see you don't lose it for me. You must keep away from the kennels," says he. "The kennels are for the quality. I wouldn't take a litter of them woolly dogs for one wag of your tail, Kid, but for all that they are your betters, same as the gentry up in the big house are my betters. I know my place and keep away from the gentry, and you keep away from the champions."

So I never goes out of the stables. All day I just lay in the sun on the stone flags, licking my jaws.

One day the coachman says that the little lady they called Miss Dorothy had come back from school, and that same morning she runs over to the stables to pat her ponies, and she sees me.

"Oh, what a nice little, white little dog," said she; "whose little dog are you?" says she.

"That's my dog, miss," says the Master. "Is name is Kid," and I ran up to her most polite, and licks her fingers.

"You must come with me and call on my new pup-

"Now, sir, might I ask you, a champion?"

"At that he panted and breath he would bust himself. "My dad he. "Wherever have you been champion is—a champion," he says blue ribbons in the 'open' class, is—against all comers. Then he his name, and they put his photo papers. You know, of course, he says he. "I am Champion Woodstock Wizard, the two other Woodstock Uncle, were both champions."

"But I thought your name was?"

"That's my kennel name, not he says. "Why, you certainly has two names. Now, what's your number, for instance?" says he.

"I've only got one name," I Woodstock Wizard puffs at his forehead and pops out his

"Who are your people?" says home?"

"At the stable, sir," I said.

ond groom."

At that Woodstock Wizard is a bit without winking.

"Oh, well," says he at last, "you dog," says he, "and I have known that were champions," says he.

Then he waddles off, leaving for he was the first dog in man to me. But since he showed stable dog, he didn't want my him to get well away.

The trophy house was quite and as I left it I see Miss Dorothy III walking back toward the fine, big St. Bernard, his name Elfberg, had broke his chain, way. When he reaches old Jim a roar, and he makes three leaps. Jocks was about a fourth of his feet and curves his back and his neck like a collar. But before no time, for the grizzly bear called him, lights on old Jim break it, and old Jimmy Jocks claws the grass, panting and odds was all that Woodstock Wizard killed. But Woodstock Wizard neath, sees me through the door. "Help, you!" he says. "Take says. "He's murdering me," little Miss Dorothy, who was the kennel men, catches at the to pull him off, and the brute snaps at her. So I went up "punishing jaw" locked on him.



"Mother? I'm the



"You want to fight, do you? I'll give you all the fighting you want."

pies," says she, picking me up in her arms and starting off with me.

"Oh, but please, Miss," cries Nolan, "Mr. Wyndham give orders that the Kid's not to go to the kennels."

"That'll be all right," says the little lady; "they're my kennels, too. And the puppies will like to play with him."

You wouldn't believe me if I was to tell you of the style of them quality dogs. There was forty of them, but each one had his own house and a yard—and a seat and a drinking basin all to himself. They had servants standing 'round waiting to feed 'em when they was hungry, and valets to wash 'em; and they had their hair combed and brushed like the grooms used when they go out on the box. Even the puppies had overcoats with their names on 'em in blue letters, and the name of each of those they called champions was painted up fine over his front door. But they were very proud and haughty dogs, and looked only once at me and then sniffed in the air. The little lady's own dog was an old gentleman bulldog and he turned quite kind and affable and showed me about.

"Jimmy Jocks," Miss Dorothy called him, but, owing to his weight, he walked most dignified and slow, and looked much too proud and handsome for such a silly name.

"That's the runway, and that's the trophy house," says he to me, "and that over there is the hospital."

"And which of these is your 'ouse, sir?" asks I, wishing to be respectful. "I don't live in the kennels," says he, most contemptuous. "I am a housedog. I sleep in Miss Dorothy's room. And at lunch I'm let in with the family. I suppose," says he, speaking very slow and impressive, "I suppose I'm the ugliest bulldog in America," and as he seemed to be so pleased to think himself so, I said: "Yes, sir, you certainly are the ugliest ever I see."

"But I couldn't hurt 'em, as you say," he goes on. "I'm too old," he says; "I haven't any teeth. The last time one of those grizzly bears," said he, glaring at the big St. Bernards, "took hold of me, he nearly was my death," says he. "He rolled me around in the dirt, he did," says Jimmy Jocks, "an' I couldn't get up. It was low," says Jimmy Jocks, making a face like he had a bad taste in his mouth.

At this we had come to a little house off by itself and Jimmy Jocks invites me in. "This is their trophy room," he says, "where they keep their prizes. Miss," he says, rather grandlike, "are on the sideboard."

The trophy room was as wonderful as any posh house I ever see. On the walls was pictures of nothing but beautiful St. Bernard dogs, and rows and rows of blue and red and yellow ribbons. And there were many shining cups on the shelves which Jimmy Jocks told me were prizes won by the champions.

TELEGRAMS
S. N. Euclid—Room 1022
American plan
16½ Pine St., desirable
place and up (09)
3127 Locust, steam

by RICHARD
HARDING
DAVIS

—The Story a Great Dog Told a Great Writer—

"Now, sir, might I ask you, sir," says I, "what is a champion?"

At that he panted and breathed so hard I thought he would bust himself. "My dear young friend," says he. "Wherever have you been educated? A champion is a—a champion," he says. "He must win nine blue ribbons in the 'open' class. You follow me—that is—against all comers. Then he has the title before his name, and they put his photograph in the sporting papers. You know, of course, that I am a champion," says he. "I am Champion Woodstock Wizard III, and the two other Woodstock Wizards, my father and uncle, were both champions."

"But I thought your name was Jimmy Jocks," I said. He laughs right out at that.

"That's my kennel name, not my registered name," he says. "Why, you certainly know that every dog has two names. Now, what's your registered name and number, for instance?" says he.

"I've only got one name," I says, "Just Kid."

Woodstock Wizard puffs at that and wrinkles up his forehead and pops out his eyes.

"Who are your people?" says he. "Where is your home?"

"At the stable, sir," I said. "My master is the second groom."

At that Woodstock Wizard III looks at me for quite a bit without winking.

"Oh, well," says he at last, "you're a very civil young dog," says he, "and I have known many bullterriers that were champions," says he.

Then he waddles off, leaving me alone and very sad, for he was the first dog in many days that had spoken to me. But since he showed, seeing that I was a stable dog, he didn't want my company, I waited for him to get well away.

The trophy house was quite a bit from the kennels, and as I left it I see Miss Dorothy and Woodstock Wizard III walking back toward them, and that a fine big St. Bernard, his name was Champion Red Elfberg, had broke his chain, and was running their way. When he reaches old Jimmy Jocks he lets out a roar, and he makes three leaps for him. Old Jimmy Jocks was about a fourth of his size, but he plants his feet and curves his back and his hair goes up around his neck like a collar. But he never had no show at no time, for the grizzly bear, as Jimmy Jocks had called him, lights on old Jimmy's back and tries to break it, and old Jimmy Jocks snaps his gums and claws the grass, panting and groaning awful. The odds was all that Woodstock Wizard III was going to be killed. But Woodstock Wizard III, who was underneath, sees me through the dust, and calls, very faint: "Help, you!" he says. "Take him in the hind leg," he says. "He's murdering me," he says. And then the little Miss Dorothy, who was crying and calling to the kennel men, catches at the Red Elfberg's hind legs to pull him off, and the brute turns his big head and snaps at her. So I went up under him, and my long, "punishing jaw" locked on his woolly throat, and my

back teeth met. I couldn't shake him, but I shook myself, and thirty pounds of weight tore at his windpipes. I couldn't see nothing for his long hair, but I heard Jimmy Jocks puffing and blowing on one side, and munching the brute's leg with his old gums. When the Red Elfberg was out and down I had to run, or those kennel men would have had my life.

Well, "Mr. Wyndham, sir," comes raging to the stables and said I'd half-killed his best prize winner. And he gives the Master his notice. But Miss Dorothy she says it was his Red Elfberg what began the fight, and that I'd saved Jimmy's life, and that old Jimmy Jocks was worth more to her than all the St. Bernards in the Swiss mountains—wherever they be. So when he heard that side of it, "Mr. Wyndham, sir," told us that if Nolan put me on a chain, we could stay.

I'd never worn a chain before, but that was the least of it. For the quality dogs couldn't forgive my whipping their champion, and they came to the fence between the kennels and the stables, and laughed through the bars, barking most cruel words at me. I couldn't understand how they found it out, but they knew. Jimmy Jocks said the grooms had boasted to the kennel men that I was a son of Regent Royal, and that when the kennel men asked who was my mother they had to tell them that, too.

"These misalliances will occur," said Jimmy Jocks, "but no well-bred dog," says he, looking most scornful at the St. Bernards, "would refer to your misfortune before you, certainly not cast it in your face. I, myself, remember your father's father, when he made his debut at the Crystal Palace. He took four blue ribbons and three specials."

But the jeers cut into my heart, and the chain bore heavy on my spirit.

About a month after my fight, the word was passed through the kennels that the New York show was coming, and such goings on as followed I never did see. The kennel men rubbed 'em and scrubbed 'em and trimmed their hair and curls and combs it, and some dogs they fatted and some they starved. No one talked of nothing but the show, and the chances "our kennels" had against the other kennels.

One day Miss Dorothy came to the stables with Mr. Wyndham, sir," and seeing me chained up and miserable, she takes me in her arms.

"You poor little tyke," says she. "It's cruel to tie him up so; he's eating his heart out, Nolan," she says. "I don't know anything about bullterriers," says she, "but I think Kid's got good point," says she, "and you ought to show him. Jimmy Jocks has three legs on the Rensselaer cup now, and I'm going to show him this time so that he can get the fourth, and if you wish, I'll enter your dog, too. How would you like that, Kid?" says she. "How would you like to see the most beautiful dog in the world? Maybe you'd meet a pal or two," says she. "It would cheer you up, wouldn't it, Kid?" says she.

"Mr. Wyndham, sir," laughs and takes out a piece of blue paper, and sits down at the head groom's table.

"What's the name of the father of your dog, Nolan?" says he. And Nolan says: "The man I got him of told me he was a son of Champion Regent Royal, sir. But it don't seem likely, does it?" says Nolan.

"It does not!" says "Mr. Wyndham, sir," shortlike.

"Sire unknown," says "Mr. Wyndham, sir," and writes it down.

"Date of birth?" asks "Mr. Wyndham, sir."

"I—I—unknown, sir," says Nolan, getting very red, and I drops my head and tail. And "Mr. Wyndham, sir," writes that down.

"Mother's name?" asks "Mr. Wyndham, sir."

"She was a—unknown," says the Master. And I licks his hand.

"Dam unknown," says "Mr. Wyndham, sir," and writes it down. Then he reads out loud: "Sire unknown, dam unknown, breeder unknown, date of birth unknown. You'd better call him the 'Great Unknown,'" says he. "Who's paying his entrance fee?"

"I am," said Miss Dorothy.

Two weeks after we all got on a train for New York; Jimmy Jocks and me following Nolan in the smoking car and 22 of the St. Bernards, in boxes and crates, and on chains and leashes.

But I hated to go. I knew I was no "show" dog, even though Miss

Dorothy and the Master did their best to keep me from shaming them. For before we set out Miss Dorothy brings a man from town who scrubbed and rubbed me and sandpapered my tail, and shaved my ears with Master's razor, so you could most see clear through 'em, and sprinkles me over with pipe-clay, till I shines like a Tommy's cross-belts.

"Upon my word!" says Jimmy Jocks, when he first sees me. "What a swell you are! You're the image of your grandad when he made his debut at the Crystal Palace. He took four firsts and three specials." But I knew he was only trying to throw heart into me.

We came to a garden, which it was not, but the biggest hall in the world. Inside there was lines of benches a few miles long, and on them sat every dog in the world, and they was all shouting and barking and howling so that my heart stopped beating. Jimmy Jocks was chained just behind me, and he said he never seen so fine a show. "That's a hot class you're in, my lad," he says, looking over into my street, where there were thirty bullterriers. They was all as white as cream, and each so beautiful that if I could have broke my chain I would have run all the way home and hid myself under the horse trough.

All night long they talked and sang, and passed greetings with old pals, and the homesick puppies howled dismal.

Next morning, when Miss Dorothy comes and gives me water in a pan, I begs and begs her to take me home, but she can't understand.

Then suddenly men comes hurrying down our street and begins to brush the beautiful bullterrier, and Nolan rubs me with a towel and Miss Dorothy tweaks my ears between her gloves, so that the blood runs to 'em, and they turn pink and stand up straight and sharp.

"Now, then Nolan," says she, "keep his head up—and never let the judge lose sight of him." When I hears that my legs break under me, for I know all about judges. Twice, the old Master goes up before the Judge for fighting me with other dogs, and the Judge promises him if he ever does it again, he'll chain him up in jail. I knew he'd find me out. A judge can't be fooled by no pipe-clay. He can see right through you.

The judging ring where the judge holds out, was so like a fightin' pit that when I came in it, and find six other dogs there, I springs into position, so that when they lets go I can defend myself. But the Master smooths down my hair and whispers, "Hold 'ard, Kid, hold 'ard. This ain't no fight," says he. "Look your prettiest," he whispers. "Please, Kid, look your prettiest," and he pulls my leash tight.

There was millions of people a-watching us from the railings, and three of our kennel men, too, making fun of Nolan and me, and Miss Dorothy, with her eyes so big that I thought she was a-going to cry.

The judge, he was a fierce-looking man with specs on his nose, and a red beard.

The judge looks at us carelessly, and then stops and glares through his specs, and I knew it was all up with me. He just waves his hand toward the corner of the ring. "Take him away," he says to the Master. "Over there and keep him away," and he turns and looks most solemn at the six beautiful bullterriers. I don't know how I crawled to that corner. The kennel men they slapped the rail with their hands and laughed at the Master. But little Miss Dorothy she presses her lips tight, and I see tears rolling from her eyes. The Master, he hangs his head like he had been whipped. I felt most sorry for him, than all. If the judge had ordered me right out, it wouldn't have disgraced us so, but it was keeping me there while he was judging the high-bred dogs that hurt so hard. And his doing it so quick, without no doubt nor questions. You can't fool the judges. They see insides you.

But he couldn't make up his mind about them high-bred dogs. He scowls at 'em, and he glares at 'em. And he feels of 'em, and orders 'em to run about. And Nolan leans against the rails, with his head hung down, and pats me. And Miss Dorothy comes over beside him, but don't say nothing. A man on the other side of the rail he says to the Master: "The judge don't like your dog?"

"No," says the Master.

"Have you ever shown him before?" says the man.

"No," says the Master, "and I'll never show him again. He's my dog," says the Master, "an' he suits me! And I don't care what no judges think." And when he says them kind words, I licks his hand most grateful.

The judge had two of the six dogs on a little platform in the middle of the ring, and he had chased the four other dogs into the corners, where they was letting on they didn't care, the same as Nolan was.

At last the judge gives a sigh, and brushes the sawdust off his knees and goes to the table in the ring, where there was a man keeping score, and heaps and heaps of blue and gold and red and yellow ribbons. And the judge picks up a bunch of 'em and walks to the two gentlemen who was holding the beautiful dogs, and he says to each, "What's his number?" and he hands each gentleman a ribbon. And then he turned sharp, and comes straight at Master.

"What's his number?" says the judge. And Miss Dorothy claps her hands and cries out like she was laughing. "Three twenty-six," and the judge writes it down.

I bit the Master, and I jumps and bit Miss Dorothy, and I wagged so hard that the Master couldn't hold me. When I get to the gate Miss Dorothy snatches me

"Mother! I'm the Kid! I'm coming to you, mother, I'm coming."

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—JULY 2, 1922.

PAGE FIFTEEN

WHA

How the revolution has affected Europe—A plain statement about geographical, economic, industrial, social conditions, before five years of chaos

LL the world is talking about the possibilities of the Russian people. It is an utterly different Russia of eight years smaller and its character completely changed.

Russia of today? On this page we show as nearly as possible, for question, as the statistics vary. Such authorities as the World Almanac, Whitaker's Almanack, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and the 1922 Rand-McNally Atlas, do not agree. Even the boundaries in doubt—the London Times and the Rand-McNally Atlas, both within the last few months, them differently.

In 1914 Russia, including its territory covered approximately 6,000,000 square miles. Its population has been reduced by the formation of the new states of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkestan, Bokhara, Kirghizia, and the Far Eastern Republic, and the annexation of Bessarabia to the Almanach de Gotha estimates these territorial losses have reduced the population by 79,160,000. The census of the Soviet government shows the present population of so-called Russia 136,000,000 and its area 11,000,000 square miles, of which about 1,000,000 square miles are west of the Urals (in Europe), and 10,000,000 square miles are east of the Urals (in Asia).

Before the war Russia was a constitutional monarchy, but actually it was an autocracy by the Czar. But nowhere was local government better. Every village elected a Council of a Mayor; villages were grouped into provinces, these into government with an elective Council at the top. In the cities also there were elective Councils and Mayors, but too often the ruler was a military Governor.

Ninety per cent of the people were illiterate. Before the war secondary schools only in the large cities were open, but attendance was closed all summer. They were often kept by the school masters used the abacus for the Soviet government made compulsory.

The present government, a majority of the people, is large army, 60 per cent of whom are foreign mercenaries, many of whom are former Czarist officers.

In Russia there is freedom of the press, which print matter do not like are suppressed those loyally supporting the regime.

The Government revenue rubles, and the expenditure 30,900,000,000. In 1920 the revenue was 1,150,000,000,000.

In 1914 the state debt was \$4,400,000,000. Today the debt is \$10,000,000,000.

Russia's exports since that from Aug. 1, 1918, to 1920, they amounted to principally in wood and wool. Her imports in the same period of 1,300,000,000 gold rubles and livestock.

Russia used to be one of the wheat and rye in all the world, producing enough to keep her fed. In 1912 she grew 21,478,312 tons of rye, more than 10,000,000 tons of oats and 38,000,000 tons of barley. The staple food of the people is oatmeal, and of them are starving, in spite of the food that have been sent to them.

In European Russia there are navigable rivers, canals and this distance is navigable.

up and kisses me between the ears, right before millions of people, and they both hold me so tight that I didn't know which of them was carrying me.

We sat down together, and we all three just talked as fast as we could. They were so pleased that I couldn't help feeling proud of myself, and I barked and jumped and leaped about so gay, that all the bullterriers in our street stretched on their chains and howled at me.

But Jimmy Jocks, he leaned over from his bench, and says: "Well done, Kid. Didn't I tell you so? I saw your grandfather make his debut at the Crystal Ball."

"Yes sir, you did, sir," says I, for I have no love for the men of my family.

A gentleman with a showy leash around his neck comes up just then and looks at me very critical. "Nice dog you've got, Miss Wyndham," says he; "would you care to sell him?"

"He's not my dog," says Miss Dorothy, holding me tight. "I wish he were."

"He's not for sale, sir," says the Master, and I was that glad.

"Oh, he's yours, is he?" says the gentleman, looking hard at Nolan. "Well, I'll give you a hundred dollars for him," says he carelessly.

"Thank you, sir, he's not for sale," says Nolan, but his eyes get very big. The gentleman, he walked away, but he talks to a man in a golf cap, and by and by the man comes along our street and stops in front of me.

"This your dog?" he says to Nolan. "Pity he's so leggy," says he. "If he had a good tail, and a longer step, and his ears were set higher, he'd be a good dog. As he is, I'll give you \$50 for him."

But Miss Dorothy laughs and says: "You're Mr. Polk's kennel man, I believe. Well, you tell Mr. Polk from me that the dog's not for sale now any more than he was five minutes ago, and that when he is, he'll have to bid against me for him." The man looks foolish at that, but he turns to Nolan, quicklike. "I'll give you three hundred for him," he says.

"Oh, indeed!" whispers Miss Dorothy, like she was talking to herself. "That's it, is it," and she turns and looks at me. Nolan, he holds me tight.

"He's not for sale," he growls, and the man looks black and walks away.

"Why, Nolan!" cries Miss Dorothy. "Mr. Polk knows more about bullterriers than any amateur in America. What can he mean? Why, Kid is no more than a puppy! Three hundred dollars for a puppy!"

"And he ain't no thoroughbred, neither!" cries the Master. "He's 'Unknown,' ain't he?"

But at that, a gentleman runs up, calling, "Three twenty-six! Three twenty-six," and Miss Dorothy says: "Here he is, what is it?"

"The winners' class," says the gentleman. "Hurry, please. The judge is waiting for him. I'm afraid it's only a form for your dog, but the judge wants all the winners, puppy class even."

We had got to the gate, and the gentleman there was writing down my number.

"Who won the open?" asks Miss Dorothy.

"Oh, who would?" laughs the gentleman. "The old champion, of course. He's won for three years now. There he is," and he points to a dog that's standing proud and haughty on the platform in the middle of the ring.

I never see so beautiful a dog, so fine and clean and noble. Aside of him, we other dogs, even though we had a blue ribbon apiece, seemed like lumps of mud. He was a royal gentleman, a king, he was, and no one around the ring pointed at no other dog but him.

"Oh, what a picture," cried Miss Dorothy. "Who is he?" says she, looking in her book. "I don't keep up with terriers."

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PAGE SIXTEEN

"Oh, you know him," says the gentleman. "He is the champion of champions, Regent Royal."

The Master's face went red.

"And this is Regent Royal's son," cries he, and he plants me on the platform next my father.

I trembled so that I near fall. But my father, he never looked at me. He only smiled, the same sleepy smile, and he still kept his eyes half-shut, like as if no one, no, not even his son, was worth his looking at.

The judge, he didn't let me stay beside my father, but, one by one, he placed the other dogs next to him and measured and felt and pulled at them. And each one he put down, but he never put my father down. And then he comes over and picks up me and sets me back on the platform, shoulder to shoulder with the Champion Regent Royal, and goes down on his knees and looks into our eyes.

The gentleman with my father, he laughs and says to the judge: "Thinking of keeping us here all day, John?" but the judge, he goes behind us and runs his hand down my side, and holds back my ears, and takes my jaws between his fingers.

The Judge was looking solemn, and when he touches us he does it gentle, like he was patting us. For a long time he kneels in the sawdust, looking at my father and at me, and no one around the ring says nothing to nobody.

The Judge takes a breath and touches me suddenly. "It's his," he says, but he lays his hand just as quick on my father. "I'm sorry," says he.

The gentleman holding my father cries:

"Do you mean to tell me?"

And the Judge, he answers, "I mean the other is the better dog." He takes my father's head between his hands and looks down at him, most sorrowful. "The King is dead," says he, "long live the King. Good-bye, Regent," he says.

So that is how I came by my "inheritance," as Miss Dorothy calls it, and just for that, though I couldn't feel where I was any different, the crowd follows me to my bench, and pats me, and coos at me. And the handlers have to hold 'em back so that the gentlemen from the papers can make pictures of me, and Nolan walks me up and down so proud, and the men shakes their heads and says, "He certainly is the true type, he is!"

After that, if I could have asked for it, there was nothing I couldn't get. Miss Dorothy gives me an overcoat, cut very stylish like the champions', to wear when we goes out carriage-driving.

After the next show, where I takes three blue ribbons, four silver cups, two medals and bring home \$45 for Nolan, they gives me a "Registered" name, same as Jimmy's. Miss Dorothy wanted to call me "Regent Heir Apparent," but I was that glad when Nolan says, "No, Kid don't owe nothing to his father, only to you and himself. So, if you please, Miss, we'll call him Wyndham Kid." Put, oh, it was good they was so kind, for if they hadn't been, I'd never have got the thing that was more to me than anything in the world.

It came about one day when we was out driving in the cart they calls the dog-cart. Nolan was up behind, and me in my new overcoat was sitting beside Miss Dorothy. I hears a dog calling loud for help, and I pricks up my ears and looks over the horse's head. In the road before us three big dogs was chasing a little, old lady-dog. She had a string to her tail, where some boys had tied a can, and she was dirty with mud and ashes, and torn most awful. She was too far done up to get away, but she was making a fight for her life and dying game. All this I see in a wink, and I can't stand it

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WHAT RUSSIA IS TODAY

How the revolution has affected the country, potentially the richest in Europe—A plain statement of the fact about geographical, ethnological, economic, industrial, fiscal and social conditions, before and after five years of chaos :: :: ::

ALL the world is talking about Russia and the possibilities of doing business with the Russian people. But the Russia of today is an utterly different Russia from the Russia of eight years ago; it is much smaller and its capacities for business are completely changed. What, then, is the Russia of today? On this page an attempt is made to show as nearly as possible, for accuracy is out of the question, as the statistics vary widely. Such authorities as The World Almanac, Whitaker's Almanack, the Almanach de Gotha, and the 1922 supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica do not agree. Even the boundaries are in doubt—the London Times Atlas and the Rand-McNally Atlas, both issued within the last few months, marking them differently.

In 1914 Russia, including Siberia, had a population of 183,000,000, and its territory covered approximately 8,500,000 square miles. Its population and area have been reduced by the formation of the new states of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Turkistan, Bokhara, Khiva and the Far Eastern Republic, and by the annexation of Bessarabia to Rumania. The Almanach de Gotha estimates that these territorial losses have reduced the population by 79,160,000. A recent census of the soviet government makes the present population of soviet Russia 136,000,000, and its area 4,850,000 square miles, of which about 1,650,000 square miles are west of the Ural Mountains (in Europe), and 3,200,000 east of the Urals (in Asia).

Before the war Russia was theoretically a constitutional monarchy, actually it was an autocracy governed by the Czar. But nowhere on earth was local government better organized. Every village elected a Council under a Mayor; villages were grouped into provinces, these into governments, each with an elective Council and almost complete home rule in local affairs. In cities also there were elective Councils and Mayors, but too often the real ruler was a military Governor.

Ninety per cent of the peasants are illiterate. Before the war there were secondary schools only in the big cities. At the primary schools attendance was voluntary and the schools were closed all summer. The accounts of villages were often kept by the school mistress or priest, and shopkeepers used the abacus for making their calculations. The soviet government made attendance at school compulsory.

The present government, which claims to represent a majority of the people, is maintained in power by a large army, 60 per cent of which is composed of foreign mercenaries, many of whom are Chinese.

In Russia there is freedom of the press, but newspapers which print matter that the bolshevist rulers do not like are suppressed, so the only papers are those loyally supporting Lenin, Trotzky and their regime.

The Government revenue in 1918 was 15,800,000,000 rubles, and the expenditure 46,700,000,000, a deficit of 30,900,000,000. In 1920 the revenue was 150,000,000,000 and the expenditure 1,150,000,000,000—a deficit of 1,000,000,000.

In 1914 the state debt was 8,811,380,000 rubles (about \$4,400,000,000). Today the debt is \$20,000,000,000.

Russia's exports since the war have dwindled so that from Aug. 1, 1918, to March 1, 1920, or nineteen months, they amounted to only 739,000,000 gold rubles, principally in wood and wood articles, linen, flax and wool. Her imports in the same period were of a value of 1,300,000,000 gold rubles, principally in food and livestock.

Russia used to be one of the greatest exporters of wheat and rye in all the world. Today she is not producing enough to keep her own people from starvation. In 1912 she grew 21,478,312 tons of wheat, 25,842,956 tons of rye, more than 10,000,000 tons of barley, 15,000,000 tons of oats and 38,000,000 tons of potatoes. Rye is the staple food of the peasants. Today 15,000,000 of them are starving, in spite of the millions of tons of food that have been sent there from America.

In European Russia there are about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers, canals and lakes. About a quarter of this distance is navigable by steamships. In 1906

A vast plain extends over Southern and Central Russia, from the Carpathian Mountains, which lie to the west of Ukraine, just east of the Urals. This plain, which is about 150,000,000 acres in extent, has rich black earth in which the famous hard wheat is grown. The soil is so rich that for between 50 and 75 years grain was grown upon it season after season, without any rotation or crop and without fertilizers. All agriculture has long been at a very low level, and the crops produced per acre were not half those raised by American farmers. Today they are smaller than ever—hence one cause of the famine.



more than 400,000,000 tons of goods were carried on the canals.

Russian rubles, which before the war were worth between 40 and 50 cents of our money, are now worth practically nothing, as the soviet government prints millions and millions of them every day. In this it is trying to carry into effect its policy of making all money worthless. Owing to the worthlessness of Russian money some British, American and Italian firms have been doing business with Russia on a barter basis, taking oil or platinum or furs in exchange for locomotives and other supplies.

There were, in 1913, 46,286 miles of railroads, of which only 37,903 were working on July 1, 1921, and much of this had broken down for all practical purposes.

The Volga is the longest river, 2400 miles. It empties into the Caspian Sea.

The only seaports worth mentioning are Archangel, on the Arctic Ocean, and Odessa, on the Black Sea. Petrograd is connected with the Baltic by a canal, 16 miles long, running to Cronstadt.

According to Lloyd's Register, there are 450 steamships, with a total tonnage of 403,676, and 456 sailing ships, with a total tonnage of 412,459.

There are 53 races in Russia, speaking many different languages and dialects. Of these, about 80,000,000 are Orthodox Greek in religion, 11,000,000 Roman Catholic, 13,000,000 Mohammedan, 5,000,000 Hebrew. The people are most tolerant in matters of faith; many of the peasants of all denominations still cling to their

ancient pagan practices and there is a multiplicity of strange sects. Orthodox Greek was the official religion and the Czar was the head of the church until the bolshevists placed all religions on an equality, favoring none and tolerating all.

The climate is severe except in the summer. The temperature averages between 13 degrees Fahrenheit and 22 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter and about 86 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. The extreme range is 56 to 109. The rainfall is from 16 inches to 28 inches, and most of it falls in the summer. Winter begins in October and lasts until April or May, and there is very little difference between the extreme north and the extreme south. The feature of the winter is the terrible storms that rage, many of them being blizzards without snow.

The serfs were emancipated by imperial ukase in 1861, but their condition was not bettered, for the distribution of land that followed gave them actually less than they had before and the taxes amounted to more than they could make. This led to a general arrearage of taxes, which amounted in 1908 to 244 per cent and had been rising ever since until the soviet regime seized the large estates and theoretically nationalized the land. The peasants ignored the nationalization and appropriated as much as they could.

The average peasant family lives in a cottage about 24 by 27 feet, and 9 feet high, thatched, the floor of mud and a hole in the roof to let out the smoke. All the livestock share the home. Filth is inevitable and disease widespread.

PAGE SEVENTEEN

Beware of the Movie Schools

Learning to write scenarios by mail is on a par with a correspondence course in ventriloquism—Thousands of dollars a year taken from a gullible public for instruction which is worthless—Failures in the practical field of the movies make big money pretending to teach others the things they themselves could not learn

By KARL K. KITCHEN

PERHAPS you have laughed at this advertisement, which is constantly appearing in many publications:

Be a Ventriloquist.
Fool Your Teacher, the Policeman
And the Janitor.

Send 10 cents for Booklet Which
Explains How to Do Everything.

The idea of learning the doubtful art of ventriloquism by mail is too absurd for words. Yet hundreds, probably thousands, of young persons are spending their dimes for these lessons on ventriloquism. Otherwise the advertisements would not reappear.

How many thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of poor, misguided people are trying to learn the equally doubtful art of scenario writing by mail is unknown. That their number is legion is evident from the amazing number of scenario schools that are advertising courses in motion picture play writing. For if the advertisements did not bring in the dollars they would not be in evidence on every side.

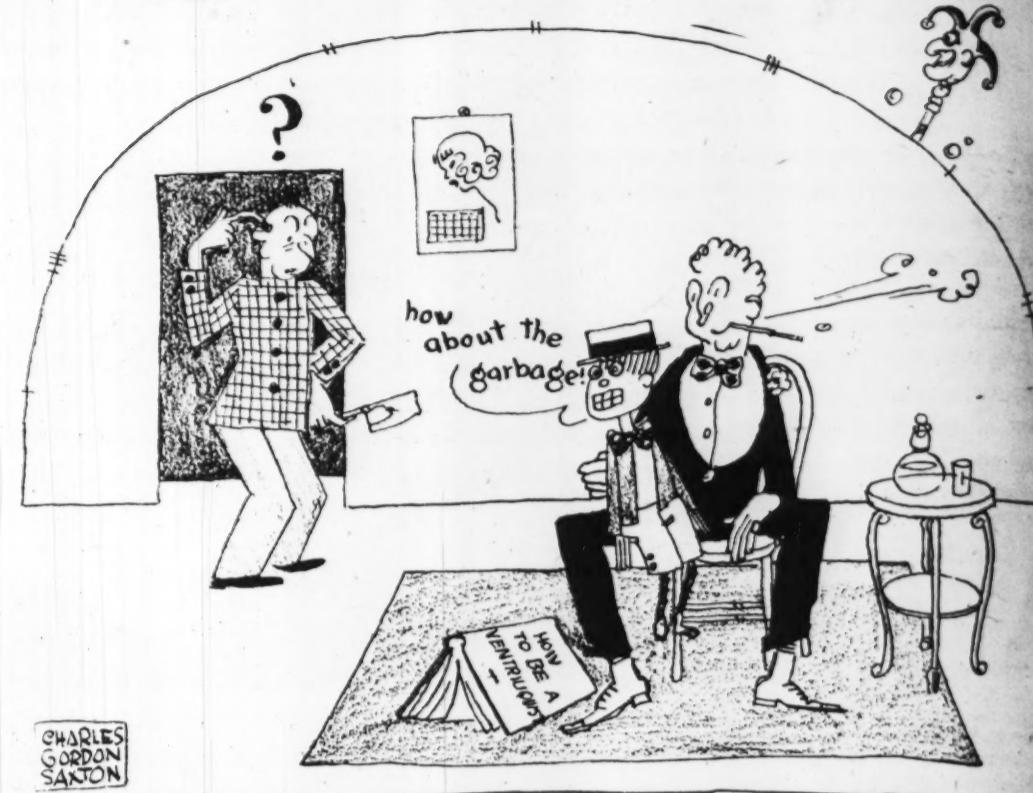
In fact, the pernicious activity of these "schools" has become so great that the Photo Playwrights' League of America, which numbers among its members practically all the leading scenario writers of Southern California, has asked Will H. Hays to avert another movie scandal by curbing their operations.

You have doubtless seen the advertising matter put forth by some of these institutions which "teach" scenario writing by mail. "Earn Big Money Writing Photo Plays!" the advertisements read. "Devote Your Spare Time to Writing Scenarios. Our Course of Ten Lessons Shows You How. One of Our Students Made \$25,000 Last Year. Write Box X. W. Z., Los Angeles."

Other scenario schools frankly advertise that it is not even necessary to learn to write scenarios in order to win fame and fortune in the movies. All one has to do, their advertising asserts, is to send in an original plot and \$10 to make a start.

These scenario schools, big and small, are the crudest fakes. For it is just as impossible to teach scenario writing by mail as it is to teach ventriloquism by booklet. The alluringly worded advertisements of these "institutions" are simply "boob traps" to catch the dollars of the feeble-minded who have succumbed to the lure of the movies.

The saddest part about their operations is that they get their money from the class of people who can least afford to part with it. For from \$10 to \$50—according to the "importance" of the school—a would-be scenario writer receives a mass of printed instructions that cost less than 10 cents to print. These instructions are arranged in the form of "lessons," which are supposed to be studied in the applicant's spare hours. Some of the schools have their students send their scenarios in for revision and correction—which, of course, means additional "tuition." The only idea behind any of



these methods is to separate the student from as much money as possible—without running foul of the law.

The heads of some of these fake correspondence schools claim to be successful scenario writers. And some of the larger schools announce "directors" who are famous in the production end of the industry. But these claims are obviously fraudulent. The surest sign that a scenario writer is not successful at his own game is when he attempts to teach others by mail. Investigation usually shows that the prominent producers and stars whose names are used to collect "sucker money" are utterly unaware of their "indorsements." Once in a while a star will give his indorsement to a fraudulent scheme of this kind to aid some broken-down hack writer—the type of men who start these scenario schools. But according to the Photo Playwrights' League practically all the scenario schools that are teaching the ungentle art of scenario writing by mail are using the names of prominent motion picture people without permission.

The principal reason why these "mail order" scenario schools are worse than useless is that there is no occasion for anyone not connected with the scenario department of a motion picture company to write a scenario, except in story form. The scenario courses in the reputable colleges of journalism recognize this fact. Motion picture companies do not care to buy scenarios so complete that they are ready to be handed over to a director for filming. They much prefer to buy "stories" in story form. Then they can turn these stories over to their own scenario departments, where their trained scenario and continuity writers can put them in the most desirable scenario form for filming. Each company has its own methods, and it is safe to say that not one scenario in a thousand submitted to a motion picture company is filmed as written. Men trained along the lines of each company's policy work over every "story," so that even if the scenario school were able

to teach scenario writing there would be no market for their pupils' effusions.

It may not appear from the majority of motion picture productions that scenario writing is decidedly a poor work, but that is beside the case. Even a well-trained newspaper writer or novelist often has to spend many months in a scenario department of a picture company before mastering its technique. One might just as well attempt to learn swimming at home by mail as scenario writing. For without studio experience successful scenario writing is impossible. All the theory in the world is unavailing without it.

An investigation of the personnel of these "mail order" scenario schools reveals the fact that the majority of them are conducted by men who had only the slightest connection with the motion picture industry—successful writers, directors and publicity agents. Teaching scenario writing by mail appealed to them as an easy way of making a living and as it is "within the law" there is no way of combating their activities except by warning the public of the fraudulent nature of their "schools."

It may be true, as one "school" claims, that one of its graduates sold a scenario for \$10,000, but that does not prove that its course is worth the \$25 or \$50 that is charged for it. The motion picture companies want and will pay big prices for suitable stories, but, as I pointed out before, a story is far more acceptable in "story" form. In fact, many of the men who pass on the stories for their companies would be unable to form an opinion of a story in finished scenario form, for its technicalities would obscure its salient features.

If you must take up some study by mail, take up ventriloquism. It will cost you less, and if you can master it you will be able to fool the policeman and the janitor—as its teachers claim. If you study scenario writing by mail you'll only succeed in fooling yourself.

SUNSPOTS WHICH ARE INVISIBLE DISCOVERED

INVISIBLE sunspots have been discovered. Dr. George Ellery Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, near Los Angeles, announces that through the magnetic effects of sunspots he and his associates have detected solar storms that cannot be photographed or seen through the telescope. Ten of the invisible spots have been found in the last few months by Drs. Hale, Ellerman and Nicholson, working with the 150-foot tower telescope and the 75-foot spectrograph.

"It is expected that the further study of these objects will help explain the origin and nature of sunspots," Dr. Hale declares.

In 1908 Dr. Hale discovered that a sunspot is a great whirling storm, similar to a terrestrial tornado, but on a gigantic scale, often vastly larger than the earth.

The expansion of the hot solar gases, caused by the centrifugal action of the whirl, cools them sufficiently to produce the appearance of a dark cloud, which we call a sunspot. If this cooling is not great enough to produce a visible darkening of the surface, the whirling storm may still be present, though invisible to the eye.

Such invisible whirls have now been detected by their magnetic effect on the light emitted by the luminous vapors within them.

Magnetic fields in visible sunspots were first found by Dr. Hale in 1908. They are due to the whirl of electrified particles in the spot vortex, just as the magnetic field of an electromagnet is produced by the whirl of electrons through its wire coils. The magnetic field in a sunspot is recognized by the effect it produces on

the lines in the spot spectrum.

A line due to iron vapor, for example, is split into three parts by the powerful magnetic field in a large spot. In a very small spot, where the magnetic field is much weaker, the line is not split up but merely widened. Invisible spots were discovered by exploring promising regions of the sun, where signs of disturbance, such as clouds of calcium vapor, are present. A special polarizing apparatus moves back and forth across the slit while the iron line is watched through a very powerful spectroscope.

The presence of a weak magnetic field, showing the existence of an invisible spot, is betrayed by a slight oscillation of the corresponding part of the line, caused by its widening successively to right and left as the polarizing apparatus oscillates over the slit.

THE NIGHTINGALE SANG FOR DR. WOOD

DR. CASEY WOOD of Chicago has heard the nightingale. In a recent issue of the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine there was an account of the American physician's having gone to England for the sole purpose of hearing the song of this sweet-voiced bird, so famed in legend and poetry.

English newspapers found the doctor's pilgrimage of such interest that they assigned reporters to observe the progress of the quest. One of these wrote for the London Daily Express:

"I followed his party from Epsom, and was with him when, amid the pastoral stillness of a Surrey lane, he

heard the little brown bird with the golden voice, not once, but twenty or thirty times.

"The sun had set and the countryside was just settling down to the inspiring stillness of evening when suddenly from the woods there came the 'twit-twit-twit,' followed by the long, sweet trill, clear as a bell, that has made the English nightingale famous all the world over. Dr. Wood stood still, thrilled, as the nightingale sang joyously to his mate for minutes on end.

"A wonderful songster—just wonderful," he exclaimed.

"Thence onward the nightingale was heard on all sides at frequent intervals. Dr. Wood said that it was

well worth the journey across the seas to hear it.

"I have traveled all through America and Canada, and in various other parts of the world, to listen to birds," he said, "but in all my life I have never heard such rich and beautiful notes as those of the Surrey nightingale."

"The party moved in the direction of Box Hill, where the nightingale was again heard, and eventually we found ourselves at Dorking, famous for the rich variety of its bird life. It was here, about the grounds of Deepdene Hotel, that Dr. Wood experienced his greatest joy. He heard a veritable choir of nightingales."

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TELEGRAMS
S. N. Euclid—Room and
American plan.
16½ Pine st.; desirable
week and un. (20)
3127 Locust; steam

School

When It Rained Fishes

... TOLD BY A SCIENTIST...

Expert at the American Museum of Natural History compiles an account of strange phenomena extending back to Second Century, A. D., and says there is no doubt such things have happened — Sometimes the fish were alive when they reached the ground, sometimes they were dead and even headless — The four theories which have been offered in explanation of weird incidents.

AT DECIDEDLY rare intervals in the news, a rain of fishes is reported, or of frogs or of tadpoles. The occurrence usually is in some remote neighborhood, has only the authority of local observers and meets with considerable skepticism. Most people are inclined to associate such tales with that startling nursery incident when "the cow jumped over the moon."

Now comes a scientist of high standing who has assembled no less than forty-four accounts of such events and presents them not as amusing fictions or rural fables, but as sober facts. Of course, he cannot vouch personally for their accuracy, but states his own belief in the occurrence of fish falls, and offers several possible explanations.

This compiler of finny phenomena is Dr. E. W. Gudger, the expert on fishes at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and his pamphlet has recently been published by that institution.

The narratives range from the second century after Christ to the present, and the geographical distribution is as follows: United States, seven cases; Canada, one; England, one; Scotland, nine; Germany, eight; France, one; Greece, one; India, ten; Ceylon, three; Malaysia, two, and the South Sea Islands, one. Thus he deals with forty-four accounts of the same sort of event, reported from eleven different regions of the earth and covering some seventeen centuries of time.

Yes, fishes do sometimes fall out of the sky. They have been gathered up, cooked and eaten. But they are earth fishes, usually of common species and the only mystery is in how they were storm-snatched out of the water to be carried through the air and dropped upon the ground. But even that is a problem not yet definitely solved.

Perhaps the most widely known case, from the high scientific standing of the narrator, occurred at Singapore, where an earthquake was followed by several days of tremendous rains, in February, 1861. Says the Count de Castelnau:

"When the sun came out again, I saw numbers of Malays and Chinese filling their baskets with fish obtained in the pools formed by the rain. They told me the fish had fallen from heaven, and three days later, when the pools were all dried up, there were still many dead fish lying about.

I found them to belong to the Clarias batrachus, which can live a considerable time out of water, and even move to some distance on dry land. As they lay in my courtyard, which is surrounded by a wall, they could not have been brought in by the overflow of a torrent, nor is there any considerable one in the neighborhood. The space covered by these fishes might be about 50 acres. They were very lively and seemed to be in good health. * * * Is it possible to suppose that a waterspout, in passing over some large river of Sumatra, had drawn up fish and carried them over? It is not without difficulty that I venture this hypothesis."

One John Harriott, in 1809, relates the following circumstance, presumably from his own experience while in the present French possessions in India:

"In a heavy shower of rain, while our army was on the march, a short distance from Pondicherry, a quantity of small fish fell with the rain, to the astonishment of all. Many of them lodged in the men's hats; then Gen. Smith, who commanded, desired them to be collected and afterwards, when we came to our camping ground, they were dressed, making a small dish that was served up and eaten at the General's table. These were not flying fish, they were dead and falling from the common well-known effect of gravity; but how they ascended, or where they existed, I do not pretend to account. I merely relate the simple fact."

One of the American items in this assemblage of events is supplied by J. E. Muse, writing in 1829

about an incident at Cambridge, Md. A ditch had been dug which was one mile from the river and ten feet above the water level. It had no connection with lake, pond or stream, and for ten days after being finished it remained dry. Then came a week of heavy rain which filled the ditch, and in the ditch were found hundreds of small sun perch and jack perch, from four to seven inches long.

The narrator, Muse, does not suggest any explanation, but it would seem that a "rain of fishes" is the most reasonable theory, and on this account Dr. Gudger has included the incident in his collection.

Another American instance is taken from the "Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1859." A letter is quoted from Prof. O. P. Hubbard of Dartmouth, in which he tells about a fall of fish at a town in Vermont, during a squall of wind accompanied by rain. The professor states that it was the latest of several similar instances which had come to his notice.

Sir J. E. Tennent, in his "Natural History of Ceylon," published in 1861, tells about several cases of falls of fishes in Ceylon and India. It is the general belief in Ceylon, he says, that the heavy bursts of the monsoon bring about such phenomena, since fishes of small size frequently are found in hollows along the roads and in depressions previously dry and sun-baked.

On one occasion Tennent saw a violent shower on the road just ahead of him and when he reached the spot he found a multitude of small, silvery fish, from one and one-half to two inches long, leaping on the gravel of the highway. Some of the fishes he gathered and took away with him. The place was about half a mile from the sea and entirely unconnected with any water course or pool.

A narrative published in 1833 is from the pen of James Prinsep, for many years the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and a man of high scientific standing. He states that he was "absolutely incredulous" concerning the phenomena of fish falling from the sky until one day he found a small fish, which apparently had been alive when it first fell, in the brass funnel of his pluviometer at Benares. This stood on an isolated stone pillar, raised five feet above the ground in his garden.

Prinsep also tells about a similar happening, on a much larger scale, which was communicated to him by Mr. Cameron. In the latter case, the depositions of ten native witnesses were taken and attested before a Magistrate. The incident occurred in February, 1830, in Jelalpur, India.

About noon the sky darkened with clouds and a little later rain began to patter down. Soon afterwards the fish began falling. They were of all kinds and all sizes, some weighing as much as six pounds. A laborer working in a meadow noticed that it had begun to rain slightly, but did not pay any particular attention to it until something touched his back. Looking behind him, he saw a large fish on the ground. He gathered about a dozen of them, and looking up at the sky he saw "fish like a flock of birds flying up."

Most of the native witnesses told about collecting fish from the ground and seeing other people gather them, too, but in most cases they were afraid to eat the fish and later threw them away.

A singular feature of this fish fall was the fact that some of the fish were fresh and perfect, others decayed and without heads. Many of them landed on the roofs of cottages.

The most extraordinary case on record, in Dr. Gudger's opinion, is that told about by one Hermann Landois, whose story was written in 1896 in these words:

"Herr Joseph Grimberg in Essen on the Ruhr wrote me on July 27, as follows: 'During yesterday's hailstorm there fell a hailstone the size of a hen's egg, in which an inclosed fish was found frozen. The storm lasted about 10 minutes. * * * The fish was picked up in my presence, so that there can be no doubt of the fact. The fish is a carp about 40 mm. long. This fish has up to this time been observed in Westphalia only in inclosed waters. The fish must have been lifted up from a pond or pool into the clouds by a whirling storm, and there frozen into a hailstone.' The 40 mm. mentioned above is equivalent to a little more than one and one-half inches."

An extraordinary shower of little fishes descended upon Aberdare, Scotland, according to a book by Charles Tomlinson, published in 1864. The following passage purports to be the evidence of John Lewis, employee in a lumber yard, as taken down by the Rev. John Griffith, vicar of Aberdare:

"On Wednesday, Feb. 9, I was getting out a piece of timber for the purpose of setting for the saw, when I was startled by something falling all over me, down

my neck, on my head and on my back. On putting my hand down my neck, I was surprised to find they were little fish. By this time I saw the whole ground covered with them. I took off my hat, the brim of which was full of them. They were jumping all about. They covered the ground in a long strip of about eight yards by twelve yards, as we measured afterwards. That shed (pointing to a very large workshop) was covered with them.

"My mates and I might have gathered buckets full of them, scraping with our hands. We did gather a great many—about a bucketful—and threw them in the rainpool, where some of them are now."—Some of these fishes were exhibited for several weeks in the Aquaria house of the Zoological Society's Gardens, in Regent's Park, London.

In a book published at Basel, Switzerland, in 1557, there are two accounts of rains of frogs and toads. The author, Conradus Lycophenes Ruebaquensis, says that in 1145 "rain mixed with frogs" fell in Germany. Then he states that in 1549, near the town of Colmar, in Upper Alsace, toads and frogs fell from heaven in such abundance that people killed them with clubs, and that later their dead bodies so infected the air that the town officials had them collected and carried away.

Our oldest account of a rain of fishes is found in "The Deipnosophists," or "Banquet of the Learned," by Athenaeus of Naucratis, Egypt, who flourished at the end of the second and the beginning of the third centuries, A. D. He gives extracts from a great many classical authors whose works are no longer extant, and quotes Phoenicians as stating that in the Chersonesus it once rained fishes uninterruptedly for three days. Then Athenaeus quotes Phylarchus as saying that the people often had seen it raining fish.

One of the best authenticated and most remarkable falls of fishes was reported by the Rev. Colin Smith of the Appin district in Argyllshire, Scotland. It was a shower of herring, near Lorn, in 1821. A previous shower of herring was said to have occurred at the same place about 1796, but the Rev. Smith could not verify it. He says the fishes which fell during the later case were "in every respect so large and good that the tenants by whom they were found were induced to send some of them to their landlord, then residing in Edinburgh."

"In regard to the state of the weather, I could learn no more than that it was exceedingly boisterous; while the hill on which they were found is exposed to the southeast wind, which blows along Loch Milford, an arm of the sea in which herrings are frequently found." And there was another instance, in that neighborhood, in 1817, involving herring-fry to the amount of about three barrels.

Of the four possible explanations given by Dr. Gudger, the first is that the fishes may have been migrating overland from one body of water to another. As an objection to the theory he states that migratory fishes are few in numbers and found in only a small part of the world. Moreover, in some cases the fishes actually have been seen to fall, and many of them were marine fishes.

A second theory is that they may have been left behind by water which had overflowed and then receded. This undoubtedly explains some instances of landlocked fishes, where there have been floods, but cannot be accepted as a general explanation of rains of fishes.

A third theory is that the fishes were sleeping in the ground, hibernating, and that the heavy rains simply awakened them and they crawled out on the ground, like earthworms after a shower. Dr. Gudger believes that this might apply to some of the cases in India and Ceylon, where there is a prolonged dry season, but even there the earth probably is so thoroughly baked that even very hard rains would not soften the ground sufficiently to release the fishes. And many of the recorded falls were quite distant from stream or lake beds, but were on high fields, on the parade grounds of military cantonments and on the inclosed compounds of residences.

The fourth and most likely theory, in Dr. Gudger's opinion, is that the action of heavy winds, whirlwinds, waterspouts, etc., has drawn up these small fishes out of some stream, lake or the sea itself, and carried them far inland. When the force of the storm is spent, the fishes naturally fall down to the ground. Nobody who has witnessed the power of a tornado or of a waterspout can doubt the possibility of such a thing happening.

And the distribution of the fishes described in many of the accounts, as having been in a straight line or other peculiar formation, will be recognized as the habits of the whirlwind and the waterspout.

COVERED

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the iron line is watched through

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successively to right and left as the

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all through America and Canada,

parts of the world, to listen to

in all my life I have never heard

beautiful notes as those of the Surrey

in the direction of Box Hill, where

again heard, and eventually we

Dorking, famous for the rich va-

It was here, about the grounds

that Dr. Wood experienced his

heard a veritable choir of nightin-

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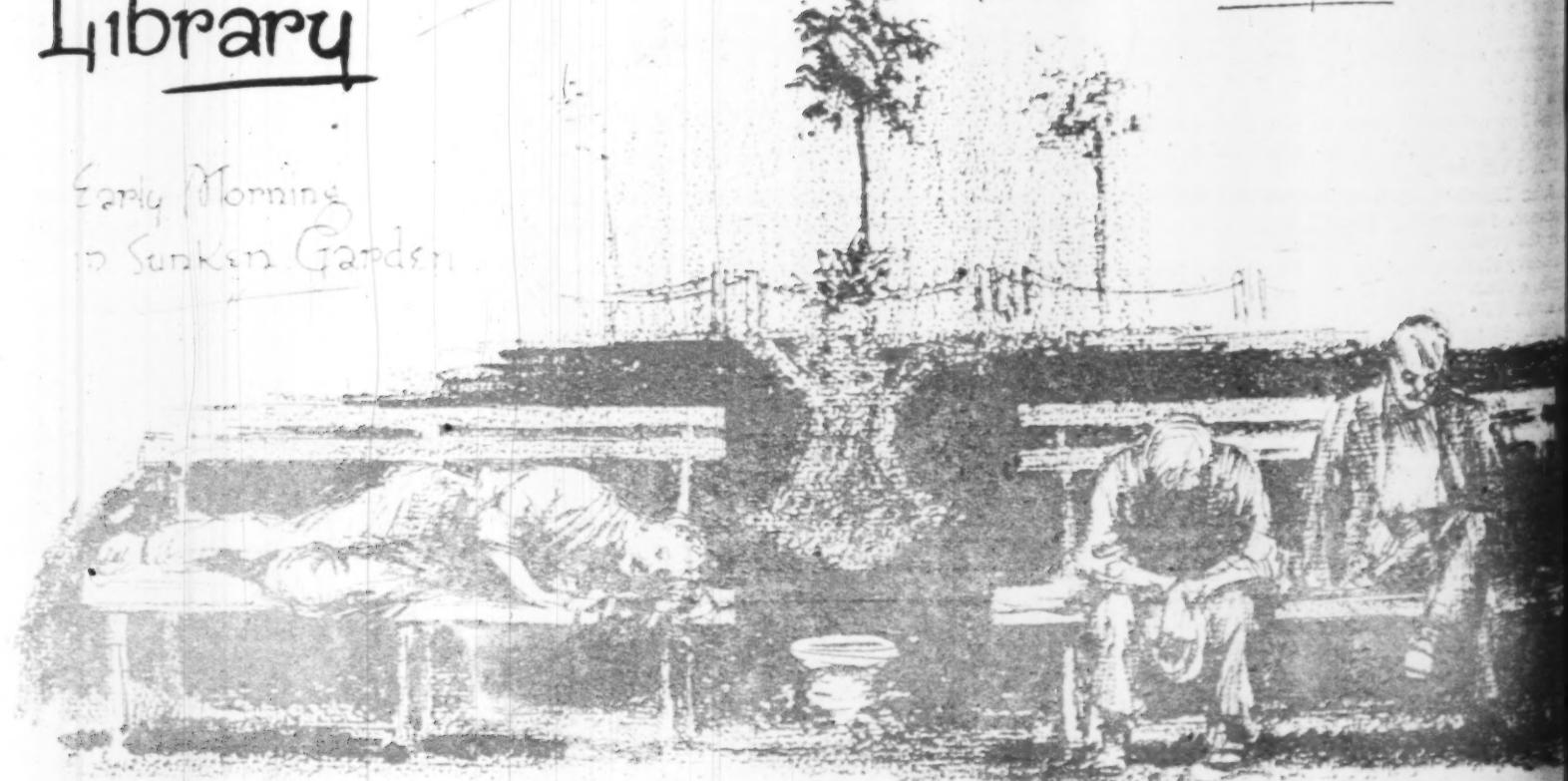
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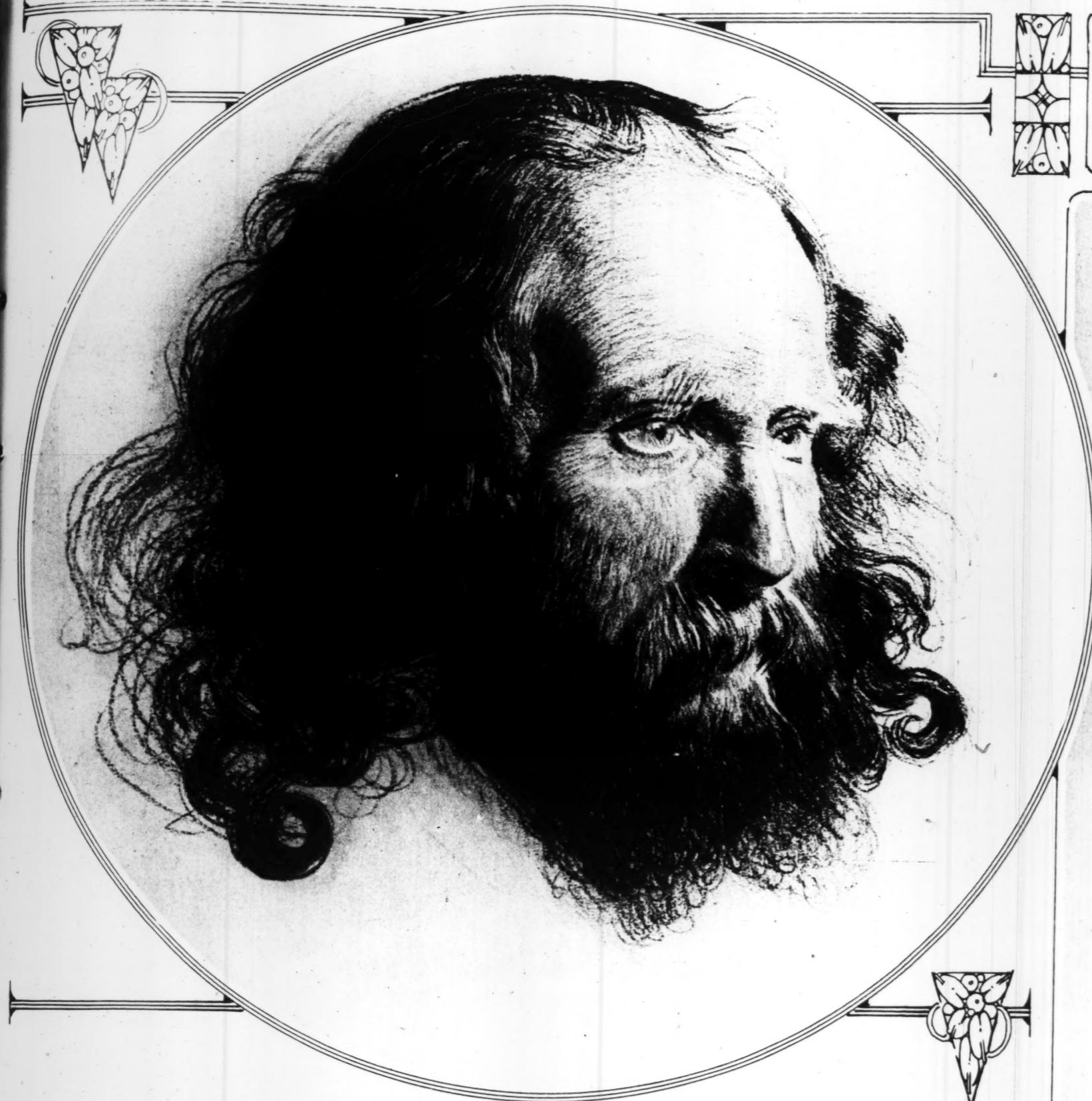


IN ST. LOUIS AND THE GREAT TERRITORY
SERVED BY THE POST-DISPATCH IT IS THE
FIRST AND ONLY NEWSPAPER TO OWN AND
OPERATE ITS OWN ROTOGRAVURE PLANT.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1922

ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION



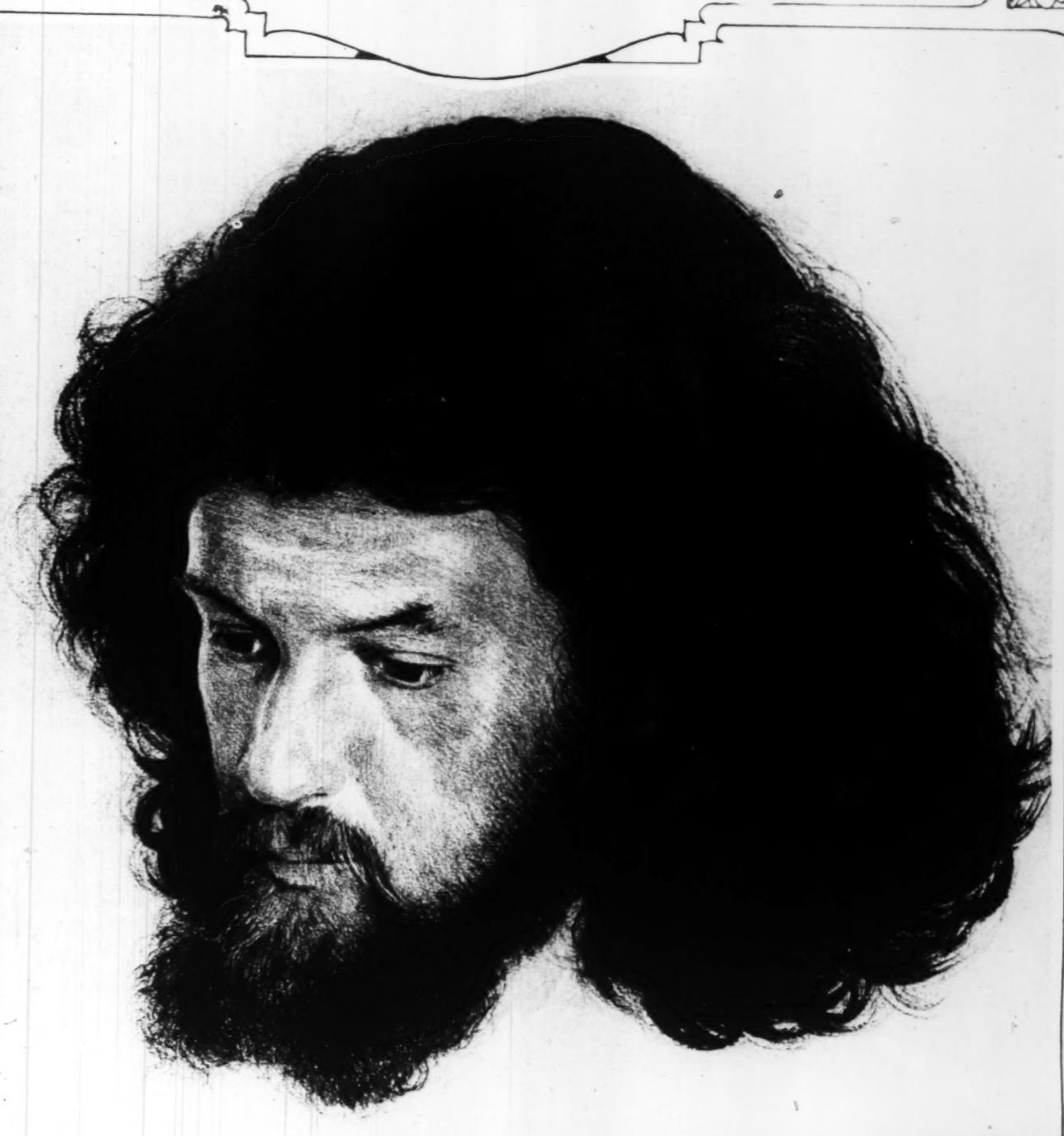
Anton Lang, who played the part of Christ in 1900 and 1910 and is enacting the role this year for the last time.

NEW PORTRAITS FROM THE PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU

DRAWN BY AN AMERICAN ARTIST

In the early months of this year, Carl Link went to Oberammergau and made the remarkable portraits of some of the foremost peasant actors in the Passion Play, which are reproduced on this page. Each one was drawn from life and each was afterwards approved and autographed by the sitter, excepting the young Christ, who was considered too small to be a judge.

—Photographs from Carl Link



In the Passion Play of 1930, Alois Lang will succeed Anton Lang in the role of Christ. An interesting portrait of the new Christ.



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South Side
apartments
for houses
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... little kid
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37, Gretel
385.
or 2 nations
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Paula Rendl as the Mary Magdalene of 1922. She is one of the most beautiful women who ever have had the part in the Oberammergau play and succeeded the Mary of 1919, who fell in love with an American visitor to the Passion Play in that year, married him and is said to be now living in Chicago.



Little Joseph Bierpriegle, who will some day have the central role in the Passion Play and is being carefully trained for that event of his manhood. Joseph is the son of the woman who played Mary, mother of the Christ, in 1910, and a grandson of the famous Joseph Mayr, the Christ of 1870, 1880 and 1890.

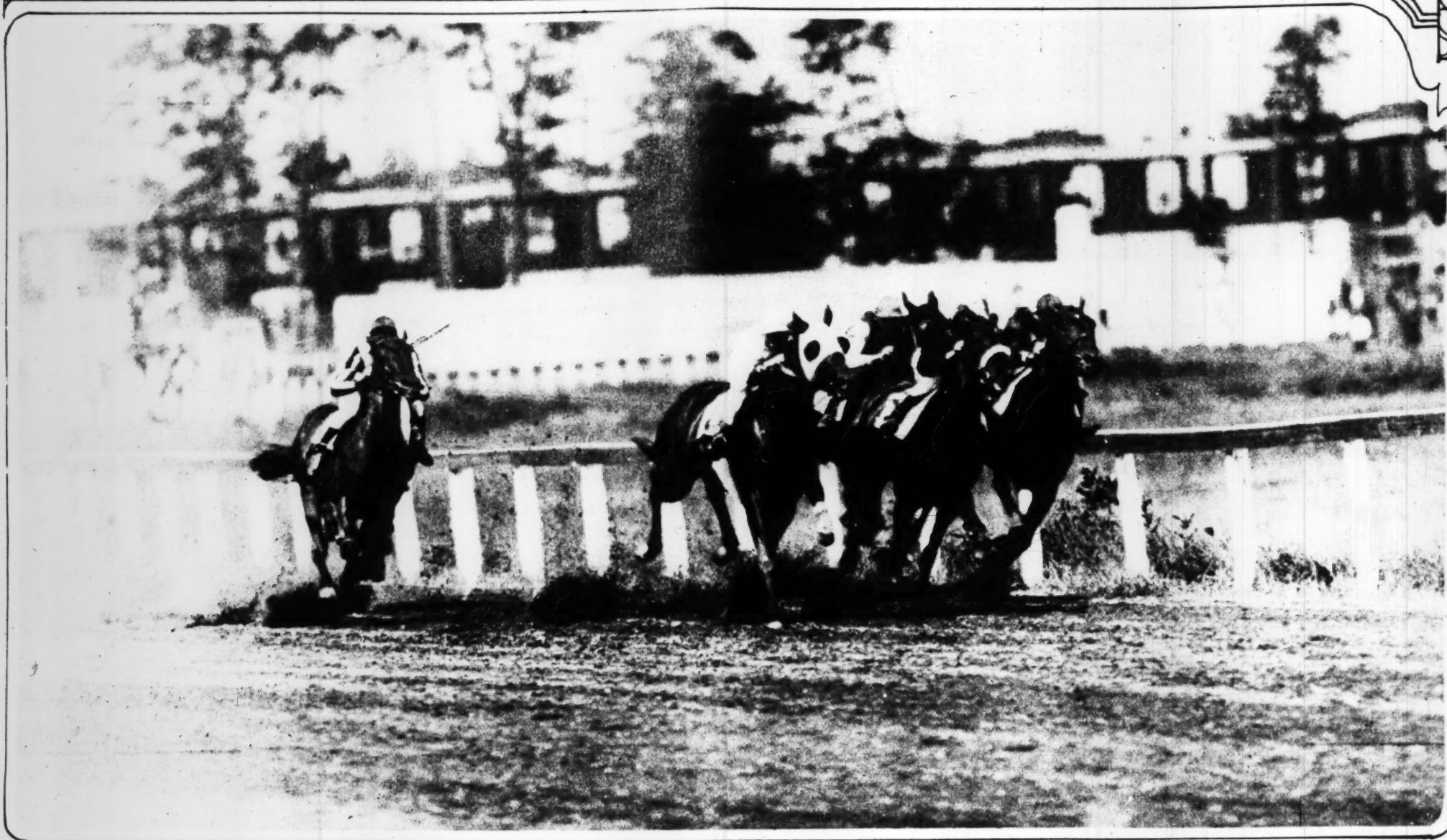


Andreas Lang Sr., as Peter, in the 1922 Passion Play, gives one of the most vivid impersonations in a remarkable cast, especially when he thrice denies his Master.

SUNDAY MORNING

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH ROTOGRAVURE PICTURE SECTION

JULY 2, 1922



Another victory for Exterminator. The famous seven-year-old race horse wins historic Brooklyn Handicap by a neck. The picture shows the leaders bunched in their last dash for the tape. Exterminator is next the rail.

—International Newsreel.



The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the French throne, is planning an expedition to the North Pole. He has been an energetic explorer and hunter of big game, and will give the animals collected during recent African trip to a museum in Paris.

—Keystone View Co.



From the top of a tree fifteen feet away, a photographer secured this rare picture of two young bald eagles standing in their nest on Mt. Desert, Maine. The bald eagle is the national emblem of the United States.

—Underwood & Underwood.

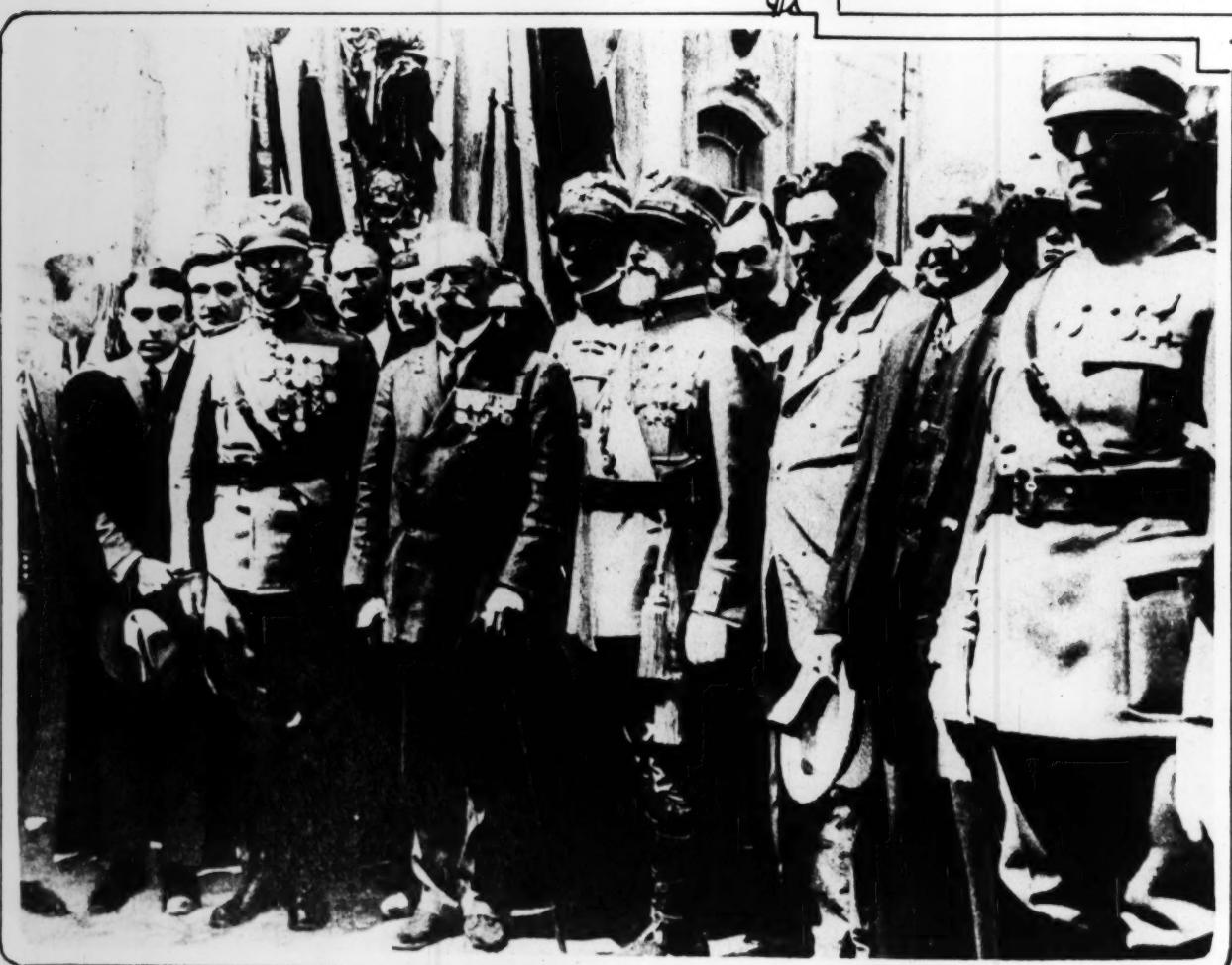


The latest picture of Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, wife of the American Ambassador to Italy, photographed in their Roman home, the Palazzo Orsini. Tradition says that a murder has been committed in every room.

—International Newsreel.

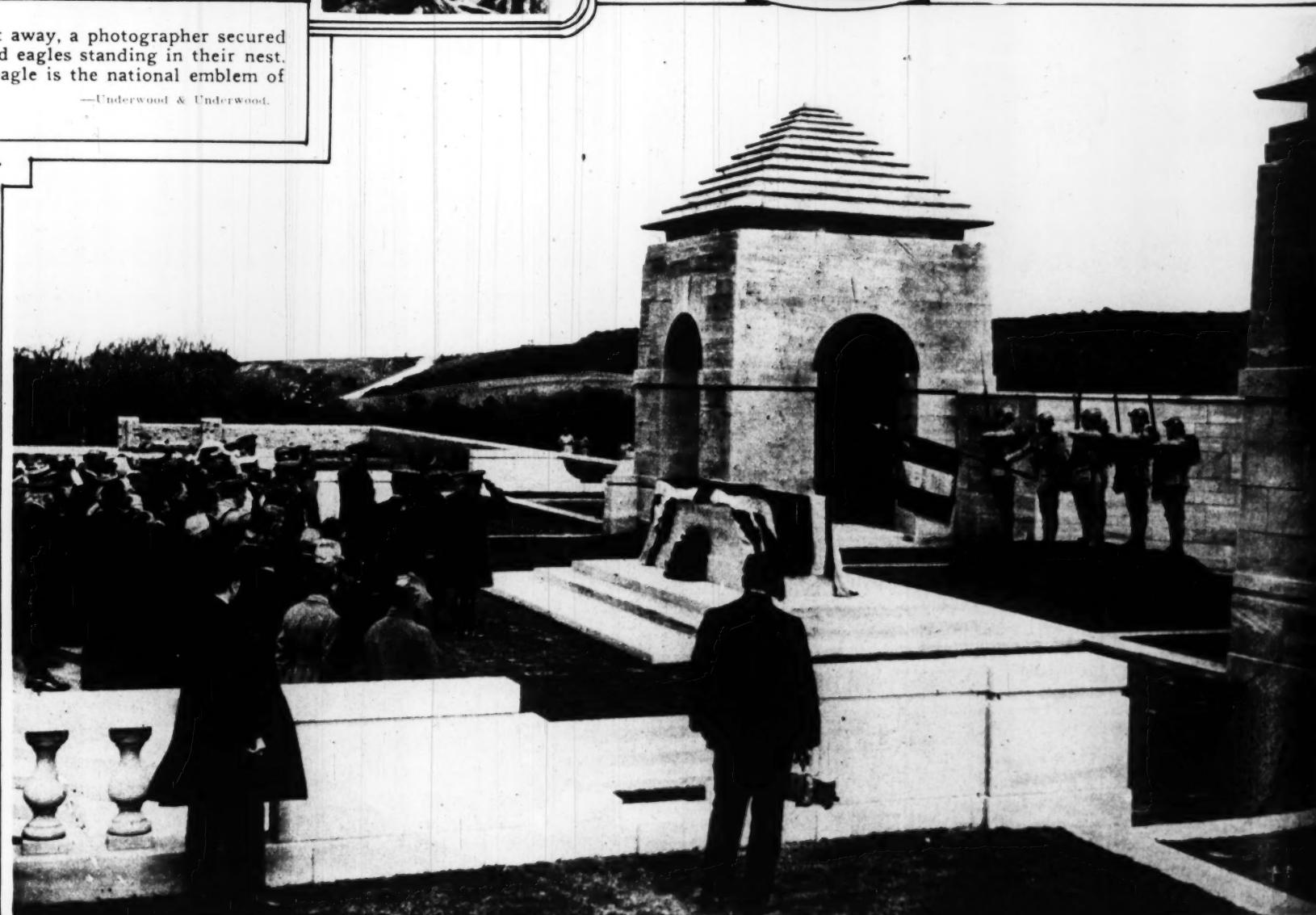
Judge E. H. Gary admits monop-
tural steel. This picture was made when head of United States Steel
appeared before Congress.

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood.



Although Henry Toti, a resident of Rome, was lame when Italy entered the war, he insisted upon enlisting and was accepted in the Bersaglieri, or sharpshooters. He died in battle, waving his plumed hat and shouting "Long live Italy! Forward, Savoy!" Recently he was given a public funeral in Rome. The picture shows his father, standing between Italian Generals.

—Underwood & Underwood.



Dedication of the "Stone of Remembrance," Terlincthun Cemetery, near Mons, Belgium, where many British soldiers are buried. King George stands at the salute in front of the stone, which is inscribed, "Their Name Liveth For Evermore." At right are poilus, lowering the flag in homage to the dead. A scene from "The King's Pilgrimage" to foreign battlefields.

—Keystone View Co., Inc.



Lord and Lady Astor, home after winning the Oaks Stakes at Epsom.



The camp between Phari and Kampa, with Himalayan peaks in the background.



The latest picture of Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, wife of the American Ambassador to Italy, photographed in their Roman home, the Palazzo Orsini. Tradition says that a murder has been committed in every room.

—International Newsreel

Judge E. H. Gary admits monopoly in structural steel. This picture was made recently when head of United States Steel Corporation appeared before Congressional Committee.

—International



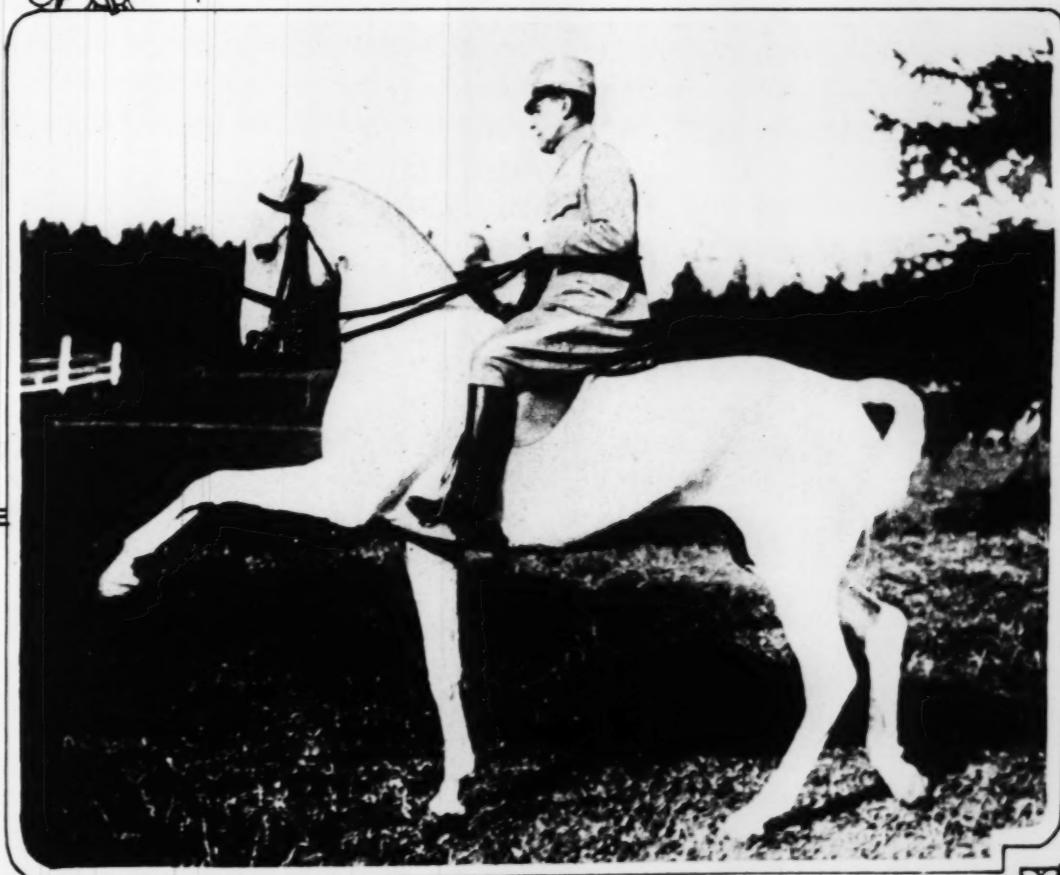
The expedition's baggage, an intrinsic part of its climbing material carried by 50 coolies and 350 yaks.

This Year's Effort to Scale Mount Everest

—Wide World Photos



A member of the Royal Geographic Society expedition trying out an oxygen helmet at a base camp.



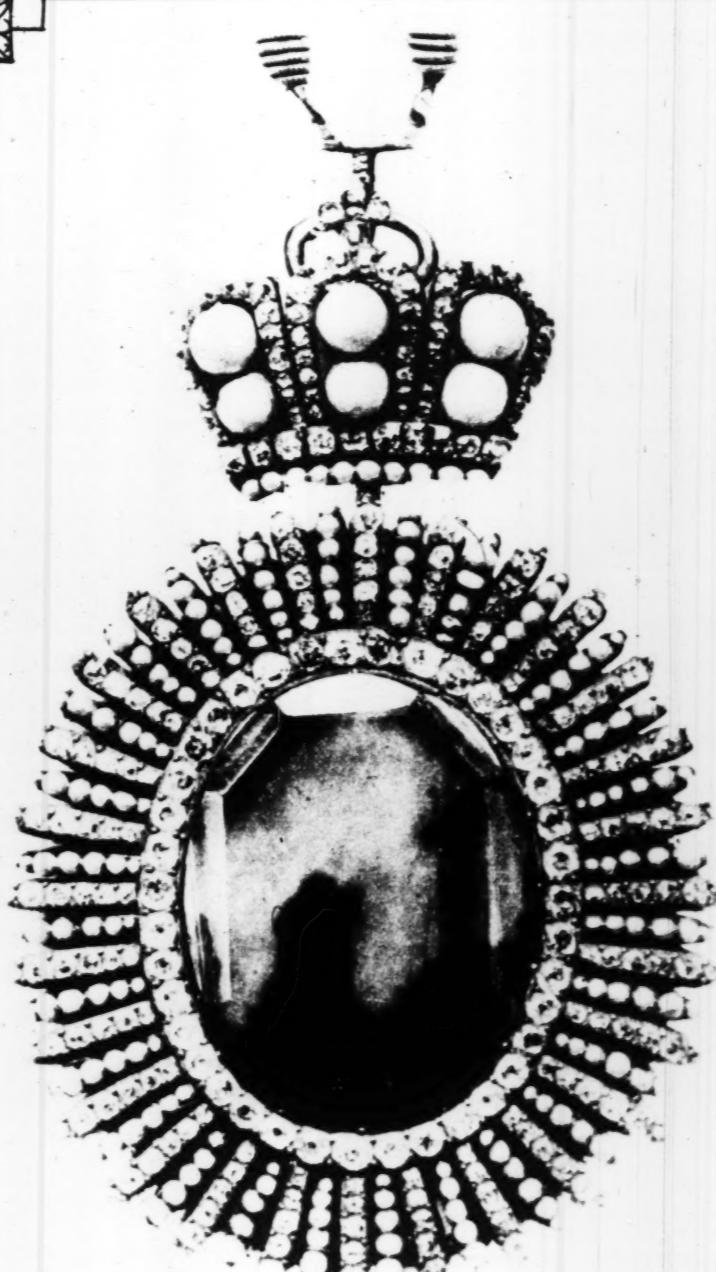
Captain Baron W. von Essen of the Swedish army, on his mount, Money, which has won many prizes at home and abroad.

—Wide World Photo



Lord and Lady Astor, home again, watching their horse, Pogrom, winning the Oaks Stakes at Epsom Downs.

—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood



A Russian church treasure spared by the Bolsheviks. The famous crucifixion stone of Kiev, which, through a peculiarity of its formation, shows the cross of Calvary and worshiper before it.

—International



Here is an Oriental World's Fair. A night view of the Tokio Peace Exhibition.

—Keystone



Katherine Mackay, daughter of Clarence H. Mackay, head of the Postal Telegraph, whose engagement has been announced to Kenneth R. O'Brien, New York. Miss Mackay did hospital and canteen work, and O'Brien was a captain of field artillery overseas.

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood.



A recent portrait of Enver Pasha, leader of the "Young Turks" in deposing Sultan Abdul Hamid, and virtual ruler of Turkey during the World War, now reported to be fighting Russian soviet government in Turkestan.

—Keystone View Co.



A closeup view of Secretary of the Navy Denby, made in San Diego when he stopped there on his trip to Japan. Denby formerly was an enlisted man in the Marine Corps.

—Underwood & Underwood



Soon after the picture was taken, all these natty young civilians could have been seen in O. D. uniforms and campaign hats. They are Eastern college boys, arriving at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to attend Reserve Officers' Training Camp.

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood.



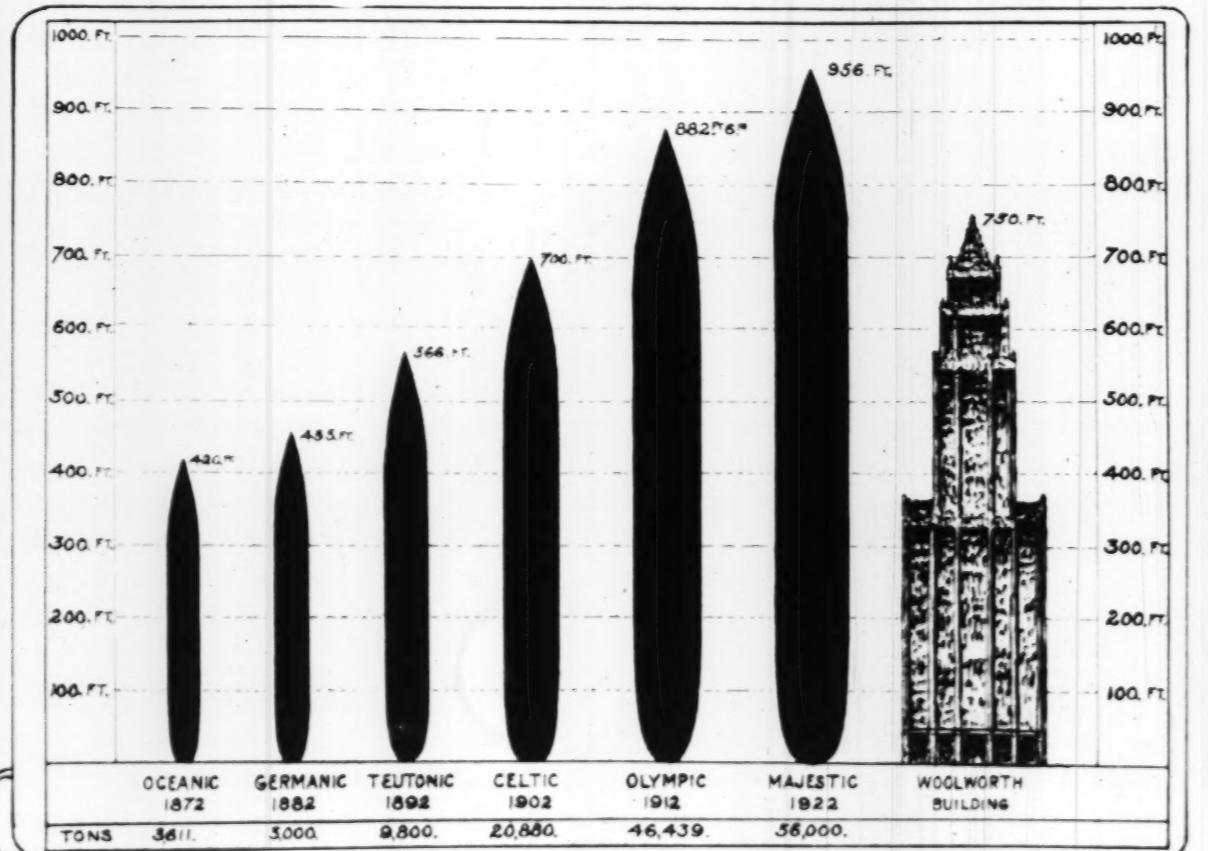
Europe's greatest girl swimmer, Miss Hilda James, 17 years old, of Liverpool, England, who will compete in the Joseph P. Day cup race in New York Bay, an international swimming event, in August.

—International Newsreel



For his victories in the World War, the title Duca della Vittoria has been conferred on Gen. Armando Vittorio Diaz, commander of the Italian army. Here is a recent picture of the new Duke.

—International Newsreel



How the dimensions of the greatest ocean liners have been growing in the last half century, and how the length of the Majestic compares with height of the Woolworth Building, New York.

—Copyright by International American Publishing Co.

—Courtesy of the Radio, the American



Americans who were presented recently to British sovereigns at the Court of St. James: Candler Cobb, assistant commercial attaché of the American Embassy, London, and Mrs. Cobb.

—International Newsreel



The new President Harding at the U. S. Treasury in Washington, D. C., on July 1, 1922, marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of the first President of the United States.





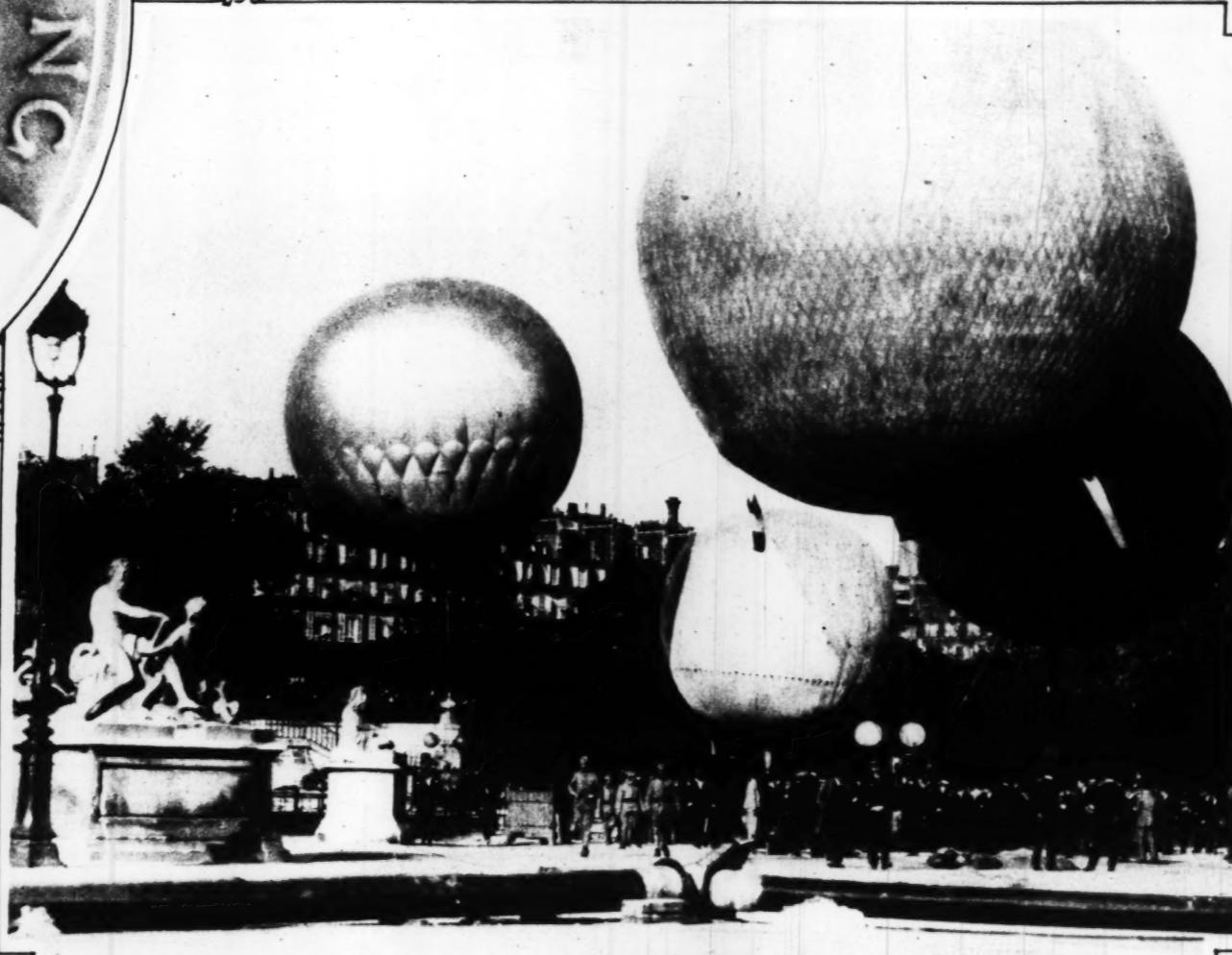
A glimpse of cosmopolitan young America: Little Japanese youngsters, in the public school at Montebello, Cal., doing a Dutch dance, in costume of the Netherlands.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



The new President Harding medal has been put on exhibition at the U. S. Treasury in Washington, and completes a series commemorating every President from the Father of his Country onward.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Most people look down into the marvelous Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in Arizona, from the southern rim. Here is a remarkable picture made from the other side, the northern rim. The beautiful photo gives a good idea of the width, at this point thirteen miles, but does not convey an adequate impression of the tremendous depth, which is one mile. The fairy-like play of lights and shadows on the buttes and benches is caught with remarkable fidelity.
—Photograph by George L. Beam, Denver, Colo.



Just before the start of the Grand Prix balloon race, from the gardens of the Tuilleries, Paris.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



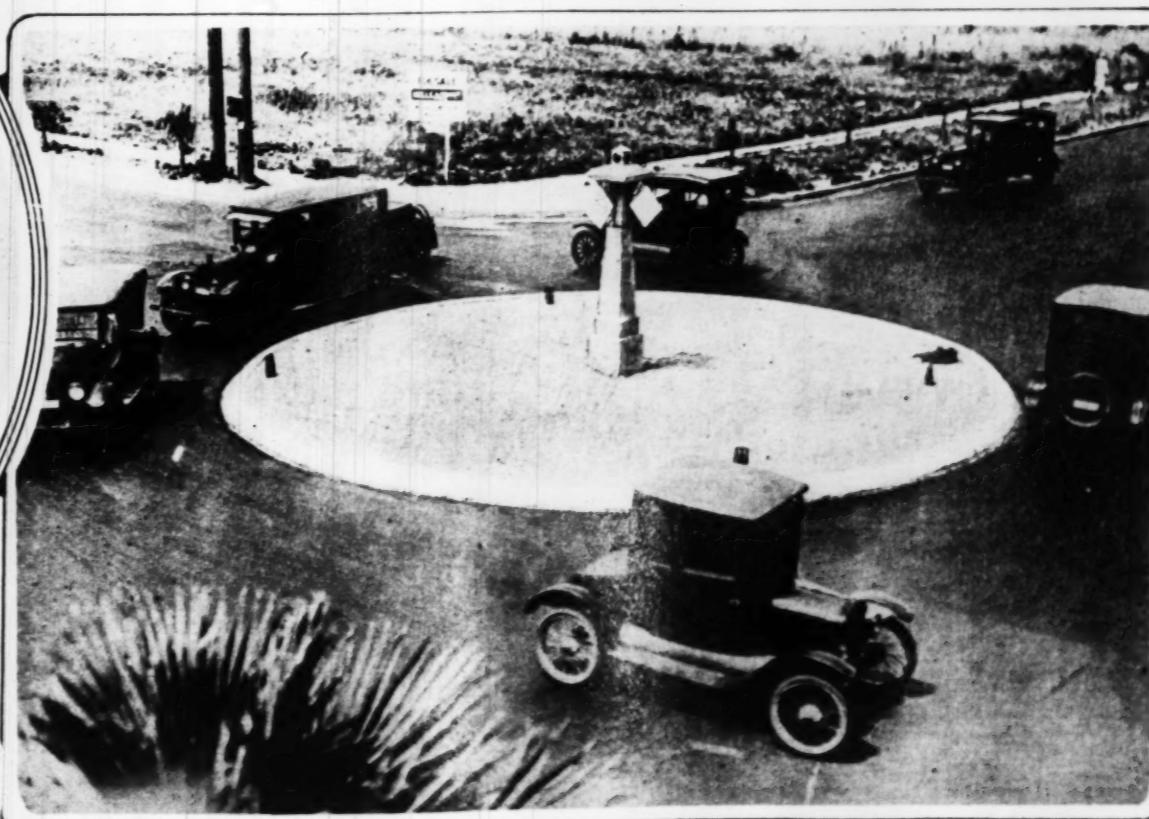
A woman manager for a city bank: Miss Myrtle Cooper, who has been put in charge of branch office of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, who has been active in investigation of the "building trust," sailed recently for a vacation in Europe.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Dr. Victor D. Lepinasse, dean of gland transplants, who performed what was called "a minor operation" on Harold F. McCormick, millionaire harvester manufacturer of Chicago.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.

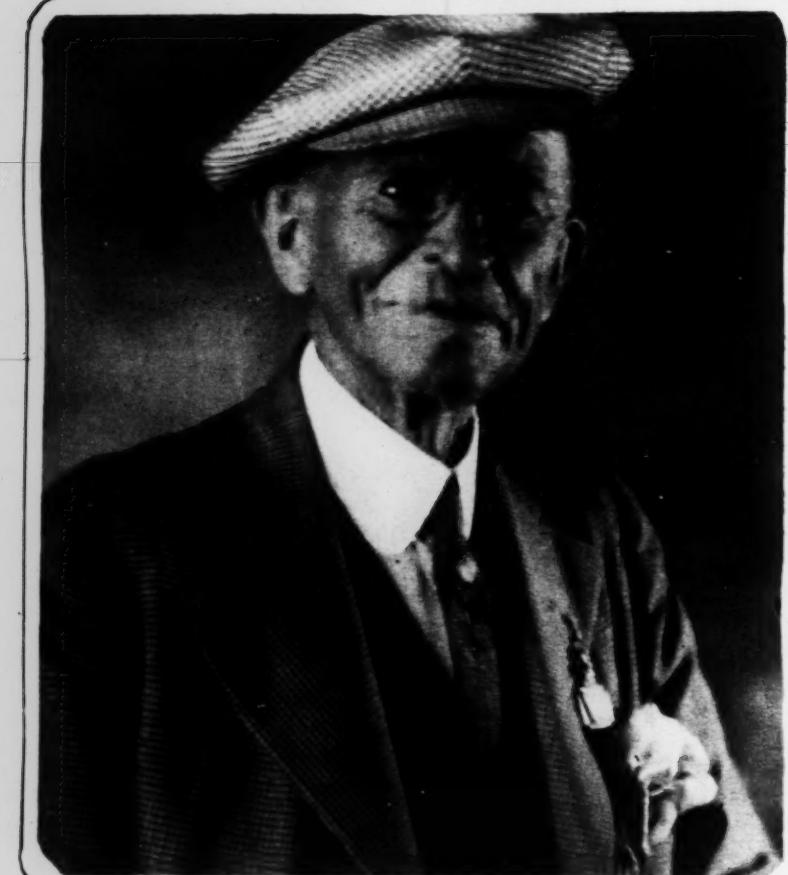


One of the "magic circles" which have been built at street intersections in Los Angeles, and are said to have reduced accidents by compelling lower speeds for autos. It was devised by police officials.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



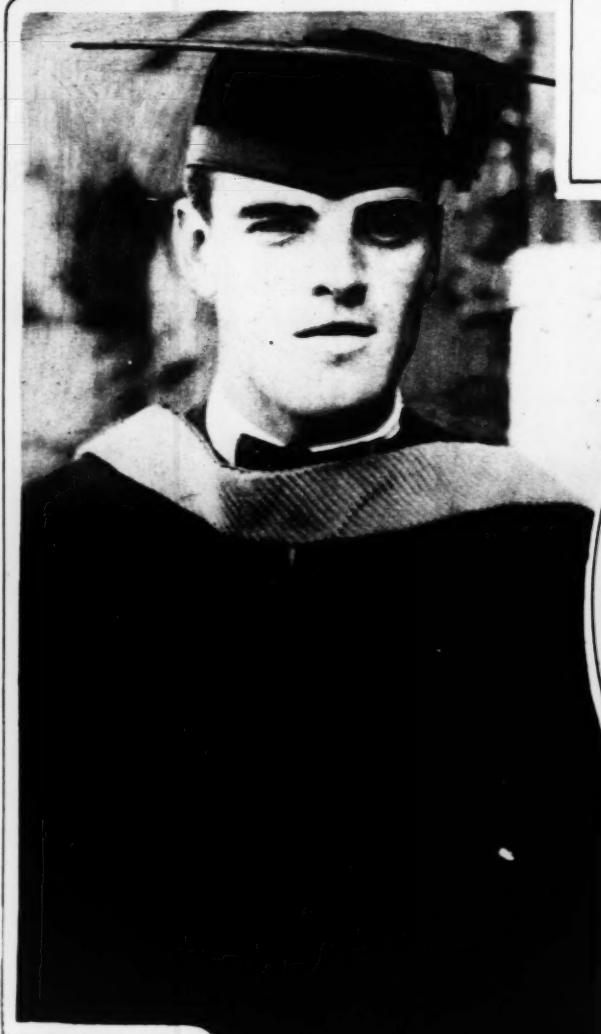
To renew the doughboy's recollections. An aerial view of one of the great public squares of the world—the Place de la Concorde in Paris. The classic building in the middle ground is the Madelaine church. The Opera is in the right background.

—Underwood & Underwood



A star salesman at the age of 81. When the firm employing J. F. Edgeworth of Chicago tried to retire him on a pension when he was 71, he rejected the offer and started out selling photographic supplies on his own account. He keeps his younger rivals humping.

—Underwood & Underwood



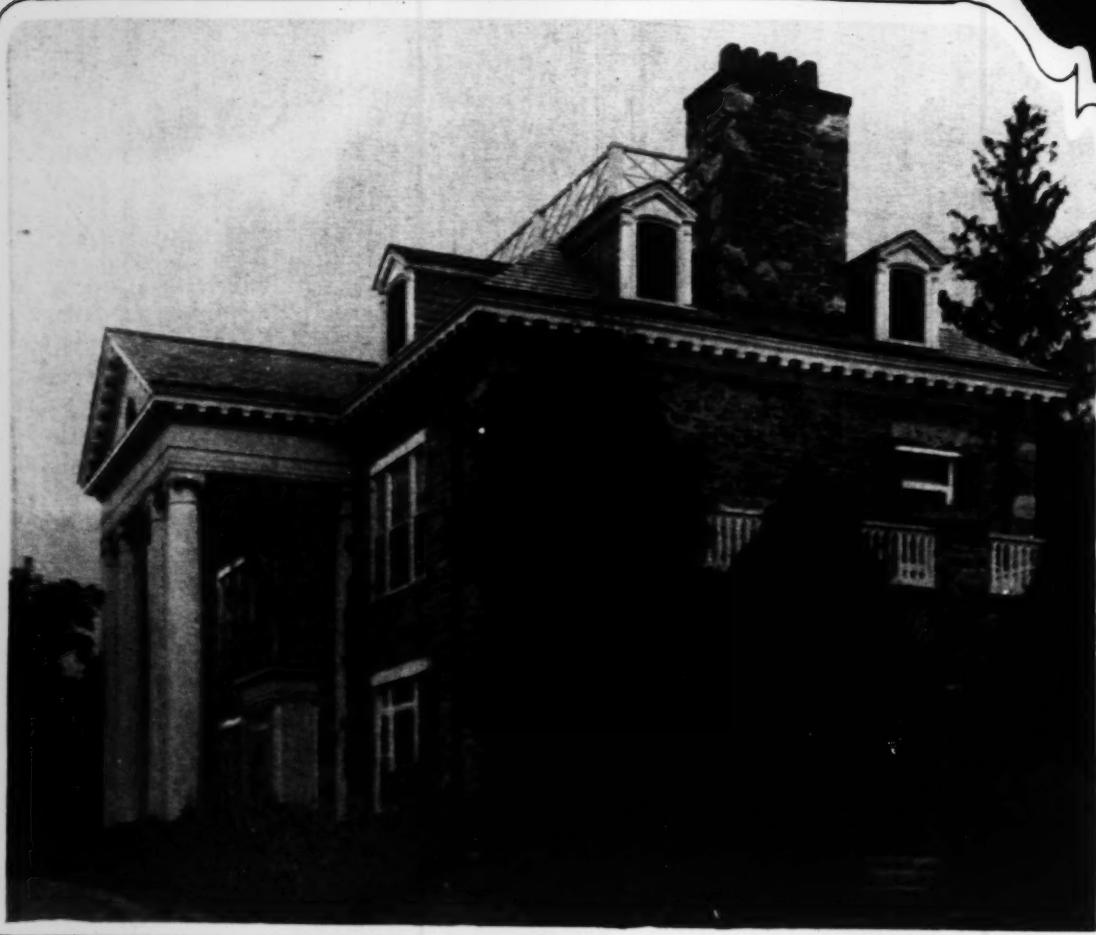
Belgium's "Queen of Beauty," known as "La Belle Marie," acclaimed on a recent visit to Paris.

—International



A popular French actress, Mlle. Marthe Regnier. A new portrait in which her Boston bull terrier joins her in looking pleasant.

—Underwood & Underwood



Where Secretary of State Hughes and his family will spend the Summer. "Greystone," a beautiful residence in Rock Creek Park, Washington.

—Underwood & Underwood

ANK-L-KORSET TRADE MARK REG. PATENT APPLIED FOR

Keep Your Ankles Slender

Yet enjoy all the style, comfort and convenience of wearing low shoes.

ANK-L-KORSET means to the ankle what the corset means to the figure.

It supports the ankle, reduces, rests, strengthens, and shapes ankles which have become

enlarged or weakened. Tourists, hikers and

those whose ankles tire, find they prevent and

relieve aching, strained or swollen ankles.

Made of high-grade, natural color

corset material, scientifically constructed.

No rubs, no irritation.

When ordering state size around

smallest part of ankle. Price \$3 or

\$4 by mail, with guarantee of satisfaction. Postage will be refunded, if

returned unsold.

ANK-L-KORSET COMPANY
275 South, Springfield, Mo.

TIZ FOR TIRED FEET

Too minute you
put your feet in
a Tiz bath you feel
pain being drawn
out. What comfort
and relief! How
good your tired
swollen, burning
sore, aching feet feel.
Tiz almost instant.
It draws out the
poisons that make
your feet put up be-
come inflamed, ten-
der and painful.

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SUNDAY
July 2
1922

FUNNY SECTION OF ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH SIDE

COPYRIGHT 1922 BY PRESS PUBLISHING CO. NEW YORK WORLD

MUTT and JEFF are good today--so they are on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Follow their antics in the POST-DISPATCH every day. Page of comics daily, including funny creations of Goldberg and Briggs, Fontaine Fox's Funny Family, and other mirth makers.

MUTT AND JEFF

Ain't Jeff Got Fun To-Day?

By BUD FISHER

(Copyright, 1922, by H. C. Fisher. Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



Regnier. A new portrait
writer in looking pleasant.
—Underwood & Underwood.

EX

Problem Less
is a sanitary pad that does
with many embarrass
is easy to buy without say
"pads" by simply askin
It is sold in department
and drug stores. Exact
comes in a blue box which
nothing except the name

W. Jackson Blvd. - Chicago
New York

RECKLES

Hide Them With a Nail Remover
and Orlene Double Strength

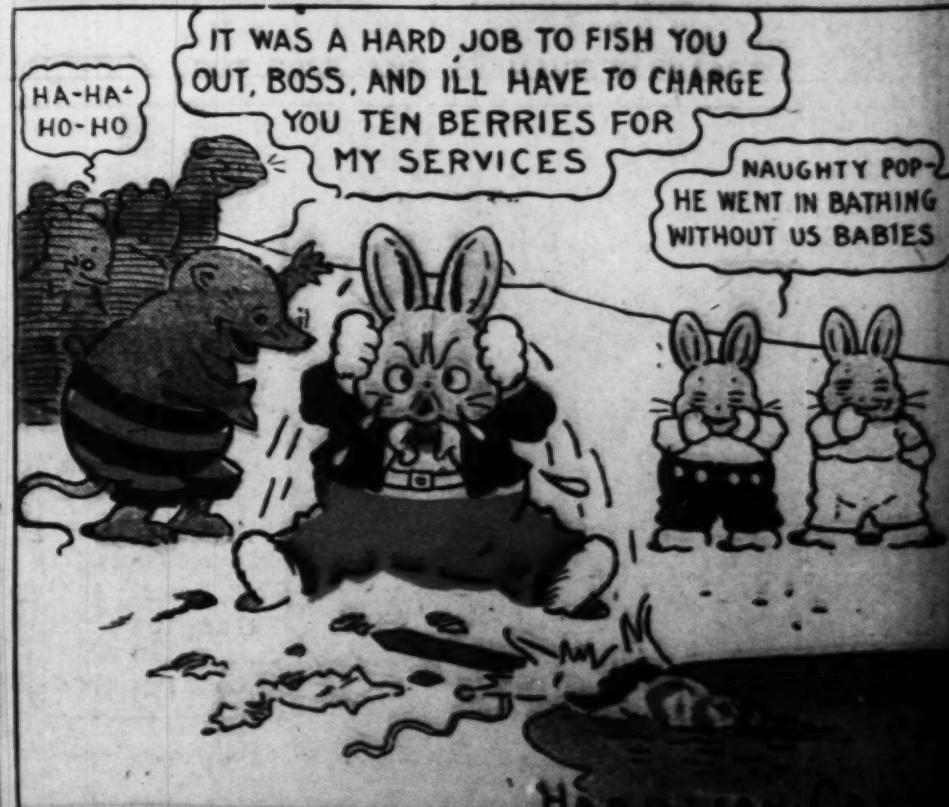
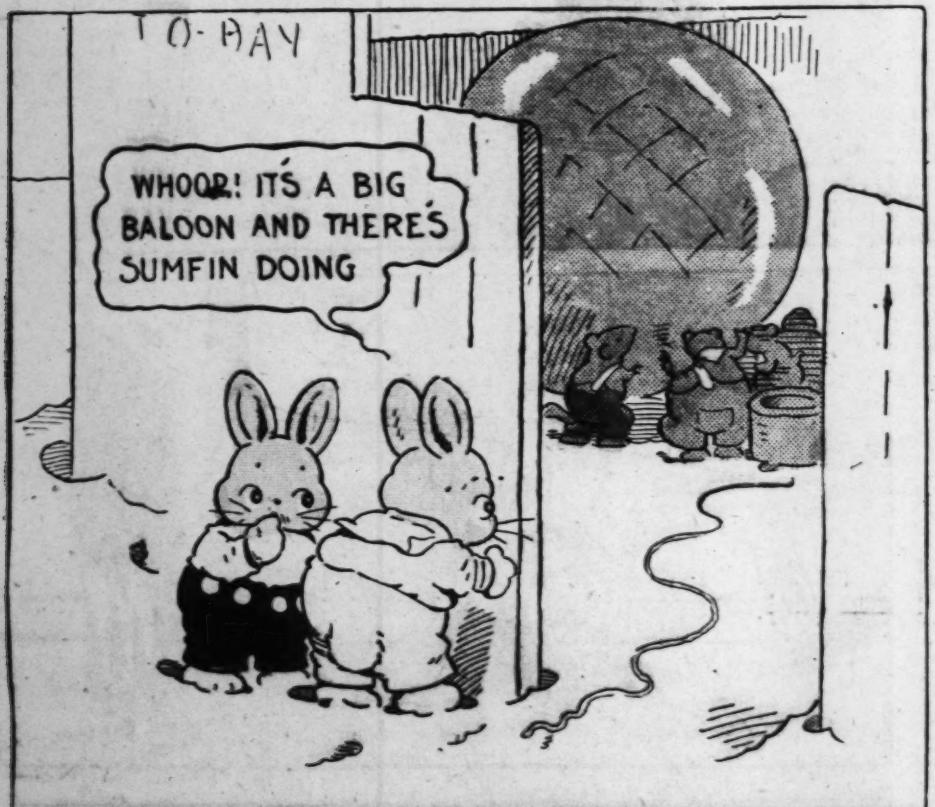
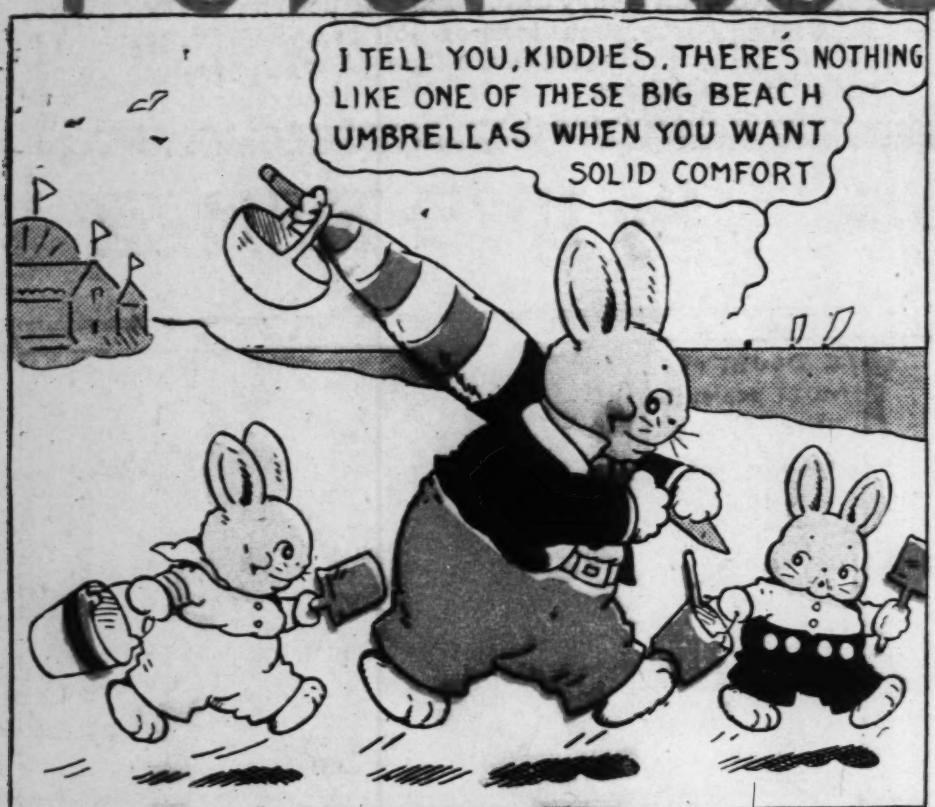
need of feeling ashamed of
strength--is guaranteed to re
uble strength of any drug
a little of it right and
that even the worst freckles
the lighter ones have vanished
an ounce is needed to give
a healthy clear complexion.
Orlene as this is sold
if it fails to remove freckles.

Peter Rabbit

IT WAS TOO COLD BATHING FOR THE KIDDIES BUT HE TAKES A LITTLE PLUNGE IN SPITE OF IT.

By HARRISON CADY

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Mr.



Mr. and Mrs. -

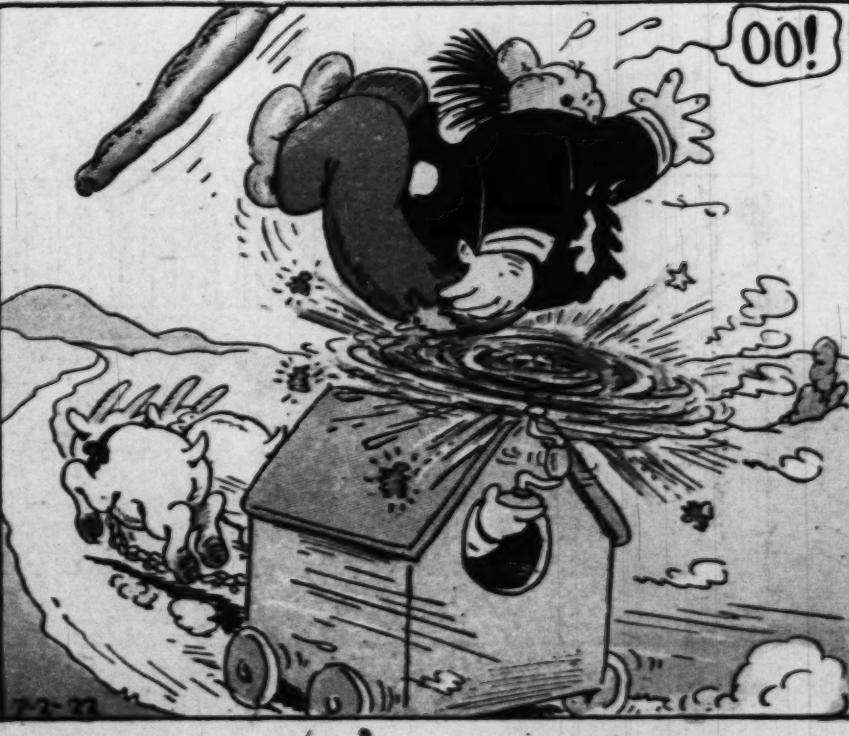
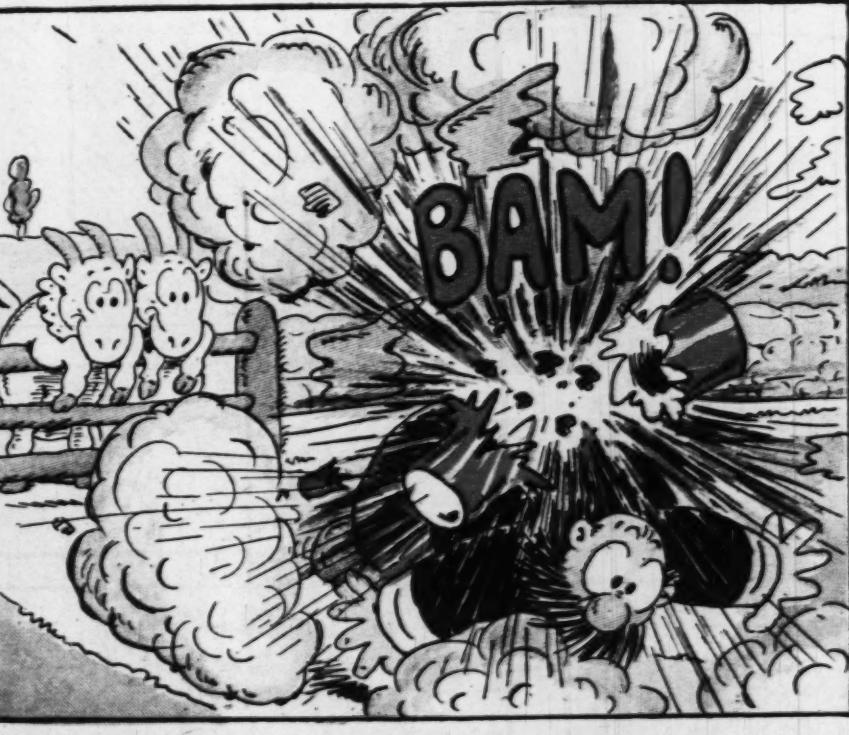
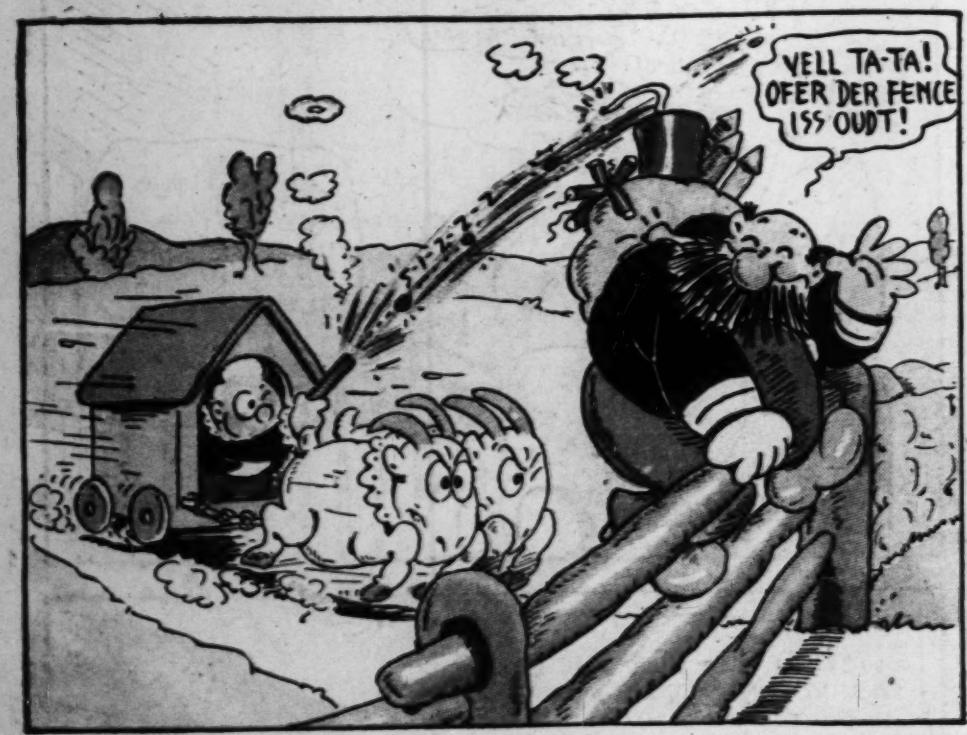
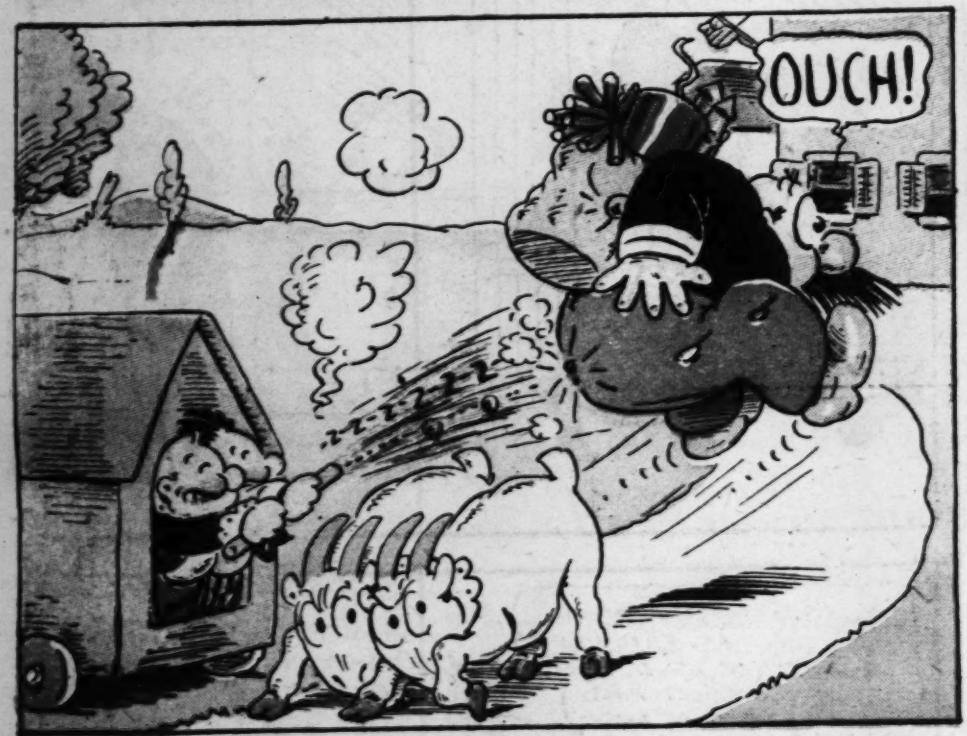
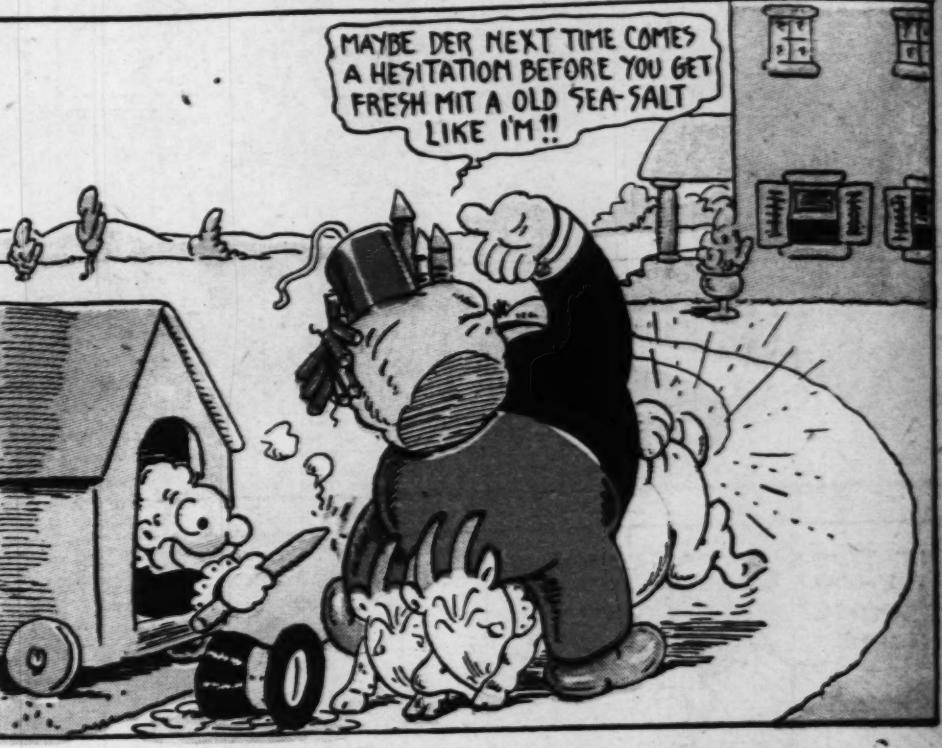
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By Briggs



THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS

Directed by
R. DIRKS



ST. LOUIS FORWARD ON
The proposed bond issue is
per cent of St. Louis' assets
success will mean 100 per cent
protection.

VOL. 74. NO. 302.

LEON W. QUICK FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN GARAGE

Recently Discharged Shotgun
Lay Beside Body of Bankers' Trust Co. Receiver
Rear of Home.

ILLNESS SAID TO HAVE HAMPERED BUSINESS

Was City Treasurer From
1909 to 1913; Had Served
16 Years as Secretary
Treasurer of Railway
Telegraphers.

The body of Leon W. Quick, 50 years old, receiver for the Bankers' Trust Co. of St. Louis, bearing gunshot wounds in the left breast, was found today at 12:30 p.m. in a garage in the rear of his home at 1120 North Euclid avenue. A shotgun which had recently been discharged was beside the body.

Girard Byrne, 18 years old, 772 North Euclid avenue, and policeman, heard one shot fired. They ran to the garage. Quick was then entered.

Quick has not been in good health for several years. His illness may have been the cause of his failure to rise early this year to participate in the affairs of the trust company. He was not being closed and in May, F. E. Williams, an attorney, made co-receiver. Williams said that Quick had given every effort in speedily making him familiar with the affairs of the company. He said in his report, which disclosed a cash balance in excess of \$15,000, was regular in every respect.

Quick was treasurer of the city of St. Louis from 1909 to 1912 and appointed receiver for the trust company in 1914. He served as general secretary-treasurer of the Order of Railway Telegraphers for 16 years prior to 1917 when he was defeated for re-election. He was president of the Washington National Bank from 1908 to 1911 when that institution was absorbed by the American Trust Co. He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination for the governorship in 1912. In the early days of his life Quick was a telegraph operator.

The last report of Quick on affairs of the Bankers' Trust Co. ended last Jan. 10 and covered the entire period of the receiver from Sept. 9, 1914. It showed receipts of \$2,921,278, with disbursements of \$2,916,156, leaving a balance of \$15,121 and outstanding claims of \$500,000.

The disbursements showed payment of \$25,000 in fees to Quick and travelling expenses to him \$3,122.89, besides items for rent and fees for attorneys.

Quick is survived by his wife and a daughter about 17 years old.

MEXICAN BANDIT KILLS AMERICAN CITIZEN

Native-Born Woman Who
American Slain in Tampico
Oil Region.

By the Associated Press
WASHINGTON, July 2.—Thomas Cheney, Mexican-born of an American employed by an American company, operating in the Tampico oil region, was killed by Mexican bandits June 29, when he recognized their leader, according to a report today to the State Department from Consul Shaw at Tampico.

As Mrs. Cheney is an American citizen by marriage, the department made immediate representations to the Mexican City government recommending that the murderer be apprehended and punished.

STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT PICKETING BY KANSAS CITY

Adjutant-General's Department
Intelligence Bureau in Kansas
Country's Berlin Standard.

By the Associated Press
TOPEKA, Kan., July 2.—Greatly disturbed by reports of picketing of the Santa Fe stage lines this morning, the Judge of the Federal Court went into conference with Adjutant-General Charles E. Allen. The Adjutant-General's Department has been made an intelligence bureau on the strike situation. It was recommended by Gov. Allen, and measures will be taken to prevent members of the anti-picketing force from crossing the line of the Industrial Commission. No arrests were made in the strike, and the men were set free.

The City Circular